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**FASTI HELLENICI.**  
THE  
CIVIL AND LITERARY  
CHRONOLOGY OF GREECE

FROM THE  
EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS.

BY  
HENRY FYNES CLINTON, Esq. M. A.  
LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH.

IN THREE VOLUMES.



OXFORD,  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,

MDCCCXXXIV.





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THE present volume completes the original design.

It has happened that this, which, with reference to the subject, is the first in order of time, has been the last in the order of publication. But this will be no disadvantage to the work. It will rather facilitate our inquiries, that our foundations were laid in times of authority before we proceeded to survey the remote and uncertain ages.

That favour which the former volumes experienced from the Delegates of the Oxford University Press has been continued to the present; and the author at the close of his undertaking renews his expressions of gratitude to the Members of that Board for their liberality and kindness.

WELWYN, HERTS, APRIL 21, 1834.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE third period of the civil and literary chronology of Greece is now delivered to the reader. It commences with the 280th year before Christ, and closes at the death of *Augustus*. It has been shewn already<sup>a</sup> that the 124th Olympiad, which concluded in July B.C. 280, was a remarkable epoch. In this Olympiad occurred, 1. the deaths of *Alexander's* successors, *Ptolemy Soter*, *Lysimachus*, and *Seleucus*: 2. the rise of the *Achæan league*: 3. the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy: 4. The kingdom of *Pergamus* was founded at this period; and the other three monarchies of *Asia Minor*, *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Pontus*, although they existed before, yet then first acquired importance as independent kingdoms. The transactions relating to Greece in the years B.C. 280, 279, 278, have been given in the Tables of the former volume. The present Tables therefore<sup>b</sup> only supply in those three years the affairs of Rome.

The Vulgar Christian Era coincides with the 14th year before the death of *Augustus*. But this date would interrupt the narrative at an inconvenient point, and leave the transactions of the period incomplete. It was for obvious reasons desirable that the whole reign of *Augustus* should be included, in which the imperial system was gradually and firmly established. The Tables are accordingly carried down to his death, and contain the annals of 294 years, from the passage of *Pyrrhus* into Italy in the spring of B.C. 280, to the death of *Augustus* in August of the second year of the 198th Olympiad.

The Tables of this period are distributed in the same form as in the former, but the materials are different. The complete series of Athenian archons which we possess ended at the year B.C. 292<sup>c</sup>. Three more are supplied in the 124th Olympiad, who have been already given in the former Tables<sup>d</sup>. But between B.C. 278 and the death of *Augustus* only five archons have been recovered, who

<sup>a</sup> Introd. to part II. p. i.

<sup>b</sup> In the first and second columns.

<sup>c</sup> See Introd. to part II. p. xiii.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables of the former volume B.C. 280, 279, 278.

can be assigned to their proper years upon valid testimony<sup>e</sup>. The first column therefore is now occupied by the Roman consuls.

The second column contains the Roman and Grecian affairs; which are so arranged that the Roman affairs are first delivered in each year, and then the transactions of Greece, including the Achaean, Ætolian, and Thessalian prætors. After the destruction of Corinth, the transactions of Greece are absorbed in those of Rome; and, for the latter half of the period here described, the Roman affairs will almost exclusively occupy the second column of the Tables.

The third column exhibits the literary chronology of Greece. In the former period the nature of this subject required a separate account of poets and prose writers: in the present, such a division was no longer necessary. The same person often undertook various kinds of composition; and it would not be easy to determine in every case to what class he should be referred. Nor is our information so complete as in the former period; so that a single column contains all that could be recorded of the literary names of Greece, their times, and writings. The fourth column therefore has been allotted to the Roman writers. As the predominance of the Romans gives a paramount interest to Roman affairs within this period, and as the facts collected in the second column of the Tables are chiefly and often exclusively Roman, a chronological notice of the principal Latin writers was indispensable for the illustration of the affairs which it was my province to arrange.

The consuls are verified by such testimonies as I have been able to collect, in the same manner in which the archons were illustrated in the former volume. The Capitoline Marbles (quoted in the first and second columns) are thus described

<sup>e</sup> The five archons are these:

<i>Pytharatus</i>	B. C.	271.
<i>Diognetus</i>	—	264.
<i>Antitheus</i>	—	146.
<i>Theophimus</i>	—	61.
<i>Herodes</i>	—	60.

They will be found inserted in the second column of the Tables. Six other archons, 1. *Arrhenides* apud Laërt. VII. 10. 2. *Agathocles* apud Joseph. Antiq. XIV. 8, 5. 3. *Jason* apud Phlegon. de Mirab. c. 10. 4. *Polycharmus* apud Cic. Ep. Att. V. 11. 5. *Nicias* apud Marmor Corsin. tom. II. p. 161. 6. *Areus* apud Marmor

Corsin. tom. IV. p. 139. have been placed in particular years of this period by Corsini upon conjecture, and without sufficient authority. The year of the first cannot be determined. We only learn from Laërtius that he was archon soon after the death of *Zeno*. The stations of the second and third are doubtful, because the texts of Josephus and Phlegon are corrupt in those passages. Of the fourth we only know that he was archon a little before B. C. 51, when that Epistle of Cicero was written. Of the two last we only know that they were archons after *Octavius* had received the name of *Augustus*.



by Struvius<sup>f</sup>: *A.D. 1547 cura et sumptibus Alexandri Farnesii cardinalis ruderæ quædam egesta Romæ quæ continebant monimenta marmorea magistratuum triumphorumque ab urbe condita ad tempora Augusti, quæ quia in Palatio Capitolino reposita exinde dicti FASTI CAPITOLINI. Horum auctorem Pancinius in præfatione facit Verrium Flaccum, nobilem grammaticum, contradicente tamen Vossio.—Pighius Pomponio Attico eos adscribit; sed incertum esse auctorem innuit Vossius. Idem vero contendit auctorem, quisquis ille demum sit, potissimum Attici libros secutum fuisse, cum nemo accuratius digesserit Romanos consules, magistratus, triumphos; ut ex Corn. Nepote atque Cicerone colligitur. Prodierunt primum Farnesii cura per Barth. Marlianum Romæ 1549. 8vo. ita ut lacunæ exempli authentici explerentur, sed literis figura et colore diversis, ut discerni supplementa ab antiquis et genuinis possent. Id institutum deseruere editores sequentes Fr. Robortellus Venet. 1555. 4to. et Onuph. Pancinius, qui vulgavit in appendice suorum Fastorum Venet. 1555. fol. Heidelberg. 1588. fol. Occurrunt etiam apud Gruterum—atque in tom. II. Annalium St. V. Pighii ab A. Schotto suppletorum et illustratorum, et in Thes. Antiqq. Rom. Græviano t. XI. Ipsorum ac rerorum Fastorum Verrianorum fragmenta nostro tempore Præneste, ubi Verrius vixerat, eruta, et in æs incisa atque illustrata sunt hac epigraphe: “Fastorum anni Romani a Verrio Flacco ordinatorum reliquæ ex  
“ marmorearum tabularum fragmentis Præneste nuper effossis collectæ et illu-  
“ stratæ: accedunt Verrii Flacci operum fragmenta omnia quæ extant, ac Fasti  
“ Romani singulorum mensium ex hactenus repertis Calendariis marmoreis inter  
“ se conlatis expressi, cura et studio P. F. F. (Foggini, custodis Bibliothecæ  
“ Vatic.) Romæ 1779. fol.” Non solum festa, sacrificia, feriæ, aliæque ad cultum  
divinum pertinentia, in his fastis indicantur, sed etiam res nonnullæ civiles me-  
moratu dignæ, præcipue e temporibus Julii Cæsaris, Augusti, ac Tiberii, quibus  
editor scite usus est ad varia emendanda in chronologia Romana. Quum igitur  
fasti Capitolini et Verriani temporum injuria perfecti seu integri non essent,  
alii in iisdem ex scriptoribus antiquis supplendis atque ad sequiora tempora pro-  
ducendis desudarunt. Initium fecit Car. Sigonius dum in lucem ederet fastos  
hac inscriptione ornatos: “Fasti consulares ac triumphales, a Romulo ad Tiberium  
“ Cæsarem, commentariis illustrati.” Mutinæ, 1550. fol. Venet. 1556. fol. Basil.  
1559. fol.*

<sup>f</sup> Bibl. Hist. vol. IV, part 1. p. 228.

I have used two works in which the Capitoline fragments are contained: 1. The second edition of Sigonius<sup>g</sup>, in which the original and genuine fragments of the Marbles are distinguished from the additions supplied by Sigonius himself: so that the reader is at once enabled to select what is original, and to reject the rest. 2. *Barthol. Marliani patricii Mediolanensis Annales consulum, dictatorum, censorumque Romanorum, a condita urbe usque ad Ti. Cæsarem. ejusdem in eosdem ac triumphos commentarius: fol. Romæ, 1560. Romanorum virorum triumphum cum commentario, eodem Marliano auctore: fol. Romæ, 1560.* This work, although, as it seems, by the first editor of the fragments, is of far inferior value to that of Sigonius. The genuine is not distinguished from the additions: and instances of error or negligence occur<sup>h</sup>. From Sigonius, compared with Marlianus, I have transcribed into the Tables the triumphs recorded by the Marbles; except that, for the sake of brevity, the names are given in a shorter form than in the original<sup>i</sup>. For the same reason, in citing the authorities in the column of consuls, I have not every where specified the variations in the *prænomen*, or in the spelling and order of the names. When any remarkable variation occurs, it has been noticed<sup>k</sup>.

The Chronicle, which has borne the various names of *Fasti Siculi*, *Chronicon Alexandrinum*, *Constantinopolitanum*, and *Paschale*<sup>l</sup>, and which contains an account of events from the creation to the reign of *Heraclius*, has a list of consuls

<sup>g</sup> Venet. 1556.

<sup>h</sup> He omits, for example, p. 77. the consuls of the year DCXXXIII. [635 Varr.] In p. 127. he omits the triumph of *Manlius*. See the Tables B. C. 234. 2.

<sup>i</sup> Thus in the Tables B. C. 278. 2. *C. Fabricius Luscinus II. cos. II. de Lucanis*—is in the original *C. Fabricius C. F. C. N. Luscinus*. In the same manner the father and grandfather of the consuls are expressed in the Marbles, but are not given in the first column of the Tables.

<sup>k</sup> As, for example, in B. C. 105. 1.

<sup>l</sup> Norisius de Epochis Syro-Maced. p. 203. *Auctor Chronici quod Raderus pro arbitrio Alexandrinum inscripsit, quodve primitus in Sicilia inventum Fastorum Siculorum nomine a Panvinio sæpius appellatur.* Harles Introd. ad Ling. Græc. tom. II. p. 481. *Farrago historico-chronologica quam*

*Matthæus Raderus Chron. Alex. inscripsit, arbitrans auctorem fuisse Alexandrinum, atque Gr. et Lat. vulgavit Monachi 1624. 4<sup>to</sup>.—Nomine Fastorum Siculorum laudatur, quoniam Hieronymus Surla cod. MS. in Sicilia reperit, unde, ab Antonio Augustino perlatus est Romam. Inde fastos consulares excerpsit ediditque Sigonius et Panvinus, atque Gr. Lat. Sylburgius in tom. III. Hist. Augustæ. Scaliger, ad quem Casaubonus e suo codice plura excerpta miserat,—Græce edidit, præfixa epigraphe ἐπιτομὴς χρόνων.—Usserius appellat Chronicon Constantinopolitanum: Antiochenum vocare malit Valesius. Sub vero autem titulo Chronici Paschalis edidit Latine vertit notisque doctis illustravit Carolus Du Fresne, Paris. 1688. fol.* It is quoted in the present work by the name of Chron. Alex.

differing in many respects from other lists. This Chronicle is published by Scaliger<sup>m</sup> under the following title: 'Επιτομή χρόνων ἀπὸ Ἀδὰμ τοῦ πρωτοπλάστου ἀνθρώπου ἕως κ' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου [A. D. 629] τοῦ εὐσεβεστάτου, καὶ μετὰ ὑπατεῖαν ἔτους ιθ' καὶ ιη' ἔτους τῆς βασιλείας Ἡρακλείου νέου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰνδικτιῶνος γ'. The extant Chronicle in the edition of Scaliger breaks off at the 20th of *Mauricius*, A. D. 601. and the remaining 28 years to the 20th of *Heraclius* are wanting. The edition of Scaliger has been used in the present work.

The first consuls are placed in this Chronicle<sup>n</sup> at Ol. 85.1. πρὸ Ὀλυμπίας. ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἤρξαντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ὑπατοὶ χρηματίζειν, καὶ διοικεῖν τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ ἔτη τζδ'. τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἕως δευτέρου ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ ρπγ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, ὑπατείας Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου. ἡγουν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ α' ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου, καὶ ἕκτον Κλεοπάτρας. ὀνομασίαι τῶν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ὑπάτων. λα' [31st *Artaxerxes Longimanus*]. ὑπατεία Βρούτου καὶ Καλλατίνου. which is placed in Ol. 85.1. This author fixes the first Olympiad nearly at its true date, B.C. 776. and the foundation of Rome at Ol. 7. 4. five years below the date of Varro<sup>o</sup>: so that in the date assigned to the first consuls there is a *metachronism* of about 65 years.

The consuls *Lævinus* and *Coruncanus*, who entered upon their consulship in the spring of B. C. 280, are placed by this Chronicle in Ol. 124. 4. which nearly

<sup>m</sup> Ad calcem Eusebii p. 227—299.

<sup>n</sup> Apud Scalig. p. 248.

<sup>o</sup> He places the first Olympiad in the 51st of *Uzziah*: p. 238. να' ἔτει—ἡ πρώτη Ὀλυμπιάς ἤρχθη παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, ἥτις ἐστὶ τετραετηρίς.—τὴν πρώτην Ὀλυμπιάδα ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς κατὰ Ἰωαθὰμ Ἑβραῖον τοῦ Ἰούδα βασιλέα συνάγει. καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν παρίστησι. γράφει δὲ ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς ὧδε πρὸς λέξιν "Αἰσχύλος ὁ Ἀγαμήστορος ἤρξεν Ἀθηναίων διὰ βίου ἔτη κγ'. ἐφ' οὗ Ἰωαθὰμ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐν Ἱερουσαλὴμ." καὶ ὁ ἡμέτερος δὲ κανὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης Ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν Ἰωαθὰμ βασιλέα Ἰούδα συνείληφε. According to this computation, Ol. 1. 3. = 1st *Jotham*; and the 16th of *Jotham* is in A. M. 4749; μετὰ Ὀζίαν ἐβασίλευσεν—Ἰωαθὰμ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἔτη ις'. ὁμοῦ δψμβ'. Therefore the 1st *Jotham* and Ol. 1. 3. would fall in A. M. 4734. and the 51st *Uzziah* and Ol. 1. 1. in A. M. 4732. The nativity of Christ is placed p. 263. in Ol. 194. 2. ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων Λευταίου καὶ Πίσωνος ἔτους ρφζ'. γενέσεως κόσμου. But 5507—4732 = 775. The dates therefore are consistent. His

date for the foundation of Rome is given p. 239. τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος—Ῥώμος καὶ Ῥῆμος κτίζουσι τὴν Ῥώμην. The date of *Varro* coincides with Ol. 6. 3., and of the Marbles with Ol. 6. 4. From another notice of this author, p. 280. B. C. 751 results as his era for the foundation of Rome: *Olymp. 277. 3.* ἔτους τὰ τῆς εἰς οὐρανὸς ἀναλήψεως τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ κέ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ βασιλείας Κωνσταντίνου—πόλιν κτίσας Κανστ. <sup>πόλιν</sup> κέκληκε πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Μαΐων—τῇ ια' Ἀρτεμυσίου μηνός.—εἰσὶν ἀπὸ κτίσεως Ῥώμης ἕως οὗ Κ. <sup>πόλιν</sup> ἀνεκαινίσθη ἔτη απ'. Constantinople was dedicated May 11. A. D. 330. U. C. Varr. 1083. But 1080—329 = B. C. 751. Africanus, according to Syncellus, placed the first Olympiad at the first year of *Ahas*. See the former volume p. 321. It might therefore have commenced in the last year of *Jotham*. If the author of the Chronicle intended to express that Africanus placed it in the beginning of *Jotham's* reign, he probably gave an erroneous representation.



agrees with their true position<sup>p</sup>. But, in the following period, by the omission of four pairs of consuls<sup>q</sup>, the consuls are thrown back above their actual date in the following manner.

Ol. 124. 4. [125. 1.] *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*.

\* B. C. 270. *Genucius* and *Cornelius* omitted.

127. 2. [127. 4.] *Gallus* and *Pictor*.

129. 3. [130. 1.] *Scipio* and *Duilius*.

\* B. C. 237. *Caudinus* and *Flaccus* om.<sup>r</sup>

135. 3. [136. 2.] *Torquatus* and *Bulbus*.

\* B. C. 174. *Albinus* and *Scævola* om.<sup>s</sup>

158. 3. [159. 3.] *Metellus* and *Maximus*.

\* B. C. 141. *Servilius* and *Pompeius* om.

158. 4. [160. 1.] *Scipio* (*Cæpio*) and *Lælius*.

after *Vatia* and *Pulcher* B. C. 79. he interpolates

Κλαυδίου καὶ Σεργιλίου.

174. 3. [175. 3.] *Lepidus* and *Catulus*.

\* B. C. 75. *Octavius* and *Cotta* om.<sup>t</sup>

175. 2. [176. 3.] *Lucullus* and (*Aurclius*).

182. 1. [183. 2.] *Calenus* and *Vatinus*.

183. 1. [184. 2.] *Pansa* and *Hirtius*.

184. 1. [185. 2.] *Censorinus* and *Sabinus*, omitted by the transcriber.

184. 3. [185. 4.] *Agrippa* and *Gallus*; 1st of *Augustus*.

The consulships by these omissions are gradually carried back till they are placed in the fifth year before their true date. Sometimes the facts recorded in the Chronicle remain fixed to their Olympic year, while the consuls have fallen

<sup>p</sup> Their consulship in reality perhaps coincided with Ol.  $\frac{124.4}{125.1}$ , the end of the former year and the beginning of the latter.

<sup>q</sup> In reality, five years omitted: but, as one year is interpolated, this leaves an actual deficiency of four consulships.

<sup>r</sup> The three years,

Γράκχου καὶ Φάλλκωνος,  
Καυδίνου καὶ Φλάκου,  
Καυδίνου καὶ Ουάρον,

became

Γράκχου καὶ Φλάκου,  
Κλαυδίου καὶ Ουάρον.

<sup>s</sup> Perhaps 'Αλβίνου καὶ Σεκεβόλου were omitted because Σεκεβόλου preceded [B. C. 175], and 'Αλβίνου followed [B. C. 173].

<sup>t</sup> On account of *Cotta* following [B. C. 74] and *Octavius* preceding [B. C. 76],

'Οκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος,  
'Οκταβίου καὶ Κούττου,  
Λουκούλλου καὶ Κούττου,  
'Οκταβίου καὶ Κουρίωνος,  
Λουκούλλου καὶ Μικούττου.

became



back; and thus the transactions are disjoined from the consuls to which they belong, to the great confusion of history. The reign and death of *Cæsar* are thus described<sup>v</sup>:

ρπγ' ὀλυμπιάς.

ε'. [5th *Cleopatra*] ὑπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης.

τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ ἐδιοικήθη πράγματα ὑπὸ [l. ἀπὸ] Βρούτου καὶ Κολατίνου ἐπὶ ἔτη τζγ', ἤγουν τοῦ παρόντος πέμπτου ἔτους Κλεοπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ὑπάτων.

ρπδ' ὀλυμπιάς.

θ'. [9th *Cleopatra*] 4th year of *Cæsar*. [the consuls are wanting.]

ι'. [10th *Cleop.*] ὑπ. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου, 5th year of *Cæsar*.

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐσφάγη.

A *metachronism* of five years in these events, as compared with the consulships to which they are referred.

With the exception of these omissions, (producing these consequences,) the list of consuls in the Chronicle, from B. C. 280 to the reign of *Augustus*, corresponds with the list obtained from the other testimonies quoted in the Tables; with only such variations as might arise, for the most part, from a transcriber in expressing Roman names in Greek characters.

From the consulship of *Agrippa* and *Gallus*, the list of consuls in the Chronicle varies so much from the true list, that a view of both is necessary to be given. The following columns exhibit the true list of consuls as delivered in these Tables, and the list of the Alexandrine Chronicle. That list begins, as we have seen, five years too high: which produces a *metachronism* of five years in assigning the first year of *Augustus*<sup>x</sup>.

Ol.	B. C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
185.4.	37.	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Gallus</i> .	184.3.	1.	<i>Agrippa</i> and <i>Gallus</i> .
186.1.	36.	<i>Poplicola</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .	4.	2.	<i>Poplicola</i> and <i>Nerva</i> .
2.	35.	<i>Cornificius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> .	185.1.	3.	<i>Cornificius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> .
3.	34.	<i>Libo</i> and <i>Antonius</i> .	2.	4.	<i>Antoninus</i> and <i>Libo</i> .

<sup>v</sup> P. 260.

<sup>x</sup> The Chronicle ascribes to *Cæsar* five years, and to *Augustus* 56; computing the reign of *Augustus* from the death of *Cæsar*. The two reigns therefore are 5+56=61 years. But these 61

years, being made to begin at the consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa* B. C. 43, instead of *Cæsar* and *Isauricus* B. C. 48, are compared throughout with the wrong consuls.

Ol.	B.C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
	4.	33. <i>Cæsar II. and Tullus.</i>		3.	5. <i>Octavian. Aug. and Cicero.</i>
187.1.	2.	32. <i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>		4.	6. <i>Octav. Aug. II. and Corvilius.</i>
	3.	31. <i>Cæsar III. and Messalla.</i>	186.1.	7.	<i>Octav. Aug. III. and Crassus.</i>
	4.	30. <i>Cæsar IV. and Crassus.</i>		2.	8. <i>*Octav. Aug. IV. and Crassus II.</i>
	5.	29. <i>Cæsar V. and Apuleius.</i>		3.	9. <i>Ahenobarbus and Sossius.</i>
188.1.	1.	28. <i>Cæsar VI. and Agrippa II.</i>		4.	10. <i>Octav. Aug. V. and Apuleius.</i>
	2.	27. <i>Cæsar VII. and Agrippa III.</i>	187.1.	11.	<i>Octav. Aug. VI. and Agrippa.</i>
	3.	26. <i>Cæsar VIII. and Taurus.</i>		2.	12. <i>Octav. Aug. VII. and Agrippa II.</i>
	4.	25. <i>Cæsar IX. and Silanus.</i>		3.	13. <i>Octav. Aug. VIII. and Taurus.</i>
189.1.	1.	24. <i>Cæsar X. and Flaccus.</i>		4.	14. <i>Octav. Aug. IX. and Silanus.</i>
	2.	23. <i>Cæsar XI. and Murena.</i>	188.1.	15.	<i>Octav. Aug. X. and Flaccus.</i>
	3.	22. <i>Marcellus and Arruntius.</i>		2.	16. <i>Octav. Aug. XI. and Piso.</i>
	4.	21. <i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>		3.	17. <i>Octav. Aug. XII. and Arruntius.</i>
190.1.	1.	20. <i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>		4.	18. <i>*Κέλσος and Tiberius.</i>
	2.	19. <i>Sentius and Lucretius.</i>	189.1.	19.	<i>Lollius and Lepidus.</i>
	3.	18. <i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>		2.	20. <i>Apuleius and Nerva.</i>
	4.	17. <i>Furnius and Silanus.</i>		3.	21. <i>Saturnilus and Lucretius.</i>
191.1.	1.	16. <i>Ahenobarbus and Scipio.</i>		4.	22. <i>Lentulus and Lentulus.</i>
	2.	15. <i>Libo and Piso.</i>	190.1.	23.	<i>*Lentulus II. and Cornelius.</i>
	3.	14. <i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>		2.	24. <i>Φορβίκιος (Furnius) and Silanus.</i>
	4.	13. <i>Nero and Varus.</i>		3.	25. <i>Domitius and Ahenobarbus.</i>
192.1.	1.	12. <i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>		4.	26. <i>Libo and Piso.</i>
	2.	11. <i>Tubero and Maximus.</i>	191.1.	27.	<i>Crassus and Lentulus.</i>
	3.	10. <i>Antonius and Africanus.</i>		2.	28. <i>Nero and Varus.</i>
	4.	9. <i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>		3.	29. <i>Messalla and Quirinus.</i>
193.1.	1.	8. <i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>		4.	30. <i>*Rubellius and Saturninus.</i>
	2.	7. <i>Nero II. and Piso II.</i>	192.1.	31.	<i>Maximus and Tubero.</i>
	3.	6. <i>Veter and Balbus.</i>		2.	32. <i>Africanus and Maximus II.</i>
	4.	5. <i>Aug. XII. and Sulla.</i>		3.	33. <i>Drusus and Crispinus.</i>
194.1.	1.	4. <i>Sabinus II. and Rufus.</i>		4.	34. <i>Censorinus and Gallus.</i>
	2.	3. <i><sup>y</sup>Lentulus and Messalinus.</i>	193.1.	35.	<i>Nero II. and Scipio II.</i>
	3.	2. <i>Aug. XIII. and Sylvanus.</i>		2.	36. <i>Balbus and Veter.</i>
	4.	1. <i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>		3.	37. <i>Octavianus XIII. and Sulla.</i>
195.1.	A. D. 1.	<i>Cæsar and Paullus.</i>		4.	38. <i>Sabinus and Rufinus (Rufus).</i>
	2.	2. <i>Vinicius and Varus.</i>	194.1.	39.	<i>Octav. Aug. XIV. and Sylvanus.</i>
	3.	3. <i>Lamia and Servilius.</i>		2.	40. <i>Lentulus and Piso.</i>
	4.	4. <i><sup>z</sup>Catus and Saturninus.</i>		3.	41. <i>P. Cæsar and Paullus.</i>
196.1.	1.	5. <i>Magnus and Valerius.</i>		4.	42. <i>Vinicius and Varus.</i>
	2.	6. <i>Lepidus and Arruntius.</i>	195.1.	43.	<i>Lamia and Servilius.</i>
	3.	7. <i>Creticus and Nerva.</i>		2.	44. <i>Magnus and Valerius.</i>
	4.	8. <i>Camillus and Nonius.</i>		3.	45. <i>Lepidus and Plancus.</i>
197.1.	1.	9. <i>Sabinus and Camerinus.</i>		4.	46. <i>Tiber. Cæs. and Capito.</i>
	2.	10. <i>Dolabella and Silanus.</i>	196.1.	47.	<i>Creticus and Nerva.</i>
	3.	11. <i>Lepidus and Taurus.</i>		2.	48. <i>Camillus and Quintilianus.</i>
	4.	12. <i>Germanicus and Capito.</i>		3.	49. <i>Camerinus and Sabinus.</i>
198.1.	1.	13. <i>Silius and Plancus.</i>		4.	50. <i>Dolabella and Silanus.</i>
	2.	14. <i>Sex. Pompeius and Sex. Apuleius.</i>	197.1.	51.	<i>Lepidus and Taurus.</i>
	3.	15. <i>Drusus and Flaccus.</i>		2.	52. <i>*Tib. Cæs. II. and Scipio.</i>
	4.	16. <i>Taurus and Libo.</i>		3.	53. <i><sup>a</sup>Flaccus and Silanus.</i>
199.1.	1.	17. <i>Rufus and Flaccus.</i>		4.	54. <i>Sextus and Sextus.</i>
	2.	18. <i>Tiberius III. and Germanicus II.</i>	198.1.	55.	<i>*Pompeius and Apuleius.</i>

<sup>y</sup> Omitted in the Chronicle.<sup>z</sup> Ibid.<sup>a</sup> ΦΛΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑΝΟΥ; perhaps a corruption for ΠΛΑΓΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΙΑΙΟΥ.

Ol.	B. C.		Ol.	Aug.	CHRON. ALEX.
199.3.	19.	<i>Silanus and Norbanus.</i>	198.2.	56.	<i>Brutus (Drusus) and Flaccus II.</i>
4.	20.	<i>Messalla and Cotta.</i>	3.	<i>Tib. 1.</i>	<i>Taurus and Libo.</i>
200.1.	21.	<i>Tiberius and Drusus.</i>	4.	2.	<i>Crassus (Flaccus) and Rufus.</i>
2.	22.	<i>Agrippa and Galba.</i>	199.1.	3.	<i>Tiber. IV. Rufus (Drusus) II.</i>
3.	23.	<i>Pollio and Veter.</i>	2.	4.	<i>Messala and Gratus.</i>
4.	24.	<i>Cethegus and Varro.</i>	3.	5.	<i>Tib. Cæs. IV. and Drusus.</i>
201.1.	25.	<i>Lentulus and Agrippa.</i>	4.	6.	<i>b</i> .....
2.	26.	<i>Sabinus and Getulicus.</i>	200.1.	7.	<i>Agrippa and Galba.</i>
3.	27.	<i>Piso and Crassus.</i>	2.	8.	<i>Pollio and Veter.</i>
4.	28.	<i>Silanus and Nerva.</i>	3.	9.	<i>Cethegus and Varus (Varro).</i>
202.1.	29.	<i>Rubell. Geminus and Fusius Geminus.</i>	4.	10.	<i>Agrippa II. and Lentulus.</i>
2.	30.	<i>Vinicius and Longinus.</i>	201.1.	11.	<i>Getulicus and Sabinus.</i>
			2.	12.	<i>Crassus and Piso.</i>
			3.	13.	<i>Silanus and Nerva.</i>
			4.	14.	<i>Geminus and Geminus.</i>
			202.1.	15.	<i>* Rufus and Rubellinus.</i>
			2.	16.	<i>Vinicius and Longinus.</i>

The deficiency of five years in the preceding period is here compensated by the interpolation of five consulships<sup>c</sup>. Four years are restored to the reign of *Augustus* by four interpolations; and the *metachronism*, which was five years in the first year of his reign, in the 56th is reduced to one. *Taurus* and *Libo*, the second consuls of *Tiberius*, are in the Chronicle the first. Another interpolated year brings back the 16th of *Tiberius* to its true place; and *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, his 16th consuls, are also the 16th in the Chronicle. When these interpolations are struck out, the two lists will nearly correspond, except in a very few instances, where the Chronicle has transposed the consuls. In the strange error of dividing the two *Sexti* and the two *Gemini* each into two years, the author concurs with Epiphanius, who has done the same thing<sup>d</sup>.

The *Fasti Consulares Anonymi*, which Norisius<sup>e</sup> has published, are thus de-

<sup>b</sup> Perhaps *Silanus* and *Norbanus* were here omitted by the transcriber.

<sup>c</sup> In reality seven pairs of consuls are interpolated, which are marked thus \*: but, as two are omitted, the overplus is thus reduced to five years.

<sup>d</sup> Epiphanius in part agrees with the list of the Chronicle in the thirty pairs of consuls described in the Tables A. D. 12. col. 2. Although he is more free from error than the Chronicle. Having given those thirty consulships down to *Silanus* and *Nerva* inclusive, Epiphanius proceeds thus: p.

446. B. ἱπατεία τῶν δύο Γεμνηῶν, εἶτα ἄλλη ἱπατεία 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλιάωνος. Then followed μετὰ τὴν ἱπατείαν 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλιάωνος ἡ Οὐιννικίου καλουμένη καὶ Λογγίνου Κασσίον. p. 448. B. τὰς δύο ἱπατείας τῶν τε δύο Γεμνηῶν καὶ τὴν 'Ρούφου καὶ 'Ρουβελλιάωνος.

<sup>e</sup> At the end of his dissertations *de Epochis Syro-Macedonum*, with this title: *Fasti consulares cum feriis ac ætate Lunæ Kalendis Januariis, annis etiam Bissextilibus designatis, juxta methodum—Cycli annorum 84. auctore anonymo, e codice MS. Bibliothecæ Casareæ.*



scribed<sup>f</sup>: *Joannes Cuspinianus, qui proximo sæculo ante Sigonium ac Panvinium Fastos editis in Chronicon Cassiodori commentariis eximie illustravit, laterculos consulares ex laudato Anonymi codice excerptos suo volumini passim inseruit, quos sane viri eruditi integros ab eodem editos maluissent:—Membranæ illæ vetustissimæ in Viennensi Cæsarea bibliotheca (numero inter Historicos codices 56 et 648) a pluribus lustris servabantur<sup>g</sup>. Horum Fastorum exemplar mihi obtinuit cura Antonii Magliabechii.—Auctor Anonymus hosce fastos descripsit A. D. 354. tum quod hujusce anni consulibus iidem clauduntur, tum quod ætatem lunæ postremis illis annis accurate recenset.—Anonymus in hisce tabulis consularibus contexendis sola consulum cognomina recitat, et plurima quidem quæ ex marmoris Capitolinis tantum lapidibus intelleximus. Non pauca prioris sæculi cognomina erratis characteribus exprimuntur, ac non semel idem cognomen variata orthographia exaratur, quæ errata librariorum negligentia nullus non ducat. Ipse quidem eos Fastos cum iisdem mendis exhibui quæ inerant eorundem apographo.*

These *Fasti Consulares* have been compared with the list of consuls in the first column. Where they present any variation, even though arising from the error of a transcriber, that variation is marked in the Tables. They are also quoted on other occasions; as to verify the consulships omitted by Cassiodorus, or the Alexandrine Chronicle. Wherever they are not named at all, it is always to be understood that they coincide with the other testimonies. In the 72 consulships which have been described, from *Agrippa* and *Gallus* to *Vinicius* and *Longinus*, it is remarkable that, although the *Fasti Anonymi* sometimes agree with the Alexandrine Chronicle in the names, yet they exhibit no interpolations, and agree in the true order of the consuls without any variation<sup>h</sup>.

The *Fasti Verriani* described the twelve months of the Roman year. Scanty

<sup>f</sup> Noris. p. 28—31.

<sup>g</sup> *Codex e Bibliotheca Cuspiniani in Casaream deportatus fuit.* NORIS.

<sup>h</sup> The consuls to the death of *Augustus*, as de-

livered in these *Fasti Anonymi*, are given in the Tables. The first sixteen consulships of the reign of *Tiberius* are added here, that the reader may compare them with the preceding lists.

U. C. Varr.	A. D.		U. C. Varr.	A. D.	
766.	15.	<i>Druso Cæsare et Flacco.</i>	776.	23.	<i>Pollione et Vetere.</i>
769.	16.	<i>Tauro et Libone.</i>	777.	24.	<i>Cethego et Varro.</i>
770.	17.	<i>Flacco et Rufo.</i>	778.	25.	<i>Agrippa et Lentulo.</i>
771.	18.	<i>Tib. Cæs. III. et Germanico II.</i>	779.	26.	<i>Getulico et Sabino.</i>
772.	19.	<i>Silano et Bulbo.</i>	780.	27.	<i>Grasso et Pisone.</i>
773.	20.	<i>Messala et Cotta.</i>	781.	28.	<i>Silano et Nerva.</i>
774.	21.	<i>Tib. Cæs. IV. et Druso Cæs. II.</i>	782.	29.	<i>Gemino et Gemino.</i>
775.	22.	<i>Agrippa et Gallo.</i>	783.	30.	<i>Vinicio et Longino.</i>



fragments remain of *January, March, April, and December*, with one passage from *February*. Some use has been made of these fragments in the Tables.

From the irregularity of the Roman calendar before its reformation in B.C. 46, the actual date of many transactions did not correspond to the apparent date, or to the month to which they are ascribed. Thus the consuls who entered on their office on the Calends of January sometimes commenced their consulship before the close of the preceding Julian year. The birth of *Cicero*, assigned to the 3rd of January B.C. 106, in reality occurred before the end of B.C. 107. I have been satisfied, however, with recording this and similar facts at their apparent dates in the Julian year: an attempt at minuteness in this particular would have produced much confusion in the Tables, without proportionate advantage. Nor was precision capable of being attained. The Roman calendar in B.C. 46 was 67 days behind the seasons of the year; and, for a few years preceding, the proportion might be nearly the same. Accordingly, by comparing the dates with the narratives of writers, we are enabled on some occasions to reject the apparent, and to fix events to their real time<sup>i</sup>. But from the very nature of the irregularity it would happen that this proportion would not be uniform. The Roman months were sometimes advanced, sometimes thrown back, by the management of the priests<sup>k</sup>: and the deficiency, which at one time was 60 days, might be 40, or 20, or 30, at another. An attempt therefore to determine on what particular day in the Julian year the Calends of January fell at the time of the birth of *Cicero*, and still more at any earlier periods, must be uncertain.

Usher supposes from a text of Livy, which fixes the battle of Pydna to the 4th of September, that in B.C. 168 the Roman months had fallen back 70 days behind the true position; and that the Ides of March in that year coincided with the 4th of January, the 3rd of April with January 23rd, and the 4th of September with June 21st<sup>l</sup>. But it will be seen in the Tables that this date in Livy is refuted by

<sup>i</sup> As in the Tables B. C. 49. 2. 48. 2.

<sup>k</sup> See Censorinus, quoted in the Tables B. C. 46. 2.

<sup>l</sup> Usher, *Annals of the World* p. 423: *III. Non. April.* as the year at Rome then stood answered unto the 23d of our January, according to the Julian account; as we gather from the eclipse of the moon which fell out five months afterwards. *Ibid.* p. 426. *The night which did precede the day before*

*the Nones of September, when the moon was eclipsed at the appointed hour, &c. The astronomical account sheweth that the total darkness of the moon fell out upon June 21. according to the Julian account, the eighth hour after noon.—Whence it is inserted that the Ides of March on this year, whereon Paulus entered upon his second consulship, fell out upon Jan. 4. according to the Julian reckoning.*

Livy himself; from whom it appears that *Æmilius* set out from Rome immediately after the Calends of April; that he arrived at the army in Macedonia in eight or nine days from Coreyra; and that after his arrival he completed the war in fifteen days. The date, then, of Livy, which supposes more than five months between his departure from Rome and the decisive battle, is erroneous: and a space of about 80 days, or less than three months, from the Calends of April to the latter end of June, is all that the account of the consul himself will allow to the campaign<sup>m</sup>. It appears, then, that the eclipse might happen in June of the Roman calendar, and the Julian year and the Roman reckoning in B. C. 168 would nearly coincide<sup>n</sup>. We cannot therefore safely affirm with Blair<sup>o</sup>, that, in B. C. 106, the day of the birth of *Cicero*, *III. Non. Jan.* “agreed with the beginning of November [B. C. 107] according to the Julian year:” or conclude that, because the Roman months were 67 days behind the Julian reckoning in B. C. 46, they were consequently 60 days behind it 60 years before. Nor can we certainly pronounce with Usher<sup>p</sup>, that in B. C. 63 the *IX. Kal. Octob.* fell in June; that in B. C. 61 the consulship of *Piso* began in the preceding Julian November; that in B. C. 62 the *Calends of June* fell upon the Julian *March*; or that in B. C. 58 the *Calends of May* were about the end of the Julian *February*. For the two or three years immediately preceding B. C. 46, we can decide with better authority: and yet, when Usher<sup>q</sup> undertakes to fix to a single day the variation, and to determine that in B. C. 50 the *Ides of October* were on the 7th of *August*, and *v. Id. Dec.* on the 1st of *October*; that in B. C. 49 the *Calends of January* fell upon the 22nd of October preceding, *viii. Kal. Mart.* upon

<sup>m</sup> See the testimonies in the Tables B. C. 168. 2. The speech of *Æmilius*, which is given by Livy, Diodorus, and Plutarch, was probably derived from Polybius: as the discourse of *Æmilius* on a former occasion, recorded by Livy XLV. 8. Plutarch. *Æmil.* c. 27. may be traced to Polybius, fragm. Vatican. p. 433.

<sup>n</sup> In the transactions of the Roman consuls in Greece and Asia during the years B. C. 200—188. there is no indication that the Ides of March, on which they entered office, fell earlier than the true time. On the contrary, it will be seen in the Tables that in the first Macedonian war they were often too late for the season of action; and

that in B. C. 188 the spring had arrived in Greece before *Fulvius* returned to hold the *comitia*.

<sup>o</sup> Blair's Chronology B. C. 107.

<sup>p</sup> Usher, Annals of the World p. 602. *The 22d September, as it then was, (before the correction appointed by Julius Cæsar,) fell in June of the Julian period 4651. P. 606. About the happening of Piso's consulship [M. Pupius Piso B. C. 61] in the Julian November. P. 604. Silanus and Murena being consuls, [B. C. 62] Metellus triumphed over Crete on the Kalends of June, which fell out at that time in the Julian March. P. 610. The Kalends of May, about the end of the Julian February.*

<sup>q</sup> Annals, p. 639, 640.

the 11th of *December*, and *xvi. Kal. April.* upon the 3rd of *January*, he has in these instances attempted a precision for which there is no authority. If, as Censorinus attests<sup>r</sup>, the priests *plus minusve ex libidine interkalando rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt*, the intervention of two or three years might disturb the proportion, and confound the elements of our calculation: and it is sufficient to pronounce generally that the Roman reckoning for a few years preceding B.C. 46 was about two months behind the Julian.

The Varronian years of Rome are added in the Tables to the Olympiads, but the years before the Vulgar Christian Era are adopted as a common measure in this as in the former volume. Mr. Niebuhr<sup>s</sup> appears to disapprove of this method of computing by the years before the Vulgar Era. Having remarked<sup>t</sup>, that “the first year of our common era is notoriously misplaced,” he observes; *History requires more than one era; Asia a different one from Europe: such eras as reckon backward, or are necessarily dependent on a supposition ascertained to be utterly wrong, are positively bad: different eras are suited to different times.* It will be readily granted that different eras are required in treating different portions of history. The particular era which belongs to the subject of the inquiry should always be expressed. No history of Rome should be written without the Varronian years of Rome; nor any history of Greece without the Olympiads. In other particular portions of history the years of the *Seleucidae*, or the years of *Nabonassar*, are not to be omitted. In this sense therefore it is true that history requires more than one era, and that different eras are suited to different times. But still, in addition to those particular eras which belong to the particular subject, some common measure is wanting by which their value can be ascertained and fixed. It conveys no information to say that the Varronian era of Rome began in the 23rd Olympic year, or that the first Olympiad was 23 years before, or the era of *Nabonassar* six years after, the Varronian era of Rome, unless we supply some additional date, by which the position of these numbers shall be determined. The Julian Period is insufficient for this purpose: for, although we assign those three several eras respectively to the years of the Julian Period 3938, 3961, 3967<sup>u</sup>, we are next to inquire the value of the Julian Period itself: an arti-

<sup>r</sup> *De Die natali* c. 20.

<sup>s</sup> History of Rome, Cambridge translation, vol. I. 1828.

<sup>t</sup> P. 222.

<sup>u</sup> Olymp. 1. 1.=Jul. Per. 3938.  
era of Rome= 3961.  
era of Nabonassar= 3967.



ficial period of 7980 years, obtained by multiplying 532 by 15<sup>v</sup>: and, till we have determined where this period begins and where it ends, it is wholly useless as a chronological measure for any practical purpose. It is necessary therefore to add, that these 7980 years will terminate in A. D. 3267, and that the 4713th year of this period coincided with the first year of the Vulgar Christian Era. The years of our era, then, are the ultimate resort; the form of computation into which all other numbers must be resolved at last, before we can ascertain or understand their meaning. Nor does there seem any reason for objecting to the practice of computing backwards. In fact such a method of reckoning arises from the nature of things. In every writing the remote eras must be measured by the era which is current at the time of the composition. The measure therefore by which other dates are to be valued must be retrospective, and must assign the position of past events by an analytical process, proceeding upwards from a known point to the times which are unknown. Thus the author of the Parian Marble reckons backwards from the archonship of *Diognetus*. Thus Sulpicius Severus fixes the position of early facts by computing backwards from the consulship of *Stilicho*<sup>v</sup>. Nor is it a valid objection, that the Vulgar Christian Era is a fictitious and imaginary date. The date which Mr. Niebuhr adopts, the era from the foundation of Rome, is still more fictitious. The Vulgar Christian Era is only four or five years below the true date; but who shall say by how many years the Varronian era of Rome ascends above the true year of the foundation? But, as this date, by the years of the city, is not on that account the less useful and fit to be applied in Roman history, so the years before Christ according to the common era, although proceeding from an erroneous point, are necessary, because they proceed from a point universally acknowledged and received, and because they alone can render the date to which they are affixed perspicuous and intelligible to every reader.

In the Appendix will be found a Table which exhibits in parallel columns,

1. The years of the *Julian period*.
2. The years of *Nabonassar*.
3. The *Olympiads*.

<sup>v</sup> Scaliger, Emend. Temp. p. 337. *Periodum annorum 532 ex utroque cyclo Solis et Lunæ in se ducto [28 × 19] primus omnium excogitavit Victorinus homo Aquitanus: ea Periodus si quindecies multiplicetur fient anni 7980. Atque hæc erit*

*maxima Periodus, ad methodum utriusque cycli et indictionis.—Julianam eveamus, quia ad annum Julianum accommodata, et quidem a Kal. Januarii.*

<sup>w</sup> See part II. Appendix p. 322.



4. The years of the *Seleucidæ*.
5. The *Varronian* years of *Rome*.
6. The years *before and after Christ*.

This Table will be found of general use. It compares the years of these five eras with each other, and with the years before and after Christ, which are the common measure of them all. It enables the reader to determine with ease the value of any particular date, according to the various modes of computation which different authors have adopted, by measuring that date with the corresponding years in the other columns. Such a Table was the more necessary, because Blair only carries the years of *Nabonassar* and the Olympiads down to the Christian era, and has not given the years of the *Seleucidæ* at all.

The series of years commences at the 55th Olympiad, and is brought down to the cessation of the Olympiads, a period of 956 years. Censorinus<sup>x</sup> names the second year of Olymp. 254, and Eusebius<sup>y</sup> the second year of Olymp. 277, which he makes coincident with the 20th year of *Constantine*. The Olympiads ceased in the reign of *Theodosius*. Cedrenus<sup>z</sup>, having mentioned the 15th and 16th years of *Theodosius*, proceeds thus<sup>a</sup>: ἐν ταύτοις ἦτε τῶν ὀλυμπιάδων ἀπέσβη πανήγυρις, ἥτις κατὰ τετραετῇ χρόνον ἐπετελεῖτο· ἤρξατο δὲ ἡ τοιαύτη πανήγυρις ὅτε Μανασσῆς τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἐβατίλευσε, καὶ ἐφυλάττετο ἕως τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου Θεοδοσίου, καὶ ἤρξαντο ἀριθμεῖσθαι αἱ Ἰνδικτοί. The 16th year of *Theodosius* began *xiv Kal. Feb.* A. D. 394, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 1. He died *xvi Kal. Feb.* A. D. 395, in the middle of Olymp. 293. 2. The 293rd Olympiad therefore appears to have been the last. The Scholiast, however, upon Lucian<sup>b</sup> brings down the Olympiads a little lower: διήρκεσεν ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑβραϊκῶν κριτῶν μέχρι τοῦ μικροῦ Θεοδοσίου· ἐμπρησθέντος γὰρ τοῦ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ναυῶ, ἐξέλιπε καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἠλείων πανήγυρις. The younger *Theodosius* began to reign May A. D. 408, U. C. Varr. 1161. = Olymp. 296. 4. The Alexandrine Chronicle pursues the computation by Olympiads to Ol. 345<sup>c</sup>; but there is no proof that the Olympic games actually continued to so late a period. The author merely expresses the Olympiads as a notation of time.

<sup>x</sup> Censorin. c. 18. *Nunc apud eos ducentesima quinquagesima quarta Olympias numeratur, ejusque annus hic secundus.*

<sup>y</sup> Euseb. Chron. lib. II. p. 396. The Armenian copy is mutilated, and ends with Olymp. 270. 4. the 16th year of *Dioclesian*. The version of Hieronymus supplies the remaining twenty-six years.

<sup>z</sup> Cedren. p. 325. C.

<sup>a</sup> P. 326. D.

<sup>b</sup> Tom. VII. p. 515.

<sup>c</sup> The 35th of *Justinian*, A. D. 561, is thus described: p. 297. ταύτῃ τῇ λείῃ ἔτει τῆς Ἰουστινιανοῦ βασιλείας—καὶ τρίτῃ ἔτει τῇ ὀλυμπιάδῳ.

It will be remembered that the years of these several eras take their beginnings from different points. Censorinus remarks<sup>d</sup>: *Hic annus* [A. D. 238] *cujus velut index et titulus quidam est Ulpii et Pontiani consulatus, ab Olympiade prima millesimus est et quartus decimus* [B.C. 776 + A. D. 238 = 1014], *ex diebus duntaxat æstivis, quibus agón Olympicus celebratur, a Roma autem condita DCCCXCi, et quidem ex Parilibus, unde Urbis anni numerantur: Eorum vero annorum quibus Julianis nomen est, CCLXXXIII. sed ex die Kal. Jan. unde Julius Cæsar anni a se constituti fecit principium* [B. C. 45 + 238 = 283]: *at eorum, qui vocantur anni Augustorum, CCLXV* [B. C. 27 + 238 = 265]. He concludes with observing, *aliis a novo sole, id est, a bruma, aliis ab æstivo solstitio, plerisque ab æquinoctio verno, partim ab autumno æquinoctio, quibusdam ab ortu Vergiliarum, nonnullis ab earum occasu, multis a Canis exortu incipere annus naturalis videtur.* The years of the *Seleucidæ* are examined in the Appendix<sup>e</sup>, and it is there shewn that they were computed from the autumn. The years before Christ in these Tables, like the years after Christ, are Julian years of 365 days 6 hours, commencing Jan. 1. Consequently, as they exceed the true time by 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. they carry back any particular date proportionably higher than the actual position. As, for example, 900 Julian years contain 328,725 days, and 900 solar years only 328,718<sup>d</sup>. 2<sup>h</sup>. 25<sup>m</sup>. the excess of the 900 Julian years will amount to 6<sup>d</sup>. 21<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. and Jan. 1. B. C. 900 will be carried back 6<sup>d</sup>. 21<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. nearer to the preceding winter solstice than Jan. 1. stood in A. D. 1. The years of *Nabonassar* receded a day every four years<sup>f</sup>: Censorinus<sup>g</sup>: *Ad Ægyptiorum annum magnum Luna non pertinet, quem Græce Κνικὸν Latine Canicularem vocamus propterea quod initium illius sumitur cum primo die ejus mensis, quem vocant Ægyptii Thoth, Caniculæ sidus exoritur. Nam eorum annus civilis solos habet dies CCCLXV. sine ullo interkalari. Itaque quadriennium apud eos uno circiter die minus est quam naturale quadriennium; eoque fit ut anno MCCCCLXI. ad idem revolvatur principium. Hic annus etiam ἡλιακὸς a quibusdam dicitur, et ab aliis ὁ Θεὸς ἐναυτίζης.* He observes<sup>h</sup>, that the *Thoth* had fallen back to this day, July 20, in A. D. 139. *Thoth hoc anno* [A. D. 238] *fuit ante diem VII Kal. Jul. cum abhinc annos centum, Imperatore Antonino Pio II. et Bruttio Præsente consulibus* [A. D. 139], *iidem dies fuerint ante diem XII.*

<sup>d</sup> De Die natali c. 21.<sup>e</sup> C. 3.<sup>f</sup> See part II. Appendix p. 328—330.<sup>g</sup> C. 18.<sup>h</sup> C. 21.

[forte XIII<sup>i</sup>.] *Kal. August. quo tempore solet Canicula in Ægypto facere exortum. Quare scire etiam licet anni illius magni, qui, ut supra dictum est, et Solaris et Canicularis et Dei annus vocatur, nunc agi vertentem annum centesimum.* Since the Egyptians supposed that 1461 of their years were contained in 1460 solar years, it is evident that they computed the solar year, like the Julian, to be equal to 365 days 6 hours. For the 1461 years would exceed the 1460 by 11<sup>d.</sup> 4<sup>h.</sup> 53<sup>m.</sup> <sup>k</sup>. So that, upon the principles of the Egyptian computation, 1504 years would in reality elapse, instead of 1460, before the equinoxes would return to the same days of the same Egyptian months<sup>l</sup>. According to Censorinus, if the *Thoth* of N. E. 887 began July 20, A. D. 139, and the *Thoth* of N. E. 986 June 25, A. D. 238, twenty-five days would have been lost in the 100 years. But the actual deficiency was only 24<sup>d.</sup> 5<sup>h.</sup> 35<sup>m.</sup> <sup>m</sup>. Again, in the 886 years which had elapsed on the 19th of July, A. D. 139, 221 days 12 hours were computed to be wanting at the rate of 6 hours in each year: which fixes the first *Thoth* to Feb. 27, B. C. 747<sup>n</sup>. But, as the actual deficiency was only 214<sup>d.</sup> 16<sup>h.</sup> 49<sup>m.</sup> 49<sup>s.</sup> <sup>o</sup> there was an excess of 6<sup>d.</sup> 19<sup>h.</sup> 10<sup>m.</sup> 11<sup>s.</sup> and the day expressed by Feb. 27, B. C. 747 in the Julian reckoning, and by the 1st *Thoth* N. E. 1. in the Egyptian, was removed 6 days 19 hours further from the vernal equinox than Feb. 27 was in A. D. 139.

The years of Rome, strictly speaking, commenced on the 21st of April, the day

<sup>i</sup> The correction *XIII Kal. Aug.* or July 20, for *XII Kal. Aug.* or July 21, is necessary, because June 25—July 21. would give twenty-six days instead of twenty-five. But the ninety-nine years which were completed June 24 A. D. 238, at six hours to a year, would only give 24<sup>d.</sup> 18<sup>h.</sup> And it is justified by Solinus and Pliny: Solin. c. 32, 13. *Ubi (Sol) ingressus Leonem ortus Sirios excitavit, propulso omni fluore tantam vim amnis (Nili) erumpere. Quod tempus sacerdotes natalem mundi judicarunt, id est, inter XIII Kalendas Aug. et XI. Plin. H. N. II. 47. Exoritur Caniculæ sidus Sole primam partem Leonis ingrediente, qui dies XV ante Augustas Kalendas est. Idem XVIII. 28. Postridie XVI Kal. Aug. Canis ortum:—post solstitium [June 25.] XXIII<sup>o</sup> die.* As Pliny gives a date two days earlier, and Solinus gives the day itself, *XIII Kal. Aug.* as the possible day, we are warranted in restoring to Censorinus a date which the interval renders necessary.

	days	h.	m.
<sup>k</sup> 1460 Solar years contain	533,253.	19.	7.
1460 Egyptian years of	} 532,900.	0.	0.
365 days contain			
difference	<hr/> 353. 19. 7.		

There is therefore a deficiency of less than 354 days; and the 1461st Egyptian year would exceed the true time by 11<sup>d.</sup> 4<sup>h.</sup> 53<sup>m.</sup>

<sup>l</sup> This effect has been pointed out in part II. Appendix p. 330. note.

	days	h.	m.
<sup>m</sup> 100 Solar years=	36,524.	5.	35.
100 Egyptian =	36,500.	0.	0.
deficiency . . . . .	<hr/> 24. 5. 35.		

<sup>n</sup> From Feb. 27, B. C. 747 to July 19, A. D. 139, both inclusive, are 886 Julian years, wanting 222 days.

	days	h.	m.	s.
<sup>o</sup> 886 Solar years=	323,604.	16.	49.	49.
886 Egyptian =	323,390.	0.	0.	0.
true deficiency . . . . .	<hr/> 214. 16. 49. 49.			



of the *Palilia*<sup>p</sup>. Norisius observes<sup>q</sup>, *Hac epocha [scil. a Palilibus] in Fastis triumphalibus Capitolinis designantur anni Romanorum magistratuum ac triumphorum, eaque passim Romani scriptores utuntur*. But this is not without exception. The transactions of the Romans were marked by the consuls of the year; and, while the consuls entered office in the spring, and the consular year nearly corresponded to the year of the city, no material difficulty would occur in marking a date. But when the commencement of the consular year had fallen back to the *Calends* of *January*<sup>r</sup>, the official year began almost four months, and in intercalary years almost five, before the year of the city. Thus the consuls of B. C. 153, *Q. Fulvius* and *T. Annius*, belonged to the years of the city 607. Their consulship contained almost four months of the former year, and little more than eight months of the latter. Whatever therefore was transacted in that consulship before the 21st of April, belonged to U. C. Varr. 600. But, as the consuls who entered office on the *Calends* of *January* were always compared with that year of the city in which their consulship expired, it happened that the year of the city was anticipated in some cases. Thus the seventh consulship of *Marius* is the index of U. C. Varr. 668; although in reality *Marius* died three months before that year of the city commenced. An anticipation occurs in recording the triumph of *Censorinus*, B. C. 39. He triumphed in his consulship on the *Calends* of *January*, nearly four months before the *Palilia* of U. C. 714 [715 Varr.]; and yet his triumph is dated in U. C. 714, because that year of the city was marked by his consulship. Sigonius has restored another triumph, where the Marble is obli-

<sup>p</sup> Ovid. Fast. IV. 721. Plutarch. Romul. c. 12. ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἡ κτίσις ἡμέρῃ γένοιτο τῇ πρὸ ἑνδεκα καλανδῶν Μαΐων ὁμολογεῖται· καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἐορτάζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, γενέθλιον τῆς πατρίδος ὀνομάζοντες.—αὐτὸ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ τῆς κτίσεως βοτηρικὴ τις ἦν αὐτοῖς ἐορτὴ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, καὶ Παλῆλια προσηγόρευον αὐτήν.

<sup>q</sup> De Epochis Syromaced. p. 205.

<sup>r</sup> In the earlier times the official year commenced on the *Ides* of *December*: Liv. V. 9. [B. C. 401] *Primores patrum—censuere non expectandum justum tempus comitiorum, sed extemplo novos tribunos militum creandos esse, qui Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent: in quam sententiam quum pedibus iretur,—Sergius Virginiusque—negare se ante Idus Decembres, solemnem ineundis magistratibus diem, honore abituros esse*. Ibid. c. 11. *populum Romanum tribunos creasse qui non Idi-*

*bus Decembribus, die solenni, sed extemplo Kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent*. In B. C. 391 the magistrates again abdicated before their year expired, and their successors entered office on the 1st of July: Liv. V. 31, 32. *Quum ex senatus-consulto consules magistratu se abdicassent,—creati sex tribuni militum consulari potestate—Kalendis Quinctilibus magistratum occipere*. Idem VIII. 20. [B. C. 329] *Consules novi L. Æmilius Mamercinus et C. Plautius eo ipso die, Kalendis Quinctilibus, quo magistratuus inierunt*. At this date therefore the years of the city commenced more than two months before the official year. During the first Punic war, the consular year began in May or June. In the time of the second Punic war it had fallen back to the 15th of March, and now therefore preceded the *Palilia* by upwards of a



terated, in this manner: *C. Marius C. F. cos. II. de Numidis*—*an. DCXLIX. Kal. Jan.* Those *Calends* of *January* fell within U. C. Capitolin. 648; but Sigonius naturally refers the triumph to the year in which *Marius* was consul, anticipating the date as the Marble had done in the case of *Censorinus*. A similar anticipation has been pointed out in the Tables in the triumph of *Sulla*<sup>s</sup>.

It does not belong to the present inquiry to examine at large the several dates assigned by Roman historians as the era of Rome, from the lowest date of *Cincius* to the highest date of *Varro*<sup>t</sup>. It is sufficient here to remind the reader that the Catonian computation, equivalent to B. C. 751, was two years below the date of *Varro*, and the era of the Capitoline Marbles, B. C. 752, one year below it; and that the years in which the variations occurred were in the times anterior to the present period.

month. Lastly, in B. C. 153 its commencement was thrown back to the Calends of January, where it was finally fixed. See the Tables B. C. 215. 2.

<sup>s</sup> B. C. 81. 2.

<sup>t</sup> *L. Cincius* placed the foundation of Rome at Ol. 12. 4. or the spring of B. C. 728: Solin. I. 27. *Cincio Romam duodecima Olympiade placet conditam.* Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. Λεύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος—περὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος τῆς δωδεκάτης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

*Q. Fabius Pictor*, at Ol. 8. 1. the spring of B. C. 747: Solin. ibid. *Pictori octava (Olympiade).* Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. in Codice Vaticano: Κλίντος δὲ Φάβιος κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ὀγδόης Ὀλυμπιάδος.

*Cato* fixed it at Ol. 7. 1. the spring of B. C. 751: Dionys. ibid. Κάτων δὲ Πόρκιος—ἔτεσιν ἀποφαίνει δυσὶ καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίοις ὑστεροῦσαν τῶν Ἰλιακῶν ὁ δὲ χρόνος οὗτος ἀναμετρηθεὶς ταῖς Ἑρατοσθένους χρονολογίαις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος πίπτει τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. *Dionysius* himself p. 192. agrees in this date: ἔτει πρώτῳ τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος. This was also the date of *Livy*: see the Tables B. C. 264. 2.

*Polybius*, at Ol. 7. 2. or the spring of B. C. 750: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 188. Πολύβιος ὁ Μεγαλοπολίτης τοσαῦτον μὲνον—ἔτι κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης Ὀλυμπιάδος τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκτίσθαι πείθεσθαι. *Nepos* and *Lutatius* concurred in the same date: Solin. I. 27. *Nepote et Lutatio, opinionem Eratosthenis et Apollodori comprobantibus, Olympiadis septima anno secundo.* And *Diodorus* tom. IV. p. 21. ἐκτισμένης τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος τῆς ζ' Ὀλυμπιάδος.

*Varro* dated the foundation Ol. 6. 3. or the spring of B. C. 753: Solin. l. c. *Pomponio Attico et M. Tullio Olympiadis sextæ anno tertio.* But *Cicero* followed *Varro*: see the Tables B. C. 240. 4. And the same date results from *Censorinus* c. 21. *Secundum (Varronis) rationem, nisi fallor, hic annus est ab Olympiade prima 1014<sup>us</sup> a Roma autem condita 991<sup>us</sup>.* But 1014—991=23=Olymp. 6. 3.

The *Capitoline Marbles*, as will be seen in the Tables, are every where one year behind the date of *Varro*.



# **T A B L E S.**

**B. C. 280—A. D. 14.**



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
280.	Ol. 125. U. C. Varr. 474. <i>P. Valerius Lævinus Tib. Coruncanius</i> Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. p. 253. See Introd. p. vi.	<p>Livii Epit. 13. <i>Valerius Lævinus consul parum prospere adversus Pyrrhum pugnavit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 16, 17.</p> <p><i>L. Aemilius Barbula pro cos. de Tarentineis Samnitibus et Sallentineis an. CDLXXIII.</i> [474 Varr.] VI. Idus Quint. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Livii Epit. 13. <i>Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta octo millia ducenta viginti duo.</i></p> <p>Gorgias archon at Athens: Vit. X. Orat. p. 847. D.</p>
279.	475. <i>P. Sulpicius Saberrio P. Decius Mus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 13. Κεβερίωνος καὶ Μούρωνος Chron. Alex. i. e. <i>P. Sulpicio Saberrione et Mure. Saberrio et Prorico</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Ti. Coruncanius cos. de Vulsiniensibus et Vulciensibus an. CDLXXIII.</i> [474 Varr.] K. Febr. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 13.</p> <p><i>Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est.</i> Liv. Ep. 13.</p> <p><i>Iterum adversus Pyrrhum dubio eventu pugnatum est.</i> On the consul Decius see Cic. Tusc. I. 37. Fin. II. 19.</p> <p>Anaxicrates archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</p>
278.	476. <i>C. Fabricius Luscinius II. Q. Æmilius Papus II.</i> Cassiodor. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 21. Gell. III. 8, 6. Chron. Alex. <i>Luscino II. et Pæto</i> Fast. apud Noris. de Fabricio Val. Max. VI. 5, 1. <i>Fabricio consule iterum</i> Cic. de Offic. III. 22.	<p>Eutrop. II. 14. <i>Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus.—Tunc rex ad Siciliam profectus est.</i> Pyrrhus had remained in Italy two years and four months: Diod. tom. IX. p. 297.</p> <p>Πύρρος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ἐπολέμησεν ἔτη δύο καὶ μῆνας τέσσαρας. He landed in the spring of B. C. 280: see the Tables of the former volume B. C. 280. He therefore quitted it towards the end of summer B. C. 278.</p> <p><i>C. Fabricius Luscinius II. cos. II. de Lucaneis Bruttieis Tarentin. Samnitibus an. CDLXXV.</i> [476 Varr.] Idibus Decembr. Fast. Capitol. Eutrop. II. 14. <i>Fabricius victis Samnitibus et Lucanis triumphavit.</i> The victory of Fabricius over the Bruttii and Lucani is recorded by Val. Max. I. 8, 6. <i>Viginti millia cæsa: quinque millia cum Statio Statilio duce utriusque gentis—capta sunt.</i></p> <p>Democles archon at Athens: Pausan. X. 23, 9.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Cineas* the orator accompanied *Pyrrhus* into Italy. He had been the disciple of *Demosthenes*: *Plutarch*. *Pyrrho* c. 14. conf. c. 19, 20.

*Aristarchus* of *Samos* made observations in B. C. 280. See Part II. p. 340. and Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 36.

*Duris* and *Lynceus* flourished: the disciples of *Theophrastus*: *Athen.* VIII. p. 337. d. Λυγκεύς ὁ Σάμιος, ὁ Θεοφράστου μὲν μαθητὴς Δούριδος δὲ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τῆς ἱστορίας γράψαντος, καὶ τυραννήσαντος τῆς πατρίδος. *Idem* IV. p. 128. a. Λυγκεία καὶ Δούριν τοὺς Σαμίους, Θεοφράστου δὲ τοῦ Ἑρεσίου μαθητάς. *Duris* mentioned in his history the death of *Lysimachus* B. C. 281: *Plin.* H. N. VIII. 40. *Suidas*: Λυγκεύς Σάμιος, γραμματικὸς, Θεοφράστου γνώριμος, ἀδελφὸς Δούριδος τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου τοῦ καὶ τυραννήσαντος Σάμου. σύγχρονος δὲ γέγονεν ὁ Λυγκεύς Μενάνδρου τοῦ κωμικοῦ, καὶ ἀνταπεδείξατο κωμωδίας, καὶ ἐνίκησε. These comic exhibitions were consequently before B. C. 291. For *Duris* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 39: for *Lynceus*, c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 40.

*Sotades* is thus mentioned by *Athenæus* XIV. p. 620. c. ἤκμασεν ἐν τῷ εἶδει τούτῳ [the Ionic] Σωτάδης ὁ Μαρωνεΐτης, ὃς φησι Καρύστιος ὁ Περραμενὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωτάδου συγγράμματι, καὶ ὁ τοῦ Σωτάδου υἱὸς Ἀπολλώνιος· ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ οὗτος περὶ τῶν τοῦ πατρὸς ποιημάτων συγγραμμα, ἐξ οὗ ἐστι κατιδεῖν τὴν ἄκαιρον παρρησίαν τοῦ Σωτάδου, κακῶς μὲν εἰπόντος Λυσίμαχον τὸν βασιλέα ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ Πτολεμαῖον δὲ τὸν Φιλάδελφον παρὰ Λυσίμαχῳ.—διόπερ τῆς δεύσης ἐτυχε τιμωρίας, ἐκπλεύσαντα γὰρ αὐτὸν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας—καὶ δοκοῦντα διαπεφευγῆναι τὸν κίνδυνον—Πάτροκλος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Κανύῳ τῇ νήσῳ λαβὼν κατεπόντωσε. Those communications of *Sotades* may be placed between B. C. 285, when *Philadelphus* became king, and B. C. 281, when *Lysimachus* died. For *Sotades* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 43.

*Timon Phliasius*, the disciple of *Stilpo* and of *Pyrrho*, flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*, and lived to near ninety years of age. See the testimonies in App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 37. He is said to have assisted *Alexander Ætolus* and *Homerus* in tragedy: *Laërt.* IX. 113. (Τίμων) φιλογράμματός τε καὶ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μύθους γράψαι ἱκανὸς, καὶ δράματα συνδιατιθέναι. μετεδίδου δὲ τῶν τραγωδιῶν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ. He taught *Aratus*: conf. a. 272. He satirized the *μουσεῖον* at *Alexandria* in his *Σίλλοι* apud *Athen.* I. p. 22. d. These indications mark his time. He might have heard *Stilpo* at *Megara* twenty-five years before the reign of *Philadelphus*.

*Berosus* lived in the time of *Alexander*, wrote before *Manetho*, and dedicated to *Antiochus*, perhaps about B. C. 280; forty-three or forty-four years after *Alexander's* death: *Alex.* Polyhistor apud *Euseb.* *Scalig.* p. 5. et *Syncellum* p. 28. B. Βηρωσσὸς ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν Βαβυλωνιακῶν ψηφί γενέσθαι αὐτὸν κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρον τὸν Φιλίππου τὴν ἡλικίαν. *Tatian.* p. 126. Βηρωσσὸς ἀνὴρ Βαβυλωνίος, ἱερεὺς τοῦ παρ' αὐτοῖς Βήλου, κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρον γεγονῶς, Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τρίτῳ [male *Euseb.* *Præp.* X. p. 493. A. τῷ μετὰ Σέλευκον τρίτῳ] τὴν Χαλδαίων ἱστορίαν ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίοις κατατάξας. *Syncellus* p. 14. B. Βηρωσσὸς ὁ τῆς Χαλδαϊκῆς ἀρχαιολογίας συγγραφεὺς, ἀκμάσας κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης, ὃς φησιν. *Idem* p. 16. D. συναποδείκνυται καὶ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν δυναστειῶν ἀπὸ Μανέθῳ τοῦ Σεβεννύτου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φιλάδελφον συγγεγραμμένα πλήρη ψεύδους, καὶ κατὰ μίμησιν Βηρωσσῶν τετραπλάσιμα κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς σχεδὸν πρὸς χρόνους, ἢ μικρὸν ὕστερον. Conf. p. 17. A. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 55.

*Homerus*, *Sosithus*, and *Philiscus* flourished: *Suidas*: Ὀμηρος Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Μυροῦς Βοζαντίας, γραμματικὸς καὶ τραγωδιῶν ποιητής· διὸ συνηριθμήθη τοῖς ἑπτὰ οἱ τὰ δευτερεῖα τῶν τραγικῶν ἔχουσι καὶ ἐκλήθησαν τῆς πλειάδος· ἤκμαζεν Ὀλυμπιάδι ρκδ'. ἔγραψε δὲ τραγωδίας μέ. Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: conf. a. 279. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 46. *Suidas*: Σωσίθεος, Συρακούσιος ἢ Ἀθηναῖος, μᾶλλον δὲ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς τῆς Τρωϊκῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἐπὶ τῆς Πλειάδος εἰς ἀνταγωνιστῆς Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ Μυροῦς τῆς Βοζαντίας· ἀκμάσας κατὰ τὴν ρξδ' [leg. cum *Piercono* ρκδ'] Ὀλυμπιάδῃ· γράψας δὲ ποιήματα καὶ καταλογάδην. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 47. *Suidas*: Φιλίσκος Κερκυραῖος Φιλώτου υἱὸς, τραγικὸς καὶ ἱερεὺς τοῦ Διονύσου ἐπὶ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Πτολεμαίου γεγονῶς· καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Φιλίσκιον μέτρον προσηγορεύθη, ἐπεὶ περ αὐτῷ ἐνεδαφίλειτο. ἐστὶ δὲ τῆς δευτέρας τάξεως τῶν τραγικῶν οἵτινές εἰσιν ζ', καὶ ἐκλήθησαν πλειάς· αἱ δὲ τραγωδαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσι μβ'. *Hephæstio* p. 53. Φίλικος ὁ Κερκυραῖος, εἰς ὧν τῆς πλειάδος. *Philiscus* was present at the coronation of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* B. C. 284: *Athen.* V. p. 198. C. μεθ' οὗς ἐπορεύετο Φιλίσκος ὁ ποιητής, ἱερεὺς ὧν Διονύσου. The ἀκμή of these poets is placed at Ol. 124, because *Philadelphus* began to reign in that Olympiad. With these may be placed *Sosiphanes*: *Suidas*: Σωσιφάνης Σωσικλέους Συρακούσιος, τρα-

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
277.	477. <i>P. Cornelius Rufinus II. C. Junius Brutus Bubulcus II.</i> Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. de <i>Rufino</i> conf. Cic. de Orat. II. 66. Gellium IV. 8.	
276.	Ol. 126. U.C. Varr. 478. <i>Q. Fabius Gurges II. C. Genucius Clepsina</i> Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 2.	<i>C. Junius Brutus Bubulc. cos. II. de Lucaneis et Bruttieis an. CDLXXVI.</i> [477 Varr.] Non. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.
275.	479. <i>M' Curius Dentatus II. L. Cornelius Lentulus</i> Cassiodor. Eutrop. II. 14. Fast. Capitolin. Βενάκου (sic) καὶ Λεντούλου Chron. Alex.	<i>Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges II. cos. II. de Samnitibus Lucaneis Bruttieis an. CDLXXVII.</i> [478 Varr.] Quirinalib. [XII. Kal. Mart.] Fast. Capitolin. Livii Epit. 14. <i>Curius Dentatus, quum delectum haberet, ejus qui citatus non responderat bona primus vendidit.</i> Val. Max. VI. 3, 4. <i>M' Curius consul, cum delectum subito edicere coactus esset et juniorum nemo respondisset, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, Polliæ, quæ proxima exierat, primum nomen urna extractum citari jussit; neque eo respondente, bona adolescentis hastæ subjecit.</i> <i>Pyrrhus</i> returned to Italy: Appian. Samnit. p. 69. ἐπανῆλθεν ἔτει τρίτῳ, Καρχηδονίων αὐτὸν ἐξελασάντων ἐκ Σικελίας. Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Curius Dentatus—Pyrrhum iterum ex Sicilia in Italiam reversum vicit et Italia expulit.</i> Eutrop. II. 14. <i>Coss. deinde Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrhum missi sunt: Curius contra eum pugnavit—in consulatu triumphavit: primus Romam clephantos quatuor duxit.</i> Senec. de brev. vit. c. 13. <i>Primus Curius Dentatus in triumpho duxit clephantos.</i>
274.	480. <i>M' Curius Dentatus III. Serv. Cornelius Merenda</i> Cassiodor. Βενάκου τὸ β' καὶ Μερένδου Chron. Alex. <i>Dentato III. et Merenda</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>M' Curius Dentatus IV. cos. II. . . . . nitib. et rege Pyrrho a. CDLXXIIX.</i> [479 Varr.] . . . . . Febr. . . . . <i>Lentul. cos. de Samnitibus et L. . . . . an. CDLXXIIX. K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Pyrrhus</i> quits Italy, ἐξαιετῇ χρόνον ἀναλώσας [from spring B. C. 280] Plutarch. <i>Pyrrho</i> c. 26. Male Orosius IV. 2. <i>quinto demum anno.</i>



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γικός. ἐδίδαξε δράματα οἷον, ἐνίκησε δὲ ζ'. ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκ τῶν ζ' τραγικῶν οἵτινες ἀνωμασίθησαν πλειάς. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν τελευταίων χρόνων Φιλίππου, οἱ δὲ, Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης· τελευτᾷ δὲ ριά ὀλυμπιάδι, οἱ δὲ, ριδ'. [leg. ρκά—ρχδ'.] οἱ δὲ ἀκμάσαι αὐτὸν γράφουσι. The account of Suidas, when the numbers are corrected, may be thus explained. *Sosiphanes* was born in the reign of *Philip*, or in the reign of *Alexander*, between B. C. 340 and B. C. 330; and exhibited tragedy in the times of the *Pleias*, in Ol. 121 [B. C. 296], or Ol. 124 [B. C. 284]. For *Sosiphanes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 52: for *Philiscus*, N<sup>o</sup>. 53. *Dionysides* was another of the *Pleias*: Strab. XIV. p. 675. (from Tarsus) ποιητὴς τραγωδίας ἄριστος τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος καταριθμουμένων Διονυσίδης. For the *Pleias* conf. a. 259. App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 48.

*Metrodorus* the *Epicurean* died æt. 53. seven years before *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 23. φασὶ πρὸς ἑπτὰ ἑτῶν αὐτοῦ τελευτῆσαι πεντηχοστὸν τρίτον ἔτος ἄγοντα. Conf. a. 306. 4. *Colotes* and *Idomeneus* were also disciples of *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 25. ἦν καὶ (μαθητὴς) Πολύαινος Ἀθηνοῦ Λαμψακηνὸς, ἐπεικὴς καὶ φιλικός—Λεοντεύς τε Λαμψακηνὸς ὁμοίως, καὶ ἡ τούτου γυνὴ Θεμιστά, πρὸς ἣν καὶ γέγραπεν ὁ Ἐπίκουρος. ἔτι τε Κολώτης καὶ Ἰδομενεύς, καὶ αὐτοὶ Λαμψακηνοί. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἐλλόγιοι. *Colotes* wrote a treatise, to which *Plutarch* has left a reply: Mor. p. 1107—1127. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 57. *Idomeneus* flourished in the time of *Soter*: Strab. XIII. p. 589. αὐτὸς δ' Ἐπίκουρος τρόπον τινα Λαμψακηνὸς ὑπῆρξε, διατρίψας ἐν Λαμψάκῃ καὶ φίλοις χρησάμενος τοῖς ἀρίστοις τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ, τοῖς περὶ Ἰδομενέα καὶ Λεοντέα.—and survived *Epicurus*: Laërt. X. 22. ἥδη τελευτῶν γράφει πρὸς Ἰδομενέα τήνδε ἐπιστολὴν, κ. τ. λ. *Idomeneus* therefore flourished from B. C. 310, when *Epicurus* taught at Lampsacus (conf. a. 310), to B. C. 270, when *Epicurus* died: during a period of forty years. For *Idomeneus* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 32.

Birth of *Eratosthenes*: Suidas: Ἐρατοσθένης Ἀγλαοῦ, οἱ δὲ, Ἀμβροσίου, Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς φιλοσόφου Ἀρίστωνος Χίου [de quo confer Ciceronem Acad. IV. 39. 42. Tusc. V. 9. 11.] γραμματικῷ δὲ Λυσανίου τοῦ Κυρηναίου καὶ Καλλιμάχου τοῦ ποιητοῦ· μετεπέμψθη δὲ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου, καὶ διέτριψε μέχρι τοῦ πέμπτου.—ἐτέχθη δὲ ρκς' ὀλυμπιάδι, καὶ ἐτελεύτησεν π' ἑτῶν γεγονώς [conf. a. 194],—μαθητὴν ἐπίσημον καταλιπὼν Ἀριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὗ πάλιν Ἀρίσταρχος μαθητὴς. Athen. VII. p. 281. C. Ἐρατοσθένης ὁ Κυρηναῖος, μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Χίου, ὃς ἦν εἷς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στωᾶς. *Eratosthenes* also knew *Zeno* at Athens: Strab. I. p. 15. τοῦ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Κιτιέως γνώριμος γενόμενος Ἀθήνησιν. And *Arcesilaüs* and *Bion*: Strabo ibid. ἐγένοντο γὰρ, φησὶν ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης, ὡς οὐδέποτε κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὅς' ἕνα περίβολον καὶ μίαν πόλιν, οἱ κατ' Ἀρίστωνα καὶ Ἀρκεσίλαον ἀνθήσαντες φιλόσοφοι.—ὁ δὲ Ἀρκεσίλαον καὶ Ἀρίστωνα τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀνθήσαντων κορυφαίους τίθησιν· Ἀπελλῆς τε αὐτῶν πολὺς ἐστὶ καὶ Βίων. *Eratosthenes* at the death of *Zeno* was at the most sixteen or seventeen years of age, and thirty-four at the death of *Arcesilaüs*.

Birth of *Euphorion*: Suidas: Εὐφορίων Πολυμνήστου Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας· μαθητὴς ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Λακίδου καὶ Περτυάνιδος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ποιητικοῖς Ἀρχεβούλου τοῦ Θηραίου ποιητοῦ.—ἐγεννήθη δὲ ἐν τῇ ρκς' ὀλυμπιάδι, ὅτε καὶ Πύρρος ἡττήθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων.—εὐπορος δὲ σφόδρα γεγονώς ἦλθε πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν μέγαν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλεύοντα, καὶ προσέστη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τῆς ἐκείνου βιβλιοθήκης, καὶ τελευτήσας ἐκεῖ τέθαιπται ἐν Ἀπαμείᾳ, ὡς δὲ τινες, ἐν Ἀντιοχείᾳ. Conf. ann. 241. 221. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 79.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
273.	481. <i>C. Fabius Dorso Licinus C. Claudius Canina II.</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 15. Vell. I. 14. <i>Λικινίου καὶ Καμβίου</i> [I. <i>Κανίνου</i> ] Chron. Al. <i>Lucino et Cinna</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Embassy from <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> to Rome : Liv. Epit. 14. <i>Cum Ptolemæo Ægypti rege societas juncta est.</i> Eutrop. II. 15. <i>C. Fabio Licino et C. Claudio Canina coss.—legati Alexandrini a Ptolemæo missi Romam venere, et a Romanis amicitiam quam petierant obtinuerunt.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII. tom. I. p. 379. B. <i>Coloniæ deductæ sunt Posidonia et Cosa</i> Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Fabio Dorso et Claudio Canina consulibus</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14.
272.	Ol. 127. U.C. Varr. 482. <i>L. Papirius Cursor II. Sp. Carvilius Maximus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	..... <i>Canina cos. II. de .... neis Samnitibus et B. .... an. CDXXC.</i> [481 Varr.] <i>Quirinalibus</i> [ <i>XII. Kal. Mart.</i> ] Fast. Capitolin. Death of <i>Pyrrhus</i> : see part II. p. 238. note. Noticed by Liv. Epit. 14. War with the Tarentines: Liv. Ep. 14. <i>Carthaginiensium classis auxilio Tarentinis venit.—Res contra Lucanos, Samnites, et Bruttios feliciter gestæ.</i> Oros. IV. 3. <i>Tarentini, Pyrrhi morte comperta,—Carthaginiensium auxilia per legatos poscunt atque accipiunt. Conserto prælio, vicere Romani.</i> For the triumph of the consuls conf. a. 271.
271.	483. <i>C. Quintius Claudus L. Genucius Clepsina</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Claudo et Clepsina</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Genucio</i> Oros. IV. 3.	..... <i>Maximus II. cos. II. de ..... et Tarenti... an. CDXXCI.</i> [482 Varr.] ..... <i>L. Papirius ..... II. cos. II. de Ta ..... et Brutieis an. CDXXCI.</i> ... Fast. Capitolin. Probably towards the end of their year: in the beginning of B.C. 271. Liv. Epit. 15. <i>Legio Campana, quæ Rhegium occupaverat, obsessa, deditione facta, securi percussa est.</i> Orosius IV. 3. <i>Sequenti anno</i> [the year following the Tarentine war]— <i>facinus puniendum Genucio consuli jussum est: qui, obsessa Rheginorum urbe captisque omnibus, ipse quidem in reliquos perfugas et latrones exercuit digna supplicia, Romanos vero milites integræ legionis Romam misit; qui populi jussu medio in foro virgis cæsi securique percussi sunt.</i> Cf. Polyb. I. 7. <i>Pytharatus</i> archon at Athens: Laërt. X. 15. Plutarch. Mor. p. 847. D. 851. D. Cic. de Fato c. 9.
270.	484. <i>C. Genucius Clep-</i>	... <i>Cornel. .... cos. de Sassi ..... a. CDXXCIII.</i> [484 Varr.] .... Fast.

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Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. *Ol.* 127.1. *Aratus cognoscitur*. This date agrees with other accounts. *Aratus* and *Alexander Ætolus* flourished at the court of *Antigonus Gonatas*: Vit. Arat. t. I. συνῆν Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ Μακεδόνων βασιλεῖ καὶ Φίλῳ τῇ τούτου γαμετῇ, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Καλλιμάχῳ καὶ Μενάνδρῳ καὶ Φιλητᾷ.—σχολάσας δὲ Περσίῳ [l. Περσαίῳ] τῷ φιλοσόφῳ Ἀθήνησι, καὶ συνελθὼν αὐτῷ εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταπεμφθέντι ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου [between B. C. 277 and 270: see part II. p. 368. i.], καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὸν Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Φίλῳ γάμον καὶ εὐδοκίμησας, τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου διέτριψεν ἐκεῖσε. Vit. II. t. II. p. 442. ἐν τοῖς χρόνοις ἐγένετο κατὰ Φιλάδελφον τὸν βασιλέα, συνήκμασε δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ καὶ Φιλητᾷ, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ εἰς Ἀθήνας μεταθεμένῳ οὗ καθηγήσατο τὰ μαθηματικά ὁ Ἄρατος. Vita Arat. tom. I. ἐσχόλασε Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλεώτῃ. Vit. I. t. II. p. 431. λέγεται ἐσχολακέναι Διονυσίῳ τῷ Ἡρακλεώτῃ. Vit. III. t. II. p. 445. ἐκέχρητο Ζήνωνι τῷ Στωϊκῷ φιλοσόφῳ. Suid. Ἄρατος ἀκουστής ἐγένετο γραμματικῷ μὲν τοῦ Ἐρφέσιου Μενεκράτους φιλοσόφου δὲ Τίμωνος καὶ Μενεδήμου. For *Menedemus* conf. a. 269. Among those who are here called his contemporaries, *Philetas* and *Menander* probably died in the early youth of *Aratus*: *Callimachus*, on the contrary, was below his time: Vit. Arat. I. t. II. p. 432. μέμνηται αὐτοῦ Καλλιμάχος ὡς πρεσβυτέρου οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Πραξιφάνην, παντὶ ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ὡς πολυμαθῆ καὶ ἀριστον ποιητὴν. The account therefore in Vit. Arat. t. I. p. 4. γηραιῷ τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο—is erroneous; and we may read γηραιὸς [sc. Ἄρατος] τῷ Κυρηναίῳ ἐπεβάλλετο, παρ' οὗ καὶ ἐπιγράμματος ἤξιώθη. *Aratus* came between *Philetas* and *Callimachus*: in his youth he conversed with *Philetas* and *Menander*, in his old age with *Callimachus*.

*Theocritus* was contemporary with *Aratus*, whom he addresses: Idyll. VI. 2. Ἄρατε. Scholiastes: πρὸς τὸν Ἄρατον τὸν ποιητὴν τὸν τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψαντα, φίλον ὄντα, διαλέγεται ὁ Θεόκριτος. ἰσόχρονος γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ, οὗ καὶ ἀλλαχόθεν μνημονεύει, ἐνθα πρὸς Ἀγεάνακτα τὸν Μιτυληναῖον ὠμίλει.—ἄλλως. εἰκὸς τὸν ἀστροφύμον Ἄρατον εἶναι, ᾧ συγχεχρονίκει ὁ Θεόκριτος, οὗ μέμνηται καὶ ἐν τοῖς Θαλυσίοις [Id. VII.]

Ἄρατος δ' ὁ τὰ πάντα φιλαίτατος ἀνέρι τήνῳ [Ἄρατος VII. 98.].

*Theocritus* is thus described: Artemidor. apud Jacobs Anthol. t. I. p. 194. Εἰς ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἐμὲ Συρηκοσίων, υἱὸς Πραξαγόρου περικλείτης τε Φιλίνης. Suid. Θεόκριτος Πραξαγόρου καὶ Φιλίνης· οἱ δὲ Σιμιχίου [Schol. Theocr. VII. 21. Θεόκρ. Σιμιχίδα υἱὸς ᾧν Σιμιχίδαν ἑαυτὸν ὀνομάζει πατρωνυμικῶς], Συρακούσιον, οἱ δὲ φασὶ Κῶν· μετῴκησε δὲ ἐν Συρακούσαις· οὗτος ἔγραψε τὰ καλούμενα Βουκολικά ἐπὶ Δωρίδι διαλέκτῳ.

*Zenodotus of Ephesus* flourished: Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἐφέσιος, ἐποποιὸς καὶ γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς τοῦ Φιλητᾶ, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου γεγονὸς τοῦ πρώτου· ὃς καὶ πρῶτος τῶν Ὀμήρου διορθωτῆς ἐγένετο, καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθηκῶν προύστη, καὶ τοὺς παῖδας Πτολεμαίου ἐπαίδευσεν. His master *Philetas* of *Cos* is thus described: Suid. Φιλητᾶς Κῶος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου, ᾧν ἐπὶ τε Φιλίππου καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου, γραμματικὸς κριτικός.—ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ διδάσκαλος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου. He might therefore flourish B. C. 336—290. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 16. and *Zenodotus* his disciple might be already eminent at the close of the reign of *Soter*; cir. B. C. 290. But *Aristophanes* when a boy heard *Zenodotus*: conf. a. 256. and *Aristophanes* flourished B. C. 200: conf. a. 200. which extends the life of *Zenodotus* to the time of the third *Ptolemy*. He probably therefore flourished during a space of fifty years, B. C. 290—240. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 34.

Birth of *Aratus* of *Sicyon*: conf. a. 251. 2.

Death of *Epicurus* æt. 72. ἐπὶ Πυθαράτου: Laërt. X. 15. Cic. de Fato c. 9. Εἰς τὴν 10th of *Game-*



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>sina Cn. Cornelius Bla-</i> <i>sio</i> Cassiod. omitted in Chron. Alex. See In- tro. p. vi. <i>Clepsina II. et Læsis</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Capitolin. The month is obliterated. But, as the consuls entered upon office in March or April, (conf. a. 215.) and seem to have triumphed towards the end of their year, the triumph of <i>Cornelius</i> may be rather placed in the beginning of B. C. 269. Conf. annos 271. 267. <i>Hiero</i> becomes king of Syracuse: see part II. p. 267. u.
269.	485. <i>Q. Ogulnius Gal-</i> <i>lus C. Fabius Pictor</i> Eutrop. II. 16. Chron. Alex. Fast. apud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.	Eutrop. II. 16. <i>Q. Ogulnio C. Fabio Pictore</i> <i>cos. Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P. Sempronio Ap. Claudio victi sunt, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Liv. Ep. 15. <i>Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti cæpit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. <i>Argentum signatum est anno urbis 485 Q. Fabio consule: quinque annis ante primum bellum Punicum.</i>
268.	Ol. 128. U. C. Varr. 486. <i>P. Sempronius Sophus</i> <i>Ap. Claudius Rufus.</i> Vell. Pat. I. 14. Eutrop. II. 16. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. De <i>Sempronio</i> Oros. IV. 4.	The conquest of the Picene district is completed: conf. a. 269. Liv. Ep. 15. Orosius IV. 4. <i>Sempronius consul adversus Picentes duxit exercitum.</i> Velleius I. 14. <i>Interjecto quinquennio [post Fabium Dorsonem et Claudium Caninam consules] Sempronio Sopho et Appio Cæci filio</i> <i>cos. Ariminum, Beneventum coloni missi; et suffragii ferendi jus Sabinis datum.</i> Eutropius II. 16. <i>Condita a Romanis civitates Ariminum in Gallia et Beneventum in Samnio.</i> Livius Ep. 15. <i>Coloniae deductae Ariminum in Piceno Beneventum in Samnio.</i>
267.	487. <i>M. Atilius Regu-</i> <i>lus L. Julius Libo</i> Cas- siod. Eutrop. II. 17. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	..... <i>onius</i> ..... <i>de Peicentibus</i> ... CDXXCV. [486 Varr.] ... <i>Ap. Claudius</i> ..... <i>cos. de Peicen</i> ..... CDXXCV. ... Fast. Capitolin. Perhaps towards the close of their year, the beginning of B. C. 267. Eutrop. II. 17. <i>M. Atilio Regulo L. Julio Libone</i> <i>cos. Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est: captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.</i> Conf. a. 266.
266.	488. <i>N. Fabius Pictor</i> <i>D. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Φαβίου Πίκτωρος καὶ Πέτα [I. Πέρα] Chron. Alex.	<i>M. Atilius</i> ..... <i>cos. de Sallentineis an. CDXXCVI.</i> [487 Varr.] <i>VIII</i> ..... <i>L. Julius Libo</i> <i>cos. de Sallentineis ann. CDXXCVI. VII.</i> <i>K. Febr.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Sallentini in deditionem accepti</i> Liv. Ep. 15. <i>D. Junius Pera</i> <i>cos. de Sassinatibus an. CDXXCVII.</i> [488 Varr.] <i>V. K. Octobr.</i> <i>N. Fabius Pictor</i> <i>cos. de Sassinatibus an. CDXXCVII.</i> <i>III. Non. Oct.</i> Fast. Capitolin.
265.	489. <i>Q. Fabius Maxi-</i> <i>mus Gurges</i> III. <i>L.</i> <i>Mamilius Vitulus</i> Zo- nar. VIII. p. 380. D. Chron. Alex. Fast. a- pud Noris. Omissi a Cassiodoro.	<i>N. Fabius Pictor II.</i> <i>cos. de Sallentineis Messapieisque an. CDXXCVII.</i> [488 Varr.] <i>K. Febr. D. Junius Pera II.</i> <i>cos. de Sallentineis Messapieisque an. CDXXCVII.</i> <i>Non. Febr.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII. p. 380. D. ἐπὶ Κύντου Φαβίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου ὑπάτων πρὸς Οὐλσινίους ἐστράτευσαν ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. <i>Duce Fabio Gurgite</i> Florus I. 21. In Zonaras for Αἰμιλίου leg. Μαμιλίου. Conf. a. 262. 1. ubi item Αἰμίλιος pro Μαμίλιος apud Zonaram.
264.	Ol. 129. U. C. Varr. 490.	First Punic war: Polyb. I. 11. 12. Gell. XVII. 21, 40. Eutropius

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*lion*: Antilochus apud Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 309. B. [Jan. B. C. 270] He was succeeded by *Hermachus*: Laërt. X. 24. ὁ διαδεξάμενος αὐτὸν Ἑρμαχὸς Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖος ἀνὴρ, πατὴρ μὲν πένη-  
τος τὰς δὲ ἀρχὰς προσέχων ῥητορικοῖς. Epicuri testamentum apud Laërt. X. 16. 17. κατὰ τὰς δὲ δίδωμι τὰ  
ἑμαντοῦ πάντα Ἀμυνομάχῳ Φιλοκράτῳ Βατῆθι καὶ Τιμοκράτῃ Δημητρίου Ποταμίῳ—ἐφ' ᾧ τε τὸν μὲν κῆπον  
καὶ τὰ προσόντα αὐτῷ παρέξουσιν Ἑρμάχῳ Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναίῳ καὶ τοῖς συμφιλοσοφοῦσιν αὐτῷ, καὶ οἷς ἂν  
Ἑρμαχὸς καταλίπῃ διαδόχοις τῆς φιλοσοφίας, ἐνδιατρίβειν κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν. Laërt. X. 15. (ζητῶν Ἀπολλόδω-  
ρος ἐν χρονικοῖς) τὴν σχολὴν διαδέξασθαι Ἑρμαχὸν Ἀγεμάρχου Μιτυληναῖον. Laërtius X. 25. names the  
successive teachers in this school: Πολύστρατος ὁ διαδεξάμενος Ἑρμαχὸν ἐν διεδέξατο Διονύσιος· ἐν Βα-  
σιλίδῃς. *Lycō* succeeds *Strato*: conf. a. 287. 3. Death of *Polemo*: conf. a. 315. 3.

*Antagoras* flourished with *Aratus* at the court of *Antigonus*: conf. a. 272. Arati Vit. III. tom.  
II. p. 444. Ἀρατος παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ διέτριβεν—καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Περσεὺς [I. Περσαῖος] ὁ Στωϊκὸς καὶ Ἀνταγόρας  
ὁ Ῥόδιος ὁ τὴν Θηβαῖδα ποιήσας, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ὡς αὐτὸς φησιν ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἱερώνυμον.  
Pausan. I. 2, 3. παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ Μακεδόνων ἄρχοντι Ἀνταγόρας Ῥόδιος καὶ Σολεὺς Ἀρατος. He is men-  
tioned with *Aratus* by Laërt. II. 133. ἡσπάζετο δὲ (Μενέδημος) καὶ Ἀρατον καὶ Λυκόφωνα τὸν τῆς τραγω-  
δίας ποιητὴν, καὶ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνταγόραν. The epigram of *Antagoras* apud Laërt. IV. 21. was written  
after the deaths of *Polemo* and *Crates*: consequently after B. C. 270. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 42.

*Manetho* was already known in the reign of *Soter*: see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 31. But his Αἰγυπ-  
τιακά were composed after the work of *Berosus*, in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Syncell. p. 18. C. Μα-  
νεθῷ ὁ Σεβεννύτης ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ μιαιῶν ἱερῶν μετὰ Βηρωσσὸν γενόμενος ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλα-  
δέλφου γράφει τῷ αὐτῷ Πτολεμαίῳ ψευδηγορῶν καὶ αὐτὸς, ὡς ὁ Βηρωσσὸς, περὶ δυναστεῶν ἐκκαίδεκα, ἧτοι θεῶν  
τῶν μηδέποτε γεγονότων ἑπτὰ· οἷ, φησι, διαγεγόνασιν ἐπὶ ἔτη χίλια ἑνακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα πέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem  
p. 40. B. Μανεθῷ τοῦ Σεβεννύτου, ὃς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ εἰσωλείων χρη-  
ματίσας—προσεφώνησε τῷ αὐτῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ βασιλεῖ δευτέρῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ τῆς Σάθους γράφων οὕτως·  
“Βασιλεῖ μεγάλῳ Πτολεμαίῳ Φιλαδέλφῳ σεβαστῷ, Μανεθῷ ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ γραμματεὺς τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον  
“ἱερῶν ἀδύτων, γένει Σεβεννύτης ὑπάρχων, Ἡλιουπολίτης, τῷ δεσπότη μου Πτολεμαίῳ χαίρειν.” κ. τ. λ. See  
Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 60.

End of the history of *Dionysius*: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 22. καταβιβάζω τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ  
πρώτου Φοινικοῦ πολέμου, τὴν γενομένην ἐνιαυτῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ὀγδοῆς καὶ εἰκοστῆς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάσιν. In  
reality the war began a year later: in spring Ol. 128. 4. *Timæus* finished at the same period:  
conf. a. 264.

The *Parian Marble* ended with this date: Ep. 1. ἀνέγραψα τοὺς ἀν . . . . . ἀρχαίμ . . . . . ἀπὸ

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Ap. Claudius Caudex M. Fulvius Flaccus.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 40. Cassiodor. Eutrop. II. 18. Vell. I. 12. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. II. 4, 7.</p> <p><i>Ap. Claudius Q. Fabius</i> Oros. IV. 7. Θανγάτου και Φλάκκου Chron. Alex. De <i>Appio Claudio</i> Polyb. I. 11. Zonaras VIII. p. 382. C. 384. Liv. XXXI. 1.</p>	<p>II. 18. <i>Contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum Ap. Claudio Q. Fulvio coss. In Sicilia contra eos pugnatum est, et Ap. Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.</i> Conf. Liv. Epit. 16. Liv. XXXI. 1. <i>Quadringenti octoginta octo anni a condita urbe ad Ap. Claudium consulum, qui primum bellum Carthaginiensibus intulit.</i> The copies of Livy appear to have CCCCLXXXVIII. for which some substitute CCCCLXXXVIII. Conf. Drakenb. ad locum. U. C. 488 [Caton. = U. C. 490 Varr.] seems to be the true date of Livy, if, as appears from other passages, he followed the Catonian computation.</p> <p><i>M. Fulvius Flaccus cos. de Vulsiniensibus an. CDXXCIX.</i> [490 Varr.] <i>K. Nov.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Gladiators first exhibited: Val. Max. II. 4, 7. <i>Gladiatorium munus primum Romæ datum in foro Boario, Ap. Claudio M. Fulvio consuli-bus; dederunt M. et D. Bruti funebri memoria patris cineres hono-rando.</i> Liv. Ep. 16. <i>D. Junius Brutus munus gladiatorium in hono-rem defuncti patris edidit primum.</i></p> <p><i>Diognetus</i> archon at Athens: see col. 3.</p>
263.	<p>491. <i>M. Valerius Maximus M. Otacilius Cras-sus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 19. Polyb. I. 16, 1. Zonar. VIII. p. 384. D. Fast. Capitol. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Valerio</i> Plinius H. N. VII. 60. <i>in hoc honore Messal. appel. e.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p><i>Hiero</i> makes peace with the Romans: <i>petenti pax data est</i> Liv. Epit. 16. Conf. part II. p. 267. u. Zonaras VIII. p. 384. D.—385. B. περαιωθέντες οὖν ὁ τε Μάξιμος Οὐαλέριος καὶ ὁ Ὀκτακίλιος Κράσσος καὶ διὰ τῆς νῆσου ὁμοῦ τε πορευόμενοι καὶ διχῇ, πολλοὺς ὁμολογίᾳ παρεστήσαντο. ὥς δὲ τὰ πλείω ὠκείωντο, πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας ὤρμησαν· καὶ ὁ Ἰέρων φοβηθεὶς διεκη-ρυκεύσατο σφίσι τὰς πόλεις τε ἅς ἀφῆρηντο ἀποδιδούς καὶ χρήματα ὑπισχνόμε-νος καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθερῶν, καὶ ἔτυχεν ἐπὶ τούτοις σπονδῶν.—καὶ οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα εἰς τὸ Πήγιον ἀπῆραν. Confer Eutropium II. 19.</p>
262.	<p>492. <i>L. Postumius Me-gellus Q. Mamilius Vi-tulus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 17, 6. Fast. Capitolin. Ποστούμιος Ἀλβίνος, Κύντος Αἰμίλιος Zonaras VIII. p. 385. B. Conf. a. 265. 2. Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βιτούλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Megello et Vitulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Valerius Maxim. Messalla cos. de Paencis et rege Siculor. Hierone an. CDXC.</i> [491 Varr.] <i>XVI. K. April.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>The two consuls besiege Agrigentum: Polyb. I. 17. The siege lasts about seven months: Polyb. I. 18, 6. πέντε μὲν οὖν ἰσως μῆνας ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν διέμενον. c. 19, 6. δύο μὲν μῆνας ἔμενον ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων. or six: Diod. tom. IX. p. 319. ἕξ μῆνας παρακαθίσαντες—παρέλαβον Ἀκράγαντα. Zonaras VIII. p. 385. B. ἐλθόντες εἰς Σικελίαν οἱ ὕπατοι ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντα ὤρμησαν, κἀνταῦθα Ἀννίβαν τὸν Γίσκωνος ἐπολιόρχουν. Surrender of Agri-gentum: Polyb. I. 19. The siege had commenced ἀκμαζούσης τῆς τοῦ σίτου συναγωγῆς Polyb. I. 17, 9. and, after the surrender, οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι πρὸς τὴν Μεσσήνην διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἀνεχώρησαν Zonaras VIII. p. 386. B. The siege appears to have lasted from June to December.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Antigonus Doson</i>: who died B. C. 220 at the age of forty-two. See Appendix c. 2. and part II. p. 242. q.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Κέκροπος, τοῦ πρώτου βασιλεύσαντος Ἀθηναίων, ἕως ἄρχοντος ἐμ Πάρῳ . . . . . υἱάνακτος Ἀθήνησιν δὲ Διογνή-  
του. *Diognetus* was ninety-three years after *Agathocles* B. C. 357 (Ep. 77.), 104 after *Nausigenes*  
B. C. 368 (Ep. 75.), 107 after *Phrasiclides* B. C. 371 (Ep. 73.), 116 after *Pytheas* B. C. 380  
(Ep. 70.), 144 after *Euctemon* B. C. 408 (Ep. 63.). These coincidences fix *Diognetus* to B. C. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

End of the history of *Timæus*; where the *Preparation* of *Polybius* begins: Polyb. I. 5. ὑποθέ-  
σόμεθα ταύτης ἀρχὴν τῆς βίβλου τὴν πρώτην διάβασιν ἐξ Ἰταλίας Ῥωμαίων· αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ συνεχὴς μὲν τοῖς Ἀφ' ὧν  
Τίμαιος ἀπέλιπε, πίπτει δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα [coss. *Ap. Claudio M. Fulvio* :  
conf. Polyb. I. 11. 12.]. *Timæus* might therefore end with Ol. 128. 3. and *Polybius* begin  
with spring B. C. 264. the close of Ol. 128. 4. conf. a. 146. *Timæus* lived to the age of ninety-six :  
Lucian. *Macrob.* c. 22. Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενεΐτης ἐξ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα. He was banished from Sicily by  
*Agathocles* : *συγαθευεῖς* ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας *Diod. tom. IX. p. 279.* and passed his exile  
at Athens : *Plutarch. Mor. p. 605. C. (συνέγραψε) Τίμαιος ὁ Ταυρομενεΐτης ἐν Ἀθήναις* where he had  
lived fifty years when he wrote his thirty-fourth book : Polyb. *Vatican. p. 393.* Τίμαιος φησὶν ἐν τῇ  
τριακοστῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ βίβλῳ· “Πεντήκοντα συνεχῶς ἔτη διατρέψας Ἀθήνησι ξενιτεύων, καὶ πάσης ὁμολογουμέ-  
“ως ἀπειρος ἐγενόμην πολεμικῆς χρείας.” *Ibid. p. 389.* ἀποκαθίσας Ἀθήνησι σχεδὸν ἔτη πενήκοντα, καὶ πρὸς  
τοῖς τῶν προγεγονότων ὑπομνήμασι γενόμενος, ὑπέλαβε τὰς μεγίστας ἀφορμὰς ἀγεῖν [f. ἔχειν] πρὸς τὴν ἱστορίαν.  
His thirty-eighth book is quoted by *Suidas v. ᾧ τὸ ἱερὸν πῦρ κ. τ. λ.* Τίμαιος ἐν λη' ἱστοριῶν, ὡς “οἱ περὶ  
“*Δημοκλείδην κατὰ Δημοχάρους* εἶπον,” κ. τ. λ. He probably therefore lived some years after that period  
of fifty years. For more particulars concerning *Timæus* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 33.

Death of *Zeno*, according to *Eusebius* Ol. 129. 1. : see part II. p. 368. i. The Armenian Version  
however places the date of *Eusebius* one Olympiad higher: Ol. 128. 1. B. C. 267. *Zeno* was suc-  
ceeded by *Cleanthes* : see part II. B. C. 280. 3. and the present volume B. C. 207. 3. Appendix c.  
12. N<sup>o</sup>. 62.

*Dionysius of Heraclea*, or *Metathemenus*, who lived to about eighty—βιοὺς πρὸς τὰ ὀγδοήκοντα  
*Laërt. VII. 167.*—and in his old age deserted the sect of *Zeno*—γηραιὸς ἀποστάς τῶν τῆς στοᾶς λόγων  
*Athen. VII. p. 281. d.* and who is mentioned by *Cicero Acad. IV. 22. Fin. V. 31. Athenæus X.*  
*p. 437. e.* *Lucian tom. VII. p. 74—82.* appears from the anecdote in *Cic. Tusc. Quæst. II. 25.* to  
have survived *Zeno*. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 38.

The death of *Philemon* the comic poet æt. ninety-seven is mentioned *Diod. tom. IX. p. 318.* in  
conjunction with the siege of *Agrigentum*. It may therefore be placed in this year. Conf. a. 330. 4.

*Timosthenes* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus* : *Marcian. Heracleot. p. 63.* οἱ δικοῦντες ταῦτα  
μετὰ λόγων ἐξητακέαι Τιμοσθένης ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐστίν, ἀρχικυβερνήτης τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου γεγονὼς, καὶ μετ'  
ἐκείνων Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσείου προστάντες. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Πυθέας τε ὁ Μασ-  
σαλιώτης [see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 253.], καὶ Ἰσίδωρος ὁ Χαρακηνός, καὶ Σώσανδρος ὁ κυβερνήτης, τὰ  
κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράψας, Σιμίμιας τε ὁ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐκθεὶς τὸν περίπλουν· ἔτι μὲν Ἀπελλᾶς ὁ Κυρηνάιος, καὶ  
Εὐθυμένης ὁ Μασσαλιώτης, καὶ Φίλεας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 247.], καὶ Ἀνδρυσθένης ὁ Ἰάσιος [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>.  
5.\*], καὶ Κλέων ὁ Σικελιώτης [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 225.], Εὐδοξός τε ὁ Ῥόδιος, καὶ Ἄννων ὁ Καρχηδόσιος, οἱ μὲν μερῶν  
τῶν οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐντὸς πάσης θαλάσσης οἱ δὲ τῆς ἐκτὸς περίπλουν ἀναγράψαντες, οὐ μὲν ἀλλὰ καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ Κα-  
ρυανδρὸς [c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 254.], καὶ Βοτθαῖος.—μετὰ δὲ τούτων τοὺς πλείστους Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεωγράφος  
[conf. a. 103.], καὶ Στραβὼν, γεωγραφίαν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ περίπλουν συντεθεικότες, Μένιπός τε ὁ Περγαμηνὸς διάπλους  
γράφας, ἀκριβέστεροι δοκοῦσι πάντων τῶν προειρημένων τυγχάνειν.—Τιμοσθένης μὲν γὰρ ἔτι τῶν πλείστων τῆς  
θαλάσσης ἀγνωσμένων μερῶν, τῷ Ῥωμαίῳ μηδέπω πολέμῳ κεκρατηκέναι τούτων, περὶ νήτων συγγράψας βιβλία  
οὐ πᾶσιν ἀκριβῶς ἐπεξῆλθε τοῖς ἔθνεσι.—τούτων δὲ τῶν ἱ βιβλίων ἐπιτομὴν ἐν ἐνὶ πεποίηται βιβλίῳ· εἰτ' ἐν ἐτέρῳ  
πάλιν ἐνὶ τῶν καλουμένων σταδισμῶν ἐπιβρομὴν τινα συνέγραψεν. ἐν ἅπασι δὲ τούτοις οὐδὲν τέλειον οὐδὲ σαφές  
ἀπαγγεῖλαι δεδύνηται. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ ὁ Κυρηνάιος οὐκ οἶδα τί παύων τὸ Τιμοσθένους μετέγραψε βιβλίον βραχέα  
τινὰ προσθεῖς· ὡς μὴδὲ τοῦ προοιμίου τοῦ μνημονευθέντος ἀποσχίσθαι, ἀλλ' αὐταῖς λέξεσι κάκεινον τοῦ οἰκείου προ-  
θεῖναι συγγράμματος. *Strabo IX. p. 421.* ἐμελοποίησε μὲν οὖν Τιμοσθένης ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολε-  
μαίου, ὁ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας συντάξας ἐν δέκα βίβλοις.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
261.	493. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus T. Otacilius Crassus</i> Polyb. I. 20, 4. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	
260.	Ol. 130. U.C. Varr. 494. <i>Cn. Corn. Scipio Asina</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20. Liv. Ep. 17. Polyb. I. 21. 22. Zonar. VIII. p. 386. D. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 7. Chron. Alex. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. VI. 6, 2, 9, 11. Liv. Ep. 17. Polyæn. VI. 16, 5.	The Romans first prepare a fleet: Polyb. I. 20. 21. Eutropius II. 20. <i>Quinto anno belli Punici—primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina</i> cass. in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis quas <i>Liburnas</i> vocant. Consul <i>Cornelius</i> fraude deceptus est [conf. Polyb. I. 21.]: <i>Duilius</i> commisso prælio Carthaginiensium ducem vicit, XXXI <i>naves cepit, XIV mersit, VII millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 22. 23. Liv. Epit. 17. Zonar. VIII. p. 387. After the victory, <i>Duilius</i> τὸ πλεῖον προσλαβὼν τοὺς τε Ἑγεσταίους ἐρρύσατο, μηδ' εἰς χεῖρας αὐτῶ τοῦ Ἀμίλκα ἐλθεῖν ὑπομείναντος, καὶ τὰ φίλια τὰ ἄλλα ἐβεβαίωσατο καὶ εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην τοῦ θέρους παρελθόντος ἀνεκομίσθη. Zonar. ibid.
259.	495. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Aquillius Florus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 20. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 7. Chron. Alex. Zonar. VIII. p. 387. D. De <i>Cornelio</i> Val. Max. V. 1, 2.	<i>C. Duilius</i> cos. <i>primus navalem de Sicul. et classe Pænica egit an. CDXCIII</i> [494 Varr.] <i>K. Interkalar.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Ep. 17. <i>Primus omnium Romanorum ducum navalis victoriæ duxit triumphum.</i> Ibid. <i>L. Cornelius consul in Sardinia et Corsica contra Sardos et Corsos et Hannonem Pænorum ducem feliciter pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. II. 20. <i>C. Aquillio Floro L. Scipione</i> cass. <i>Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa millia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.</i> Conf. a. 258. Zonaras VIII. p. 387. D. εἰ μὴ Γάϊος Φλῶρος Ἀμίλκαν ἐπέσχεεν ἐκεῖ χειμάσας, τὴν Σικελίαν ἂν κατεστρέψατο ἅπασαν. Λεύκιος δὲ Σκιπίων ὁ συνάρχων αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Σαρδῶ καὶ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ἐστράτευσεν.
258.	496. <i>A. Atilius Calatinus C. Sulpicius Paternulus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. I. 24, 9. Zonar. VIII. p. 389. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. De <i>Calatino</i> Oros. IV. 8. Liv. Ep. 17.	<i>L. Cornelius Scipio</i> cos. <i>de Pænais et Sardin. Corsica an. CDXCIV.</i> [495 Varr.] <i>V. Id. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Polybius I. 24. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατόπεδα τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατὰ μὲν τὸν ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτὸν [the year after the victory of <i>Duilius</i> ] οὐδὲν ἄξιον ἔπραξαν λόγου· τότε δὲ προσδεξάμενοι τοὺς ἐπικαθεσταμένους ἄρχοντας Αὐλὸν Ἀτίλιον καὶ Γάϊον Σουλπίκιον ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Πάνορμον, διὰ τὸ τὰς Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ἐκεῖ παραχειμάζειν. Liv. Ep. 17. <i>Atilius Calatinus consul, quum in locum iniquum a Pænis circumsessum temere duxisset exercitum, M. Calpurnii tribuni militum virtute et opera evasit.</i> Conf. Zonaram VIII. p. 388. D. 389. A. Orosium IV. 8. <i>C. Aquillius Florus</i> procos. <i>de Pænais an. CDXCV</i> [496 Varr.] <i>III. Non. Oct. C. Sulpicius Paternulus</i> cos. <i>de Pænais et Sardeis an. CDXCV. III. N. ...</i> Fast. Capitolin.
257.	497. <i>C. Atilius Regulus Cn. Cornelius Blasio</i> II. Fast. Capitolin. Chron.	Polyb. I. 25. τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἐνιαυτῷ Γάϊος Ἀτίλιος ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρὸς Τυνδαρίδα καθορμισθεὶς, καὶ συνθεασάμενος ἀτάκτως παραπλέοντα τὸν τῶν Καρχηδονίων στόλον, παραγγέλλας τοῖς ἰδίοις πληρώμασιν ἐπεσθαι τοῖς ἡγουμέ-



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Death of Zeno, according to Laërtius. See part II. p. 368. i.

*Lycophron* seems to have completed the 'Αλεξάνδρᾳ not only after the treaty of the Romans with *Philadelphus* in B. C. 273, (conf. a. 273. 2.) but after the first naval victories of the Romans. Hence his expression v. 1229. Γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν Λαβόντες—*Lycophron* was contemporary with *Aratus* and *Antagoras*: conf. a. 269. He is thus described: *Suidas*: Λυκόφρων Χαλκιδεὺς ἀπὸ Εὐβοίας, υἱὸς Σωκλέους, θέσει δὲ Λύκου τοῦ Ῥηγίνου, γραμματικὸς καὶ ποιητὴς τραγῳδιῶν. ἔστι γοῦν εἰς τῶν ἐπτά οἵτινες πλειὰς ὠνομάσθησαν. *Schol. Hephæst.* p. 53. ἐπτά γὰρ λέγονται εἶναι τραγῳδοί, διὸ καὶ πλειὰς ὠνομάσθησαν· ὧν εἷς ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ Φίλικος· ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου δὲ γεγόνασιν οὗτοι, ἄριστοι τραγικοί· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι· Ὅμηρος νεώτερος, Σωσίθεος, Λυκόφρων, Ἀλέξανδρος, Φίλικος, Διονυσιάδης, Αἰαντιάδης. *Alius Scholiastes* p. 185. ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ἐπτά ἄριστοι γεγόνασι τραγικοί. οὗς πλειάδας ἐκάλεσαν διὰ τὸ λαμπροὺς εἶναι ἐν τῇ τραγικῇ ὥσπερ ἄστρα τὰ ἐν τῇ πλειάδι· εἰσὶ δὲ οὗτοι· Ὅμηρος, οὐχ ὁ ποιητὴς, ἀλλ' υἱὸς Μυροῦς τῆς Βυζαντίας ποιητρίδος· καὶ Σωσίθεος, καὶ Λυκόφρων, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ Αἰαντιάδης, καὶ Σωσιφάνης, καὶ Φιλίσκος. See *Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 48.* *Lycophron* probably began to be distinguished, like his contemporaries of the *Pleias*, in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus* B. C. 280: conf. a. 278. and continued in reputation at least to B. C. 250, during the first years of the first Punic war, a period of thirty years.

*Erasistratus* is mentioned at this date by *Eusebius Chron. Ol.* 130. 3. *Erasistratus medicus inclytus cognoscitur.* *Suidas*: Ἐρασίστρατος Ἰουλιήτης ἀπὸ Ἰουλίδος πόλεως Κέω τῆς νήσου. χρηματίζει εὖν Κῆιος, υἱὸς Κρητοζένης τῆς Μηδίου τοῦ ἱατροῦ ἀδελφῆς, καὶ Κλεομβρότου. οὗτος Ἀντίοχον τὴν βασιλίαν νοσοῦντα ὑπὸ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς Στρατονίκης πόθου ἴασατο, εὐρῶν τὸ πάθος κ. τ. λ.—τέθαιπαι δὲ πρὸς τῷ ὄρει τῇ Μυκάλῃ, καταντικρὺ Σάμου. ἔγραψεν ἱατρικὰ βιβλία θ'. *Strabo X.* p. 486. ἐκ τῆς Ἰουλίδος ὃ τε Σιμωνίδης ἦν ὁ μελοποιὸς καὶ Βακχυλίδης ἀδελφιδοὺς ἐκείνου, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἐρασίστρατος ὁ ἱατρός. *Athen. XV.* p. 665. c. Ἐρασίστρατον τὸν Ἰουλιήτην ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν καθόλου πραγματείᾳ. The incident of *Stratonice* and *Antiochus* is told by *Plutarch Demetrio c. 38.* *Appian. Syr. c. 59.* *Lucian de Dea Syr. tom. IX.* p. 100. and it appears from *Plutarch* that this occurred before *Demetrius Poliorcetes* reigned in Macedonia: οὕτω λαμπρῶς κεχηρμένους εὐτυχίᾳ [the acquisition of Macedonia B. C. 294] συνθάνεται περὶ τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῆς μητρὸς—συνθάνεται δὲ περὶ τῆς Σελεύκου γαμηθείσης θυγατρὸς, ὡς Ἀντίοχῳ τῷ Σελεύκου συνοικεῖ καὶ βασίλισσα τῶν ἄνω βαρβάρων ἀνηγόρευται. *Erasistratus* therefore was in reputation at least forty years before the time assigned to him by *Eusebius*.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Alex. Fast. apud Noris.  <i>Cn. Cornelius C. Atilius Serranus</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>νοῖς, αὐτὸς ὥρμησε πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων κ.τ.λ.—ἐκ δὲ ταύτης τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀμφότεροι νομίζοντες ἐράμιλλον πεποιῆσθαι τὸν κίνδυνον ὥρμησαν ὁλοσχερέστερον ἐπὶ τὸ συνίστασθαι ναυτικάς δυνάμεις.</p>
256.	<p>Ol. 131. U. C. Varr. 498.  <i>L. Manlius Vulso Longus</i>. Q. <i>Cædicius</i> in mag. mort. e. in ejus locum factus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i> II. Fast. Capitolin. Q. <i>Cædicius</i> <i>L. Manlius</i> Cassiod. <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i> et <i>L. Manlius</i> Liv. XXIX. 28. Eutrop. II. 21. Βούλσωνος καὶ Δεκίου [I. καὶ Καίδεκίου] Chron. Alex. Longo et <i>Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> pr. ex <i>Sicilia</i> de <i>Pænis</i> an. CDXCVI. [497 Varr.] XIII. K. F. .... <i>C. Atilius Regulus</i> cos. de <i>Pænis</i> navalem egit VIII. .... CDXCVI. Fast. Capitolin.          Liv. Epit. 17. <i>Atilius Regulus</i> consul, victis navali prælio <i>Pænis</i>, in <i>Africam</i> trajecit. Eutrop. II. 21. <i>L. Manlio Vulstone</i>, <i>M. Atilio Regulo</i> coss. bellum in <i>Africam</i> translatum est: contra <i>Hamilcarem Carthaginensium</i> ducem in mari pugnatum, victusque est [Conf. Polyb. I. 26—29. Zonar. VIII. p. 390. A.].—<i>Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit.</i>—<i>Atilius Regulus</i> in <i>Africa</i> remansit. Polybius I. 29, 9. ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάρκος ἔμενεν ὑπολειπόμενος ναὺς τετταράκοντα καὶ πεζοὺς μυρίου καὶ πεντακισχίλιους ἱππεῖς δὲ πεντακοσίους· ὁ δὲ Λεύκιος ἀναλαβὼν τὰ πληρώματα καὶ τὸ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων πλῆθος—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. Zonaras VIII. p. 390. C. χεῖμανος δὲ ἐπιγενομένου Μάλλιος μὲν εἰς Ῥώμην σὺν τῇ λείρᾳ ἀνέπλευσε Ῥήγουλος δὲ ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ὑπέμεινε. Confer Orosium IV. 8. Val. Max. IV. 4, 6.  <i>L. Manlius Vulso Long.</i> cos. de <i>Pænis</i> navalem egit VII. .... an. CDXCVII. [498 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Probably in the beginning of B. C. 255.</p>
255.	<p>499. <i>Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior</i> <i>M. Æmilius Paullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Polyb. I. 36, 10. Eutrop. II. 22. Oros. IV. 9. Liv. XLII. 20. quamquam loco mutilo. Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος καὶ Φούλβιος Παλῆτινος Zonar. VIII. p. 392. B.</p>	<p>Defeat and capture of <i>Regulus</i> (Polyb. I. 33—36. Zonar. VIII. p. 391.) in the beginning of B. C. 255: for Zonaras mentions the consuls of this year: p. 392. B. οἱ δ' ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἤλθουν μὲν διὰ τὸ συμβάν.—διὰ ταῦτα τὴν τε Ἰταλίαν ἐν τυλακῇ ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν Σικελίᾳ τῇ τε Λιβύῃ ὄντας Ῥωμαίους σπουδῇ τοὺς ὑπάτους ἐπεμψαν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Φούλβιον Παλῆτινον. Decimo demum anno <i>Punici belli</i> [= B. C. 255] Orosius IV. 9. Val. Max. IV. 4, 6. <i>Regulus</i>—cum prorogatum, sibi ob bene gestas res in proximum annum imperium cognosceret, consulibus scripsit, &amp;c. Eutropius II. 22. <i>M. Æmilio Paullo Ser. Fulvio Nobiliore</i> coss. ambo <i>Romani</i> consules ad <i>Africam</i> profecti sunt cum <i>trecentarum navium</i> classe. Polyb. I. 36, 10. οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι, τῆς θερσίας ἀρχομένης, κατελκύσαντες τὴν σκάφη καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἐπιστήσαντες Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Σερούσιον Φουλούσιον ἐξαπέστειλλον. Eutropius l. c. <i>Afrōs navali certamine superant</i> [conf. Polyb. I. 36.];—<i>consules cum victrici classe redeuntē circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt</i>,—ut ex CCCCLXIV navibus octoginta <i>servari vix potuerint</i>. Polyb. I. 37. τῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τεττάρων πρὸς ταῖς τριακοσίαις ναυσὶν [conf. Schweigh. ad I. 36, 11.] ὀγδοήκοντα μόνον συνέβη περιλειφθῆναι σκάφη.—μεταξὺ γὰρ ἐποιοῦντο τὸν πλοῦν τῆς Ὠρείωνος καὶ Κυνὸς ἐπιτολῆς [about the beginning of July]. Conf. Schweigh. ad loc. See Orosius IV. 9. for the naval victory and the shipwreck.  <i>Marcus</i> ὁ Κερυνεὺς first Achæan prætor: Polyb. II. 43. Twenty-five years after the establishment of the Achæan League: see part II. p. 241.</p>
254.	<p>500. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina</i> II. <i>A. Atilius Calatinus</i> II. Fast. Ca-</p>	<p>The Romans in three months complete another fleet of two hundred and twenty ships: Polyb. I. 38.—<i>Statim ducentas naves reparaverunt</i> Eutrop. II. 22. Polybius l. c. εὐθὺς οἱ κατασταθέντες ἀρχόντες Αὐλός</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Callimachus* flourished : Gellius XVII. 21, 41. *Bellum adversum Pannos primum captum est* [B. C. 264] : *neque diu post Callimachus poëta Cyrenensis Alexandria apud Ptolemæum regem celebratus est.* Suidas : Καλλιμάχος υἱὸς Βάπτου καὶ Μεσάτμας, Κυρηναῖος, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Ἰασέως γραμματικοῦ, γαμετὴν ἐσχικῶς τὴν Εὐφράτου τοῦ Συρακουσίου θυγατέρα. ἀδελφῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ παῖς ἦν ὁ νέος Καλλιμάχος ὁ γραψας περὶ νήσων δι' ἐπῶν [Καλλιμάχος Κυρηναῖος, ἐποποιὺς, ἀδελφεῖδός τοῦ προτέρου, υἱὸς Στασήνορος καὶ Μεγατίμας τῆς ἀδελφῆς Καλλιμάχου Suid.]—ἔστιν αὐτῷ τὰ γεγραμμένα βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰ ὦ'. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν χρόνων ἦν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. πρὶν δὲ συσταῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ γράμματα ἐδίδασκεν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι, κωμυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας· καὶ παρέτεινε μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος Πτολεμαίου· Ὀλυμπιάς δὲ ἦν ρκζ', ἥς κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος ὁ Εὐεργέτης Πτολεμαῖος ἤρξατο τῆς βασιλείας. [ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου Φιλαδέλφου, μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτου παρέτεινεν Eudoc.] *Evergetes* began to reign in Ol. 133. 2. B. C. 147 ; the numbers therefore in Suidas are erroneous. That *Callimachus* lived in the reign of *Evergetes* is manifest ; because *Aristophanes*, who flourished in B. C. 200, in his youth heard *Callimachus* : Suidas : Ἀριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος—μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν νέος τοῦ δὲ παῖς ἦκουσε. That is, τοῦ μὲν Καλλιμάχου νέος, τοῦ δὲ Ζηνοδότου παῖς. Kuster and Jonsius have misunderstood these expressions. See Append. c. 12. N°. 64. The age of *Aristophanes* will extend the life of *Zenodotus* at least to B. C. 240, and the life of *Callimachus* to B. C. 230. *Eratosthenes* also was the disciple of *Callimachus* ; conf. a. 275. *Eratosthenes* is now about nineteen years of age.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>pitolin. Cassiod. Polyb. I. 38, 6. Zonar. p. 392. D. πεντακοσιοστὸν δ' ἦν ἔτος ἀφ' οὗπερ ἡ Ῥώμη συνέστη [the Varronian computation] ibid. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Κατακίωνος (sic) Chron. Alex. De <i>Cornelio Asina</i> II. Val. Max. VI. 9, 11.</p>	<p>Ἀτίλιος καὶ Γνάϊος Κορνήλιος καταρτίσαντες τὸν στόλον ἀνήχθησαν· καὶ πλεύσαντες διὰ πορθμοῦ προσέλαβον ἐκ τῆς Μεσσηνίας τὰ διασπαθέντα τῶν πλοίων ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας· καὶ κατάραντες εἰς Πάνορμον τῆς Σικελίας τριακοσίαις ναυσὶν—ἐνεχείρησαν αὐτὴν πολιορκεῖν. Panormus surrenders: ibid. Zonaras VIII. p. 392. D. οὕτως ἐβρώσθησαν ὥστε τρίτῳ μηνὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπανελθεῖν.—καὶ τὴν μὲν κάτω τοῦ Πανόρμου πόλιν οὐ χαλεπῶς εἶλον, τῇ δὲ ἄκρᾳ προσεδρεύοντες ἐκακοπάθησαν, μέχρις οὐ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπέλιπεν ἡ τροφή· τότε γὰρ προσεχώρησαν τοῖς ὑπάτοις.</p>
253.	<p>501. Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Sempronius Blæsus Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 23. Polyb. I. 39, 1. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. A. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Καπίτωνος [I. Καίπιωνος] καὶ Βλέσου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Ser. Fulvius Pætinus Nobilior pro cos. de Cossurensibus et Pæneis navalem egit XIII. K. Febr. a. CDXCIX. [500 Varr.] M. Aemilius Paulus pro cos. de Cossurensib. et Pæneis navalem egit XII. K. Febr. an. CDXCIX. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>The consuls Cn. Servilius and C. Sempronius sail to Africa: Polyb. I. 39. τῆς θερίας ἐπιγενομένης οἱ κατασταθέντες ἄρχοντες Γνάϊος Σερούλιος καὶ Γάϊος Σεμπρώνιος ἀνέπλευσαν παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ· καὶ διάραντες εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἀφώρμησαν ἐντεῦθεν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην. In their return, περιέπεσον χειμῶνι τηλικούτῳ τὸ μέγεθος ὥστε πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα πλοίων ἀποβαλεῖν. Eutrop. II. 23. Cn. Servilius Cæpio et C. Sempronius Blæsus coss. cum CCLX navibus ad Africam profecti sunt; aliquot civitates ceperunt;—naufragium passi sunt. Itaque—decrevit senatus ut a maritimis præliis recederetur. Polyb. I. 39, 7. τοῦ μὲν ἔτι στόλον ἀθροίζουσιν—ἀπέστησαν. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. A. ὡς ἐκομίζοντο οἰκάδε, χειμῶνι ἐνέτυχον καὶ ἐβλάβησαν· διὸ νομίσας ὁ δῆμος ἕξ ἀπειρίας τῶν ναυτικῶν βλάπτεσθαι, τῆς μὲν ἄλλης θαλάσσης ἀπέχεσθαι ἐψήφισαντο ναυσὶ δ' ὀλίγαις τὴν Ἰταλίαν φρουρεῖν παρεσκεύαζον. Conf. Oros. IV. 9.</p>
252.	<p>Ol. 132. U. C. Varr. 502. C. Aurelius Cotta P. Servilius Geminus Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cassiod. Πούπλιος Γάϊος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος Zonaras VIII. p. 393. A. legendum mutato ordine Γάϊος Αὐρήλ. καὶ Πούπλιος Σερούιλ. De Cotta Orosius IV. 9.</p>	<p>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Asina pro cos. de Pæneis X. K. April. an. D. [501 Varr.] C. Sempronius Blæsus cos. de Pæneis K. April. an. D. Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Zonaras VIII. p. 393. A. τῷ δ' ἐπιγενομένῳ ἔτει Πούπλιος Γάϊος καὶ Αὐρήλιος Σερούλιος [see col. 1.] ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἦλθον, καὶ ἄλλα τε τινὰ κατεστρέψαντο καὶ ἡμέραν οὐ μέντοι τινὰ συνέσχον τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ, νυκτὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ἐξεκόμισαν· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Αὐρήλιος ναῦς τε παρὰ Ἰέρωνος εἰληφώς καὶ ὅσοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἦσαν ἐκεῖ συμπαραλαβὼν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Λιπάραν, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ χιλιάρχον Κύντον Κάσσιον καταλιπὼν, προσεδρεύοντα μάχης ἀνευ, ἀπῆρεν οἰκάδε.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Philopæmen</i>; who was in his seventieth year—γεγονὼς ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὸν Plutarch. Philop. c. 18.—at the time of his death in B. C. 183.</p>
251.	<p>503. L. Cæcilius Metellus C. Furius Pacilus Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 24. Polyb. I. 39, 8. Zonar. VIII. p. 393. B. C. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 9. Μετέλλου καὶ Πάππου [I. Πακίλου] Chron. Alex. Metello et</p>	<p>C. Aurelius Cotta cos. de Pæneis et Siculeis Idibus April. an. DI. [502 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Polyb. I. 39, 8. τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέστελλον Λεύκιον Καικίλιον καὶ Γάϊον Φούριον καὶ στρατόπεδα μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν.</p> <p>Aratus delivers Sicily; τετάρτῳ ὕστερον ἔτει τοῦ προειρημένου (Μάρκου) στρατηγοῦντος, ἔτη ἔχων εἴκοσι. Polyb. II. 43. In <i>Anthesterion</i>: Plutarch. Arat. c. 53. ἡμέρα πέμπτη Δαισίου μηνός, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι καλοῦσιν Ἀνθестριῶνα. See for this event part II. p. 241. Marcus being prætor from the spring of B. C. 255, the 26th year from the establishment of</p>



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*Sosibius* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*: Athen. XI. p. 493. d. Σωσίβιος ὁ Λυτικός, [Σωσίβιος Λάκων, γραμματικός, τῶν ἐπιλυτικῶν καλουμένων Suid.] προθεῖς τὰ ἔπη “ ἄλλος μὲν μογέων ” — γράφει κατὰ λέξιν· Νῦν τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμώμενον κ. τ. λ. — ταῦτα καὶ ὁ θαυμάσιος λυτικός Σωσίβιος· ἐν οὐκ ἀχαρίτως διέπαιξε διὰ τὰς πολυὲς ἀλλήλους ταύτας καὶ τὰς τοιαύτας λύσεις Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος βασιλεὺς· λαμβάνοντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ σύνταξιν βασιλικὴν κ. τ. λ. For *Sosibius* see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 68.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Pacilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	the League, <i>Anthesterion</i> of the fourth year would be <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251: eight years before the second prætorship of <i>Aratus</i> . Conf. a. 243. Sicyon had now been for fifty years under the dominion of tyrants: Cic. de Offic. II. 23. <i>Cum quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur.</i>
250.	504. <i>C. Atilius Regulus</i> II. <i>L. Manlius Vulso</i> II. Cassiod. Polyb. I. 39, 15. Zonar. VIII. p. 395. C. Justin. XLI. 4. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 10. 'Ρηγούλου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλσωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Regulo</i> II. et <i>Volso</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Polyb. I. 39. αὐτῆς ἔγνωσαν ἐκ μεταμελείας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς θαλάττης· καὶ καταστήσαντες στρατηγὸν Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον καὶ Λεύκιον Μάλλιον—συνήθροισον στόλον ἐνεργῶς. Victory of <i>Metellus</i> the proconsul: Polyb. I. 40. about the time of harvest: ἀκμαζούσης τῆς συγκομιδῆς <i>ibid.</i> The action is described by Zonaras p. 393. 394. Eutropius II. 24. places it in the consulship of <i>Metellus</i> : <i>L. Cæcilio Metello C. Furio Pacilo</i> <i>coss. Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum CXXX elephantis et magnis copiis venientem superavit</i> , &c. Conf. Oros. IV. 9. Upon the news of this victory, παρασκευασθέντων τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς τὴν ἐξαποστολὴν ἐπλεον οἱ στρατηγοὶ διακισσάμενοι ναυσὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας· ἔτος δ' ἦν τῷ πολέμῳ τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατον Polyb. I. 41. Zonaras VIII. p. 395. C. τοὺς ὑπάτους εἰς τὴν Λιβύην στρατεύσασθαι ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Γάϊον Ἀτίλιον τὸν τοῦ Ῥηγούλου ἀδελφὸν καὶ τὸν Μάλλιον τὸν Λεύκιον· οἱ εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθόντες τῷ Διλυβαίῳ προσέβαλον. Siege of Lilybæum: Polyb. I. 41—48. Triumph of <i>Metellus</i> : <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus pro cos. de Pænis VII. Idus Septemb. an. DIII.</i> [504 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Liv. Epit. 19. <i>Cæcilius Metellus, rebus adversus Pænos prospere gestis, speciosum egit triumphum, tredecim ducibus hostium et CXX elephantis in eo ductis.</i> Conf. Plin. VIII. 6. <i>Arsaces</i> founds the Parthian monarchy: Justin. XLI. 4. <i>Parthi a Nicatore Seleuco ac mox ab Antiocho et successoribus ejus possessi: a cujus nepote Seleuco primum defecere primo Punico bello, L. Manlio Vulsone M. Atilio Regulo</i> <i>coss.</i> The account of Justin is inconsistent with his date. <i>Seleucus</i> the son of <i>Antiochus Theus</i> began to reign four years later. But this date is confirmed by Arrian apud Photium Cod. 58. who seems to fix the revolt to the reign of <i>Antiochus</i> : Ἀρσάκης καὶ Τηριδάτης ἦσθη ἀδελφῶ Ἀρσακίδαί, τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Φριαπίτου ἀπόγονοι· οὗτοι Φερεκλέα τὸν ὑπὸ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως (θεὸν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ κλην ἀνόμαζον)—σατράπην αὐτῶν τῆς χώρας καταστάντα—ἀνείλον τε ὑβρίσαντα, καὶ ἑτέροις πέντε τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀνακοινωσάμενοι καὶ τὸ ἔθνος Μακεδόνων ἀπέστησαν, καὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἤρξαν. Eusebius agrees in this date: <i>Ol.</i> 132. 3. [B.C. 250] <i>Parthi a Macedonibus defecerunt: ex iisque unus imperavit Arsaces, a quo Arsacidae.</i> Suidas: Ἀρσάκης ὁ Παρθυαῖος τοὺς Μακεδόνας κρατήσαντας τῆς Περσῶν ἀρχῆς ἔτη σ'ζγ' ἐκβαλὼν Πάρθοις τὴν βασιλείαν παραδέδωκεν. The 293 years computed from B.C. 538 (the beginning of the reign of <i>Cyrus</i> in the Canon) will give B.C. 245 for the commencement. Strabo XI. p. 515. Ἀρσάκης ἀνὴρ Σκύθης τῶν Δαῶν τινας ἔχων τοὺς Πάρθους καλουμένους Νομάδας, παροικούντας τὸν Ὠχρον, ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυαίαν καὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτῆς· κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἀσθενὴς ἦν διαπολεμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἄφαιρέβεντας τὴν χώραν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ διαδεχάμενοι ἐκείνον, κ.τ.λ. The establishment therefore was gradual, and might not be completed till the reign of <i>Seleucus</i> . Justin XLI. 4. describes the acquisitions of <i>Arsaces</i> as gradual, and adds c. 5. <i>quæsito simul constitutoque regno matura senectute decessit.</i> Ammianus XXIII. 6, 3. erroneously places the rise of <i>Arsaces</i> in the time of <i>Seleucus Nicator</i> . The duration of the reign of <i>Arsaces</i> is uncertain. According to Justin l. c. who seems confirmed

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*Hieronimus Rhodius* flourished after *Epicurus*: Cic. Tusc. II. 6. *Hunc (Epicurum) post Rhodius Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit.* Contemporary with *Timon Phliasius*: Laërt. IX. 112. λόγος γοῦν εἰπεῖν Ἱερώνυμον τὸν περιπατητικὸν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ [de Timone] ὡς παρὰ τοῖς Σκῦθαις καὶ οἱ φεύγοντες τοξεύουσι καὶ οἱ διώκοντες, οὕτω τῶν φιλοσόφων οἱ μὲν διώκοντες θηρώσι τοὺς μαθητάς, οἱ δὲ φεύγοντες· καθάπερ καὶ ὁ Τίμων. He was the rival of *Lyco* [who flourished B. C. 270—226]: Laërt. V. 68. οὕτω δὲ ἦν ἐχθρὸς [Lyco] Ἱερωνύμῳ τῷ περιπατητικῷ ὡς μόνον μὴ ἀπαντᾶν πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ἐτήσιον ἡμέραν. A native of Rhodes: Athen. X. p. 424. f. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος, Ἀριστοτέλους ὦν μαθητὴς [that is, *Aristotelis philosophice studiosus*: Menag. ad Laërt. V. 68.]. Strabo XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες δ' ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—ὁ τε Παναίτιος, καὶ Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ στωϊκός, ἔτι δὲ πρότερον Πραξιφάνης, καὶ Εὐδήμος, καὶ Ἱερώνυμος.

Among his works were, 1. Περὶ ἐποχῆς: Laërt. II. 105. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐποχῆς καθαπτόμενος δοῦλον αὐτὸν [Phædonem] εἶρηκε. 2. Περὶ μέθης: Athen. XI. p. 499. f. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης καὶ τὸ μεθύσαι σκυλίσαι φησί. conf. Ath. X. p. 424. f. 3. Περὶ ποιητῶν: Athen. XIV. p. 635. f. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ κιθαρωδῶν, ὅπερ ἐστὶ πέμπτου Περὶ ποιητῶν, κατὰ Λυκούργου τὸν νομοθέτην τὸν Τέρπανδρον φησὶ γενέσθαι. 4. Τὰ σποράδην ὑπομνήματα: Laërt. II. 14. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σποράδην ὑπομνημάτων φησὶν ὅτι ὁ Περικλῆς παρήγαγεν αὐτὸν [Anaxagoram] ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 26. φησὶ καὶ ὁ Ῥόδιος Ἱερώνυμος ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σποράδην ὑπομνημάτων ὅτι βουλόμενος [Thales] δεῖξαι ῥᾶν εἶναι πλουτεῖν—ἐμισθώσατο τὰ ἐλαιουργεῖα κ. τ. λ. Idem I. 27. ὁ δ' Ἱερώνυμος καὶ ἐκμετρεῖσαι φησὶν αὐτὸν [Thaletem] τὰς πυραμίδας ἐκ τῆς σκίας παρατηρήσαντα ὅτε ἡμῖν ἰσομεγέθεις εἰσὶ. In the same work he probably mentioned *Pythagoras*: Laërt. VIII. 21. *Heraclitus*: Laërt. IX. 16. *Socrates*: Laërt. II. 26. φησὶ δ' Ἀριστοτέλης δύο γυναῖκας αὐτὸν [Socratem] ἀγαγέσθαι, πρότεραν μὲν Ξανθίππην—δευτέραν δὲ Μυρτώ—ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρας ἔχειν ὁμοῦ· ὦν ἐστὶ Σάτυρος τε καὶ Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Athenæus XIII. p. 556. a. παρέθετο δὲ περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν ψήφισμα Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος. Perhaps *Empedocles*: Laërt. VIII. 57. 58. unless the poems of *Empedocles* were noticed in the work Περὶ ποιητῶν. 5. Ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα: Athen. XIII. p. 557. e. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν οὕτως· “Εἰπόντος Σοφοκλέϊ τινος ὅτι μισογύνης ἐστὶν Εὐρεπίδης, ἐν γὰρ ταῖς τραγωδίαις ἔφη” κ. τ. λ. p. 604. d. Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶν ὅτι Σοφοκλῆς κ. τ. λ.

Mr. Schweighæuser in *Indice Auctorum*, Athen. tom. XIV. p. 128, reckons among his works ἐπιστολαί: Athen. X. p. 435. a. Ἱερώνυμος ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Θεόφραστον φησὶ λέγειν κ. τ. λ. But this rather means Ἱερώνυμος φησὶ Θεόφραστον λέγειν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. The ἐπιστολαὶ of *Theophrastus* are mentioned Laërt. V. 50.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		by Strabo, he reigned long and died in old age: according to Syncellus p. 284. C. who quotes from Arrian, he reigned only two years. See Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> No. 3.
249.	505. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher L. Junius Pullus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Eutrop. II. 26. Polyb. I. 49. 52. Censorin. c. 17. Zonar. VIII. p. 396. B. Val. Max. I. 4, 3. Oros. IV. 10. <i>L. Junius P. Clodius</i> Cic. de Div. II. 8. <i>P. Claudius L. Junius</i> Idem Ib. II. 33. Πούλχρου καὶ Πούλχρου [l. Πούλλου] Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Pullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livii Epit. 19. <i>Claudius Pulcher consul, contra auspicia profectus, —infeliciter adversus Carthaginienses classe pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. II. 26. <i>P. Claudio Pulchro L. Junio</i> coss. <i>Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit, et a Carthaginiensibus victus est. nam ex CCXX navibus cum XXX fugit, XC cum pugnatoribus captæ sunt, demersæ cæteræ</i> [conf. Polyb. I. 51.]. <i>Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit quia vicina litora erant.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 54. Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 3. Div. I. 16. II. 33. Val. Max. VIII. 1, 4. The Romans again abandon the sea: Polyb. I. 55. ἐκ μὲν τῆς θαλάττης ἐξέβησαν τῶν δ' ὑπαίθρων ἐπεκράτουν. After the defeat of <i>Claudius</i> , a dictator was appointed: Liv. Ep. 19. <i>Claudius revocatus a senatu, jusque dictatorem dicere, Claudium Gliciam dixit, sortis ultimæ hominem; qui, coactus abdicare se magistratu, postea ludos prætextatus spectavit. Atilius Calatinus primus dictator extra Italiam exercitum duxit.</i> Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Claudius Glicia, qui scriba fuerat, dictator, coact. abdic. sine mag. eq. In ejus locum factus est A. Atilius Calatinus dict. L. Cæcilius Metellus mag. eq. rei ger. caussa.</i> The dictator <i>Calatinus</i> is noticed by Zonaras p. 396. C.
248.	Ol. 133. U. C. Varr. 506. <i>C. Aurelius Cotta II. P. Servilius Geminus II.</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Zonar. VIII. p. 396. C. Fast. Capitolin.	Zonaras p. 396. C. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει Αὔρηλιος Γάιος καὶ Σερουτίλιος Πούπλιος τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβόντες τό τε Λιλυβαίον καὶ τὸ Δρέπανον ἐλύπουν, καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τῆς γῆς ἀπείργον καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν συμμαχίδα κατέκειρον.
247.	507. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus II. N. Fabius Buteo</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 397. B. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Rutilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras p. 397. A. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει τοῦ θαλαττίου πολέμου δημοσίᾳ μὲν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἀπέσχοντο διὰ τὰς ἀτυχίας καὶ τὰ ἀναλώματα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τινες νῆας αἰτήσαντες, ὥστ' ἐκείνας μὲν ἀποκαταστήσαι τὴν λείαν δὲ οἰκειώσασθαι,—τοὺς πολέμους ἐκάκωσαν. <i>Hamilcar Barcas</i> is appointed general of the Carthaginians: Polyb. I. 56. οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες αὐτῶν Ἀμίλκαν τὸν Βάρκαν ἐπικαλούμενον τούτῳ τὰ κατὰ τὸν στόλον ἐνεχείρισαν. ὃς παραλαβὼν τὰς ναυτικὰς δυνάμεις ὤρμησε πορθήσων τὴν Ἰταλίαν. ἔτος δ' ἦν ὀκτωκαιδέκατον τῷ πολέμῳ. Nepos Hamilc. c. 1. <i>Primo Pænico bello, sed temporibus extremis, admodum adolescentulus in Sicilia præesse cepit exercitui.</i> Zonaras p. 386. places the appointment of <i>Barcas</i> in B. C. 262. Polyb. I. c. καταλαμβάνει τὸν Ἐπὶ τῆς εἰρκτῆς λεγόμενον τόπον.—πρῶτον μὲν ἐντεῦθεν ὁρμώμενος κατὰ θάλατταν τὴν παραλίαν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπορθεῖ μέχρι τῆς Κυμαίων χώρας. δεύτερον δὲ, κατὰ γῆν παραστρατοπεδευσάντων αὐτῷ Ῥωμαίων πρὸ τῆς Πανορμιτῶν πόλεως ἐν ἴσῳ πέντε σταδίοις, πολλοὺς καὶ ποικίλους ἀγῶνας συνεστήσατο κατὰ γῆν σχεδὸν ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἑνιαυτούς. Zonaras p. 397. mentions <i>Hamilcar</i> as opposed to the consuls of this year. Birth of <i>Hannibal</i> : conf. a. 202.

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*Heracitus of Halicarnassus*, the companion of *Callimachus*, is mentioned by Strabo XIV. p. 656. ἄνδρες γεγόνασιν ἐξ αὐτῆς [Halicarnassus] Ἡρόδοτός τε—καὶ Ἡράκλειτος ὁ ποιητής ὁ Καλλιμάχου ἑταῖρος. He died before *Callimachus*: Laërt. IX. 17.—ἐλεγείας ποιητής Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, εἰς ὃν Καλλιμάχος πεποίηκεν οὕτως·

εἶπέ τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τὸν μόνον, ἐς δ' ἐμὲ δάκρυ  
ἦγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὁσσάκις ἀμφότεροι  
ἦλιν ἐν λίσσῃ κατεδύσαμεν. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν που,  
ξεῖν' Ἀλικαρνησσεῦ, τετράπαλαι σποδίῃ·  
αἱ δὲ τεαὶ ζώουσιν ἀηδόνες, ἦσιν ὁ πάντων  
ἀρπακτὴρ Ἀἴδης οὐκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.

*Philostephanus of Cyrenë* is also the companion or disciple of *Callimachus*: Athen. VIII. p. 331. d. Φιλοστέφανος ὁ Κυρηναῖος μὲν γένος Καλλιμάχου δὲ γνώριμος. *Philostephanus* is quoted in various works: Athen. VII. p. 297. f. Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ πόλεων οὕτως γράφει κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. p. 331. d. Φιλοστέφανος—ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παραδόξων ποταμῶν φησὶ κ. τ. λ. He is quoted with *Ister* by Constantin. de Them. apud Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragm. p. 70. Κύπρος ἐκλήθη ἀπὸ Κύπρου τῆς θυγατρὸς Κινύρου, ἣ τῆς Βίβλου καὶ Ἀζροδίτης, ὡς Φιλοστέφανος ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων καὶ Ἰστρος ἐν ἀποικίαις Αἰγυπτίων ἱστορήσαν. To these may be added a comedy: Athen. VII. p. 292. f. Φιλοστέφανος ἐν Δηλῷ ὀνόματα ἐνδόξων μαγείρων—καταλέγει· Εἰδὼς σε πάντων διαφέροντα τῇ τέχνῃ Τῇ τ' ὀξύτητι, μετὰ Θίμβρωνα, Δαίδαλα [l. Θίμβωνα], Τὸν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὸν καλούμενον Πέρας, Δοῦς μισθὸν ὃν μ' ἤτησας, ἦκα δεῦρ' ἄγων. *Philostephanus* is quoted by Clemens Alex. p. 38. C. Strom. I. p. 308. A. and on *Lycurgus* by Plutarch Lycurg. c. 23.

*Nymphis of Heraclea* brought his History to this point; the accession of the third *Ptolemy*: Suidas: Νύμφης Νύμφιος Ξεναγόρου Ἡρακλεώτης ἐκ Πόντου, ἱστορικός. Περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ ἐπιγόνων βιβλία κδ'. Περὶ Ἡρακλείας βιβλία ιγ'. ἔχει δὲ μέχρι τῆς καθαιρέσεως τῶν τυράννων τὰ μετὰ [l. κατὰ] τοὺς ἐπιγόνους, καὶ μέχρι τοῦ τρίτου Πτολεμαίου. Heraclea was for eighty-four years, ending at the death of *Lysimachus*, subject to tyrants; *Clearchus* (a disciple of *Isocrates* and *Plato*) twelve years, commencing B. C. 365; *Satyrus*, brother of *Clearchus*, seven years B. C. 353; *Timotheus*, son of *Clearchus*, B. C. 346; *Dionysius*, brother of *Timotheus*, who was contemporary with *Alexander* and reigned thirty years; *Clearchus II.* and *Oxathres*, sons of *Dionysius*, who were slain by *Lysimachus*. Upon the death of *Lysimachus* in B. C. 281 Heraclea recovered its liberty: conf. Memnon. apud Photium cod. 224. p. 705—716. We must therefore read in Suidas τὰ κατὰ τοὺς ἐπιγόνους. The *History of Heraclea* ended at the overthrow of the tyrants in Ol. 124. 4. B. C. 281. when the ἐπιγόνους began. The *History of Alexander and his successors* ended at the accession of the third *Ptolemy* B. C. 247. *Nymphis* is mentioned by Memnon Ibid. p. 716. as an exile in B. C. 281. when *Seleucus* after the death of *Lysimachus* threatened Heraclea: οἱ περιλειπόμενοι τῶν φυγάντων Νύμφιος καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐνὸς ὑπάρχοντος τούτων κάθοδον βουλευσάντος αὐτοῖς, καὶ ῥαδίαν εἶναι ταύτην ἐπιδεικνύντος, εἰ μὴδὲν ἂν οἱ πρόγονοι ἀπεστέρητο αὐτοὶ φανεῖν διοχλοῦντες ἀναλήψεσθαι, εἰσεσέ τε σὺν τῷ ῥάστορ, καὶ τῆς καθόδου ἐν ἐβούλευσε τρόπον γεγεννημένης οἱ τε καταχθέντες καὶ ἡ δεξαμένη πόλις ἐν ὁμοίαις ἡδοναῖς—ἀνεστρέφοντο. As *Nymphis* was employed in an embassy in B. C. 240 (conf. an.), forty-one years after that restoration of the exiles in the autumn of B. C. 281, we might suspect that *Nymphis* in B. C. 281 was the father

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
246.	508. <i>M. Otacilius Crassus II. M. Fabius Licinus</i> Cassiod. Gell. X. 6. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Grasso II. et Licino II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Zonaras VIII. p. 397. D. ἐκ τότε δὲ [after B. C. 247] διάφοροι μὲν ὑπάτευσαν οὐδὲν δὲ ἱστορίας ἔπραξαν ἄξιον. μέγιστον γὰρ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσφάλοντο ὅτι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἄλλους εἰς ἑτέρους ἄρχοντας ἔπεμπον. ἄρτι δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν μανθάνοντας τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔπαυον.
245.	509. <i>M. Fabius Buteo C. Atilius Bulbus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.	
244.	Ol. 134. U. C. Varr. 510. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus C. Sempronius Blaesus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Al.	
243.	511. <i>C. Fundanius Fundulus C. Sulpicius Galus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. De <i>Fundanio</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 53.	<p>The consul <i>Fundanius</i> opposes <i>Barcas</i> in Sicily: Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 53. 'Αμίλκας ἐπεμψε κήρυκας περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ἀναιρέσεως* ὁ δὲ ὑπάτος Φουνδάνιος ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ἥκουσι μὴ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀλλὰ τοὺς ζῶντας, εἰ νοῦν ἔχουσιν, ὑποσπόνδους αἰτεῖσθαι. ὑπερηφάνου μὲν οὖν γενομένης τῆς ἀποκρίσεως, οὗτος οὐ τοῖς τυχοῦσιν ἐλαττώμασι περιέπεσεν εὐθύς.—τοῦ Φουνδανίου περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ταφῆς ἀποστείλαντος κήρυκας, Βάρκας πολὺ κερχωρισμένην τῆς προγεγεννημένης ἀπόφασιν ἐποίησατο* φήσας γὰρ μάχεσθαι μὲν τοῖς ζῶσι διαλύσθαι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας συνεχώρησε τὴν ταφὴν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i>, in the eighth year after the liberation of Sicily, στρατηγὸς αἰρεθεὶς τὸ δεύτερον—ἐλευθερώσας Κορινθίους, προσηγάγετο πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πολιτείαν. Polyb. II. 43. The year before the victory of <i>Catulus</i>: see part II. p. 241. and as that victory fell within Ol. 134. 3, or March B. C. 241, the liberation of Corinth is determined to Ol. 134. 2, which places the accession of <i>Aratus</i> to his second prætorship in May (conf. a. 221) of B. C. 243. The eight years therefore from the liberation of Sicily in <i>Anthesterion</i> of B. C. 251 (conf. an.), expressed by ὀγδόω ἔτει, were eight years complete. That the thirty-eight years complete between the establishment of the Achæan League and the last year of the Punic war are accurately numbered in part II. p. 241 is manifest from Polybius himself: for he places the League within the 124th Olympiad. But between Ol. 124. 4 and Ol. 134. 3 are thirty-eight years.</p>
242.	512. <i>C. Lutatius Catulus A. Postumius Al-</i>	The Romans again prepare a fleet: Polyb. I. 59. καίπερ ἔτη σχεδὸν ἤδη πέντε τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν πραγμάτων ὀλοσχερῶς ἀφεστηκότες—τότε συνο-



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

of the historian, if the expression Νύμφιδος αὐτοῦ did not fix it upon the historian himself. For *Nymphis* see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 72.

*Euphantus* of *Olynthus* mentioned in his history the *third Ptolemy*, who began to reign B. C. 247: Athen. VI. p. 251. d. Εὐφάντος ἐν τετάρτῃ ἱστορίᾳ, Πτολεμαίου, φησὶ, τοῦ τρίτου βασιλεύσαντος Αἰγύπτου, κόλακα γενέσθαι Καλλικράτην κ. τ. λ. He wrote the history of his own times, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus*: Laërt. II. 110. Εὐβουλίδου δὲ καὶ Εὐφάντος γέγονεν [a follower of *Eubulides*, as *Hieronymus* was a follower of *Aristotle*: conf. a. 250.] ὁ Ὀλύνθιος, ἱστορίας γεγραφὼς τὰς κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. ἐποίησε δὲ καὶ τραγωδίας πλείους ἐν αἷς εὐδοκίμει κατὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας. γέγονε δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγό-νου τοῦ βασιλέως διδάσκαλος, πρὸς ὃν καὶ λόγον γέγραφε περὶ βασιλείας σφόδρα εὐδοκιμοῦντα. τὸν βίον δὲ γῆρα κατέστρεψεν. *Euphantus* therefore wrote history after B. C. 246, and was the preceptor of *Antigonus Doson*, who was born B. C. 262 (conf. a. 262. 2.), and was now sixteen years of age. *Euphantus* is quoted by Laërt. II. 141. δοκεῖ δὲ [*Menedemus*] ἐμβριθέστατα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Δημήτριον ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ὡς καὶ Εὐφάντος ἐν ἱστορίαις μνημονεύει, referring to the times of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, before B. C. 287.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>binus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 27. Liv. XXIII. 13. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Lutatio</i> Oros. IV. 10. Val. Max. II. 8, 2. Polyb. I. 59, 8.</p>	<p>ρῶντες οὐ προχωροῦν αὐτοῖς τὸ ἔργον κατὰ τοὺς ἐκλογισμοὺς, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν τόλμαν τοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἡγεμόνος, ἔκριναν τὸ τρίτον ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσιν ἐλπίδων.—ταχέως ἐτοιμασθέντων διακοσίων πλοίων πεντηρικῶν—μετὰ ταῦτα στρατηγὸν καταστήσαντες Γάϊον Λυτάτιον ἐξέπεμψαν ἀρχομένης τῆς θερσίας. Eutrop. II. 27. <i>C. Lutatio Catulo A. Postumio Albino</i> coss. anno belli Punici XXIII. <i>Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est.</i> Confer Zonaram VIII. p. 398. A. B.</p>
241.	<p>513. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus</i> II. Q. <i>Lutatius Cerco</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Eutrop. II. 28. Oros. IV. 11. Liv. XXX. 44. Τορκουάτου καὶ Κάτωνος [I. Κέρκωνος] Chron. Alex. <i>Attico</i> II. et <i>Cerco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Q. <i>Lutatio</i> Zonar. p. 399. A.</p>	<p>Victory of <i>Catulus</i> at the Ægates, VI. Id. Mart. Eutropius II. 27. <i>Lutatius Catulus</i> navem æger adscendit: vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat [conf. Orosium IV. 10. Val. Max. II. 8, 2. Zonaram p. 398. A.]. <i>Contra Lilybæum civitatem Siciliae pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum.—Pugnatum est VI. Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt.</i> Liv. Epit. 19. <i>Summam victoriæ C. Lutatius consul, victa ad Ægates insulas classe Panorum, imposuit. Petentibus Carthaginiensibus pax data est.</i> Conf. Polyb. I. 61—63. πεντήκοντα μὲν αὐτῶν ναῦς κατέδυσαν ἐβδομήκοντα δ' ἐάλωσαν αὐτάνδρῳ Polyb. LXVIII. <i>naves captæ sunt CXXV demersæ</i> Eutropius. Liv. XXX. 44. <i>Pax facta Q. Lutatio A. Manlio</i> coss. Zonaras VIII. p. 399. A. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρῶτος τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πόλεμος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις εἰς τοῦτο κατέληξε τετάρτῳ ἔτει καὶ εἰκοστῷ· καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἤγαγεν ὁ Κάτυλος τὰ ἐπινίκια. Κύνιος δὲ Λευτάτιος ὑπατεύσας ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Σικελίαν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Κατύλου πάντα τὰ ἐκεῖ κατεστήσατο. Twenty-four years are named by Diodorus Fragm. tom. IX. p. 349. 352. et Fragm. Vatican. p. 113. Polyb. I. 63.</p> <p>War with the Falisci: Eutrop. II. 28. <i>Q. Lutatius A. Manlius</i> consules creati bellum Faliscis intulerunt:—quod ambo consules intra sex dies quam venerant transegerunt. Liv. Ep. 19. <i>Falisci quum rebellassent, sexto die perdomiti in deditionem venerunt.</i> Polyb. I. 65. πόλεμος ἐμφύλιος—ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Φαλίσκους καλουμένους, ὃν ταχέως καὶ συμφερόντως ἐπέτελεσαν, ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐγκρατεῖς γενόμενοι τῆς πόλεως αὐτῶν.</p> <p><i>C. Lutatius Catulus</i> pro cos. de Pœnis ex Sicil. .... egit IIII. Non. Octob. an. DXII. [513 Varr.] <i>Q. Valerius Falto</i> pro pr. ex Sicilia navalem egit prid. Non. Octob. an. DXII. Fast. Capitolin.</p>
240.	<p>Ol. 135. U. C. Varr. 514. <i>C. Claudius Centho M. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Cassiod. Gell. XVII. 21, 42. Cic. Brut. c. 18. de Senect. c. 14. Tusc. I. 1. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Q. Lutatius Cerco</i> cos. de Falisceis K. Mart. an. DXII. [513 Varr.] <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Atticus</i> cos. II. de Falisceis IV. Non. M. ... ann. DXII. Fast. Capitolin.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Lacydes</i> succeeds <i>Arcesilaüs</i>: conf. a. 299. 3. <i>Euphorion</i> is his disciple, now about thirty-three years of age: conf. a. 274.</p> <p><i>Lysimachus</i>, the disciple of <i>Theodorus</i> or of <i>Theophrastus</i>, lived in the time of <i>Attalus</i>, who began to reign B. C. 241: Athen. VI. p. 252. c. Ἀττάλου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐγένετο κόλαξ καὶ διδάσκαλος Λυσίμαχος, ὃν Καλλίμαχος μὲν Θεοδώρειον ἀναγράφει Ἑρμιππος δ' ἐν τοῖς Θεοφράστου μαθηταῖς καταλέγει. οὗτος δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ περὶ τῆς Ἀττάλου παιδείας συγγέγραφε βίβλους πᾶσαν κολακίαν ἐμφαινούσας. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 63. <i>Theophrastus</i> died B. C. 287 (conf. an.), forty-six years before the accession of <i>Attalus</i>. <i>Lysimachus</i> therefore was now advanced in years.</p> <p><i>Neanthes</i> of <i>Cyzicum</i> is contemporary with <i>Lysimachus</i>: he wrote the history of <i>Attalus</i>: Athen. XV. p. 699. d. οὕτω δ' εἰπεῖν Νεάνθην ἐν ᾧ τῶν περὶ Ἀτταλὸν ἱστοριῶν. and he was the disciple of <i>Phyliscus</i>, who had heard <i>Isocrates</i>: Suidas: Νεάνθης Κυζικηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Φιλίσκου τοῦ Μιλησίου. Idem: Φιλίσκος Μιλήσιος, ῥήτωρ, Ἰσοκράτους ἀκουστής τοῦ ῥήτορος. <i>Isocrates</i> died B. C. 338. ninety-seven years before <i>Attalus</i> began to reign: which would make <i>Neanthes</i>, like <i>Lysimachus</i>, advanced in age at this period. For <i>Neanthes</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 71.</p>	
<p><i>Nymphis</i> of <i>Heraclea</i> is employed in an embassy soon after the death of <i>Ariobarzanes</i> king of Pontus: Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 724. οἱ Γαλάται εἰς τὴν Ἡρακλεῶτιν ἔπεμψαν στράτευμα, καὶ ταύτην κατέτρεχον, μέχρις ἂν οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται διεπρεσβεύσαντο πρὸς αὐτούς. Νύμφις δὲ ἦν ὁ ἱστορικὸς ὁ κορυφαῖος τῶν πρέσβεων· ὃς τὸν μὲν στρατὸν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ χειρσὶ πεντακισχιλίοις τοὺς δὲ ἡγεμόνας ἰδίᾳ διακοσίοις ὑποβαραπύσας τῆς χώρας ἀπαναστῆναι παρεσκεύασεν. <i>Ariobarzanes</i> was succeeded by <i>Mithridates IV.</i> about B. C. 240. See <i>Kings of Pontus</i>, Append. c. 8. N<sup>o</sup>. 6. To which period this embassy may be referred. For <i>Nymphis</i> conf. a. 247.</p>	<p><i>Livius</i> began to exhibit: Cic. Brut. c. 18. <i>Primus fabulam C. Clodio Cæci filio et M. Tuditano coss. docuit, anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, post Romam conditam autem DXIV<sup>o</sup>, ut hic ait (Varro) quem nos sequimur.</i> Idem de Senect. c. 14. <i>Vidi senem Livium: qui cum sex annos ante quam ego (Cato) natus sum fabulam docuisset, Centhone Tuditanoque consulibus, usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate.</i> Idem Tusc. I. 1. <i>Annis fere DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit, C. Claudio Cæci filio M. Tuditano coss. anno ante natum Ennium.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 42. <i>Coss. Claudio Centone et M. Sempronio Tuditano primus omnium L. Livius poeta fabulas docere Romæ cepit.</i> Cassiodor. <i>His coss. ludis Romanis [XVI—XIII Kal. Octob. conf.</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
239.	<p>515. <i>C. Mamilius Tur- rinus Q. Valerius Falto</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. ubi pro <i>C. Manlius leg.</i> <i>C. Mamilius.</i> Gell. XVII. 21, 43. see col. 4. Τογκίνου (sic) καὶ Φαλ- κωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Tu- rino et Falto</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Hamilcar</i> is sent into Spain : Polyb. II. 1. Καρχηδόνιοι ὡς θάπτον κατεστήσαντο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην εὐθέως Ἀμίλκαν ἐξαπέστελλον.—ὁ δ' ἀναλα- βὼν τὰ στρατόπεδα, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀνρίβαν ὄντα τότε κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐτῶν ἐν- νέα,—ἀνεκτᾶτο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν πράγματα.—διατρίψας δ' ἐν τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἔτη σχεδὸν ἐννέα—κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον.—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχη- δόνιοι παρέδοσαν Ἀσδρούβῳ. Liv. XXI. 2. <i>Hamilcar ita se Africo bello,</i> <i>quod fuit sub recentem Romanam pacem, per quinque ann. ita deinde</i> <i>novem annis in Hispania augendo Punico imperio gessit, &amp;c.</i> Dio- dorus Fragn. tom. IX. p. 351. assigns four years and four months to the African war : ἐπολέμησαν ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ μῆνας τέσσαρας. But ac- cording to Polybius I. 88. the war lasted only three years and four months : τρία ἔτη καὶ τέτταράς που μῆνας. And this account is more ac- curate, and consistent with the period of seventeen years ascribed by Livy himself to <i>Hamilcar</i> and <i>Hasdrubal</i> : conf. a. 221. The com- mand of <i>Hamilcar</i> is fixed to this year by the age of <i>Hannibal</i> : conf. a. 202. and by the succession of <i>Hannibal</i> in Spain in B. C. 221 : conf. an. War with the Boii and Ligurians : Zonar. VIII. p. 399. D. ἐπολέμη- σαν αὐτοὶ πολέμους πρὸς Βουνοῖους καὶ πρὸς Γαλάτας ἐκείνοις πλησιοχώρους, καὶ πρὸς Λιγύων τινάς. τοὺς μὲν οὖν Λιγύας Σεμπρώνιος Γράκχος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκου. καὶ τοῖς Γαλάταις Πούπλιος Οὐαλλέριος συμβαλὼν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡτ- τήθη, εἶτα—πῶς κατὰ τύχην ἐκράτησε. Conf. Oros. IV. 12.</p>
237.	<p>517. <i>L. Cornelius Len- tulus Caudinus Q. Ful- tius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 2. Zonar. VIII. p. 400. A. Fast. Capitol. omitted in Chron. Alex. See In- trod. p. vi. <i>Caudino et</i> <i>Flacco</i> Fast. apud No- ris.</p>	<p>Eutrop. III. 2. <i>L. Cornelio Lentulo Fulvio Flacco consulibus— Hiero Romam venerat</i> [venit ad ludos spectandos Eutrop. III. 1.] : <i>ctiam contra Ligures intra Italiam bellum gestum est et de his trium-</i> <i>phatum.</i> War continued with the Boii : Zonar. VIII. p. 400. A. τῶ ἐξῆς ἔτει Λούκιος Λέντουλος καὶ Κύντος Φλάκκος ἐπὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας στρατεύ- σαντες, ἕως μὲν ὁμοῦ διῆγον, ἦσαν ἀνανταγώνιστοι, ἐπεὶ δὲ διχῇ ποθεῖν τιὰ ἤρξαντο—ἐς κίνδυνον τὸ τοῦ Φλάκκου κατέστη στρατόπεδον, νυκτὸς κυκλωθέν. ἀλλὰ τότε μὲν οἱ βάρεβαροι ἀνεκόπησαν.</p>
236.	<p>Ol. 136. U. C. Varr. 518. <i>P. Cornelius Len- tulus Caudinus C. Lic- inius Varus</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Caudinus cos. de Liguribus Idib. Inter. an.</i> <i>DXVII.</i> [leg. an. <i>DXVI.</i> scil. 517 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Marlia- nus says : <i>P. Cornelius, ut habetur in Marmore</i> ; and adds the date, an. <i>DXVIII.</i> But <i>P. Cornelius</i> was not consul in the year <i>DXVIII.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	a. 161] <i>primum tragœdia et comœdia a Lucio Livio ad scenam data.</i> Conf. Val. Max. II. 4, 3.
	Birth of <i>Ennius</i> : Cic. Brut. c. 18. Tusc. I. 1. conf. a. 240. Gellius XVII. 21, 43. <i>Claudium et Tuditanum consules sequuntur Q. Valerius et C. Manilius</i> (sic); <i>quibus natum esse Q. Ennium poëtam M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit.</i> Hieronymus in Eusebii Chron. Olymp. 135. 2. <i>Q. Ennius poëta Tarenti nascitur</i> [at conf. a. 204]: <i>qui a Catone quæstore Romam translatus habitavit in monte Aventino, parco admodum sumptu contentus, et unius ancillæ ministerio.</i>
<p><i>Ister</i> the disciple of <i>Callimachus</i> may be referred to this period: Suidas: "Ιστρος Μενάνδρου, Ίστρου, Κυρηναῖος ἢ Μακεδών, συγγραφεύς, Καλλιμάχου δοῦλος καὶ γνώριμος. Ἑρμιππος δὲ αὐτόν φησι</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Fast. Capitolin. Zonar. VIII. p. 400. B. Censorin. c. 17. <i>anno quingentesimo duodevicesimo</i>.  Κλαυδίου καὶ Οὐάρου  Chron. Alex. <i>Caudino</i>  et Varo Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>of the Marble. If we are to take the name from Marlianus and the date from Sigonius, then <i>PUBLIUS Cornelius cos. de Liguribus anno DXVII</i> would indicate a triumph in February B.C. 235, for the action with the Ligurians after the Gallic war, mentioned by Zonaras p. 400. C.  An irruption of the Transalpine Gauls is fixed to this year by Polybius II. 21. who places it in the fifth year before the consulship of <i>Æmilius Lepidus</i> [conf. a. 232], and computes forty-five years between this and a former irruption: ἔτη μὲν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἔσχον.—And that former irruption συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι τῷ τρίτῳ πρότερον ἔτει τῆς Πύρρου διαβάσεως εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν Idem c. 20. = B. C. 282. Zonaras VIII. p. 400. B. concurs in this year: περισλαβόμενοι συμμάχους χειρὶ πολλῇ αὐθις ἐπὶ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐχώρησαν ἀπαντησάντων δὲ σφίσι Πουπλίου τε Λεντούλου καὶ Λικιννίου Οὐάρου, ἡλπισαν αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ σφέτερον καὶ ἄνευ μάχης καταπλήξειν.—οἱ δ' ὕπατοι μῆτε συμβαλεῖν θαρρόντες δι' ὀλιγότητα—ἀνοχὰς ἔπραξαν ὡς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην πρσβεύσανται.—ὡς δ' οὐδενὸς οἱ πρέσβεις ὧν ἦτον ἐτύγχανον, ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ εὖρον ἐφθαγμένα σφίσι τὰ πράγματα. τινὲς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων αὐτῶν μεταγόνοντες καὶ διὰ φόβου τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πεποιημένοι ἐτράποντο ἐπὶ τοὺς Βουούτους, καὶ συχνοὶ ἀπώλοντο [conf. Polyb. II. 21.]. κἀντεῦθεν ἀπῆλθον οἵκαδε οἱ λοιποί. καὶ οἱ Βουούιοι σπονδὰς ἐπὶ μέρει πολλῇ τῆς χώρας σφῶν ἐποίησαντο. ἤδη δὲ τῶν Γαλατικῶν λυθέντων πολέμων, ὁ Λέντουλος ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ Λιγύας, —Οὐάρου δὲ ἐπὶ Κύρνον ὁρμήσας—ἐπολέμησε τοῖς Κυρνίοις ἕως αὐτοὺς ἐχειρώσατο.</p>
235.	<p>519. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus C. Atilius Bulbus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 12. Eutrop. III. 3. Plutarch. Num. c. 20. Torκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Βούλβου  Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato et Bulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Eutrop. III. 3. <i>T. Manlio Torquato C. Atilio Bulbo consulibus, de Sardis triumphatum est.</i> Vell. II. 38. <i>Sardinia—ductu T. Manlii consulis certum recepit imperii jugum.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 12. Polybius I. 88. notices this war: κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον—about the time at which the African war was concluded.  The temple of <i>Janus</i> is shut for the second time: Liv. I. 19. <i>T. Manlio consule post Punicum primum perfectum bellum.</i> Vell. II. 38. <i>Iterum T. Manlio consule Janus clausus.</i> Eutrop. III. 3. <i>Pace omnibus locis facta, Romani nullum bellum habuerunt; quod his post Romam conditam semel tantum Numa Pompilio regnante contigerat.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 12. Plutarch. Num. c. 20.</p>
234.	<p>520. <i>L. Postumius Albinus Sp. Carvilius Maximus</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. A. B. Fast. Capitolin. Ἀλβί-</p>	<p><i>T. Manlius Torquatus cos. de Sardeis VI. Id. Mart. an. DXVIII.</i> [519 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Omitted by Marlianus.  Zonaras VIII. p. 401. A. τριχῇ τὰς δυνάμεις διελόμενοι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἴν' ἅμα πολεμούμενοι πάντες μὴ συμβοηθοῖεν ἀλλήλοις, Ποστούμιον μὲν Ἀλβίνον εἰς τὴν Λιγυστικὴν Σπούριον δὲ Καρουίλιον ἐπὶ τοὺς Κυρνίους ἐς δὲ τὴν Σαρδῶ τὸν</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Πάριον ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν διαπρεψάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ δούλων. ἔγραψε δὲ πολλὰ καὶ καταλογάδην καὶ ποιητικῶς. That treatise of <i>Hermippus</i>, called by Etymol. Magn. ὁ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμψάντων λόγος, was written after B. C. 203: conf. an. and probably after the death of <i>Ister</i>. For <i>Ister</i> see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 69.</p>	
	<p><i>Nævius</i> flourished: Gell. XVII. 21, 45. Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo—Cn. <i>Nævius</i> poëta fabulas apud populum dedit; quem <i>M. Varro</i> in libro de Poëtis primo stipendia fecisse ait bello Pœnico primo, idque ipsum <i>Nævium</i> dicere in eo carmine quod de eodem bello scripsit. That work of <i>Nævius</i> is quoted again by Gellius V. 12, 7. <i>Lucetium Jovem</i> Cn. <i>Nævius</i> in libris belli Pœnici appellat. He preceded <i>Ennius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 19. <i>Ennius</i> si illum (<i>Nævium</i>) contemneret, non omnia bella persequens primum illud Punicum acerrimum reliquisset. Sed ipse dicit, cur id faciat: “Scripserunt (inquit) alii rem Versibus”—et luculente quidem scripserunt, etiamsi minus quam tu polite. Nec vero tibi aliter videri debet, qui a <i>Nævio</i> vel summsisti multa, si futeris, vel, si negas, surripuisti. And was younger than <i>Livius</i>: Cic. Tusc. I. 1. <i>Livius</i> fabulam dedit—anno ante natum <i>Ennium</i>: qui [sc. <i>Livius</i>. conf. Voss. de Hist. Lat. p. 7.] fuit major natu quam <i>Plautus</i> et <i>Nævius</i>.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Cato</i>: Cic. de Senect. c. 4. Anno post consul primum fuerat [sc. <i>Q. Fabius</i>: conf. a. 233. 1.] quam ego (<i>Cato</i>) natus sum. Six years after the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Tudidanus</i>: Cic. Ibid. c. 14. conf. a. 240.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>νου τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρόγου Chron. Alex. <i>Albino et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>ἀστύνομον Πούπλιον Κορνήλιον ἐπεμψαν. Sardinia had rebelled at the instigation of the Carthaginians: Zonar. Ibid.</p>
233.	<p>521. <i>Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus M' Pomponius Matho</i> Cass. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. B. Fast. Capit. Μαξίμου καὶ Μάλχωνος [I. Μάθωνος] Chron. Al. De <i>Fabio</i> Cic. Senect. c. 4.</p>	<p><i>Sp. Carvilius Maximus</i> cos. de <i>Sarveis K. April. an. DXIX.</i> [520 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Zonaras VIII. p. 401. B. ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ 'Ρωμαῖοι ἐκ τῆς χώρας αὐτῶν ἀπηλλάγησαν, ἀπέστησαν αὐτῆς οἱ Σαρδόνιοι καὶ οἱ Λίγυες· Κόϊντος μὲν οὖν Φάβιος Μάξιμος ἐπέμψθη πρὸς Λίγυας, ἐς δὲ γε τὴν Σαρδῶ Πομπώνιος Μάνιος.</p>
232.	<p>Ol. 137. U. C. Varr. 522. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus M. Publicius Malleolus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. C. Λεπίδου καὶ Βαλβούλου Chron. Alex. De <i>Æmilio</i> Polyb. II. 21.</p>	<p><i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus</i> cos. de <i>Liguribus K. Febr. anno DXX.</i> [521 Varr.] <i>M' Pomponius Matho</i> cos. de <i>Sarveis Idibus Mart. an. DXX.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 2. πέντε δ' ὑπατειῶν ὡς ὑπάτευσεν (ὁ Φάβιος) ἡ πρώτη τὸν ἀπὸ Λιγυῶν θρίαμβον ἔσχεν. Agrarian law of <i>C. Flaminius</i>: Polyb. II. 21. μετὰ τοῦτον τὸν φόβον [the irruption in B. C. 236] ἔτει πέμπτῳ, Μάρκου Λεπίδου στρατηγούontos, κατεκληρούχησαν ἐν Γαλατῖα 'Ρωμαῖοι τὴν Πικεντίνην προσαγορευομένην χώραν—Γαῖου Φλαμινίου ταύτην τὴν δημαγωγίαν εἰσηγγησαμένου καὶ πολιτεῖαν. Cf. Cic. Brut. c. 14. Idem Acad. IV. 5. <i>C. Flaminius, qui legem Agrariam aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum trib. plebis tulerit.</i> De Inv. II. 17. <i>Hunc pater suus concilium plebis habentem de templo deduxit.</i> Cf. Val. Max. V. 4, 5. Cicero de Senect. c. 4. places this in B. C. 228, the second consulship of <i>Fabius</i>: <i>Consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, C. Flaminius trib. pl.—restitit.</i> It is possible that Cicero has ascribed to the second consulship what occurred in the first; and that <i>Flaminius</i> was tribune from IV. Id. Dec. B. C. 233, <i>Q. Fabio</i> consul; which agrees with the date of Polybius. Zonaras VIII. p. 401. C. κινήθέντων αὐτῆς τῶν Σαρδονίων, ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἄμφω ἐστράτευσαν Μάρκος τε Μαλλέολος καὶ Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος.</p>
231.	<p>523. <i>M. Pomponius Matho C. Papirius Maso</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 401. C. D. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Dionys. Ant. II. p. 291. κατὰ τὴν ἐβδόμην ἐπὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὕλυμπιάσιν.</p>	<p>Zonaras p. 401. C. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρους [the Sardinians and Corsicans] οἱ 'Ρωμαῖοι ἐτράποντο· καὶ Μάρκος μὲν Πομπώνιος Σαρδόνιας ἔφερε—Γάιος δὲ Παπείριος ἐκ μὲν τῶν πεδίων τοὺς Κυρνίους ἀπήλασε, βιαζόμενος δὲ πρὸς τὰ ὄρη συχνοὺς ἐξ ἐνέδρας ἀπέβαλε—καὶ ἔπεισε τοὺς Κυρνίους ὁμολογήσαι. The divorce of <i>Sp. Carvilius</i> is placed in this year by Dionysius Ant. II. p. 291. ὑπατευόντων Μάρκου Πομπωνίου καὶ Γαῖου Παπυρίου, πρῶτος ἀπολῦσαι λέγεται τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα Σπούργιος Καρουίλλιος. Gellius reports two dates: XVII. 21, 44. <i>Anno post Romam conditam quingentesimo undevicesimo</i> [B. C. 235], about fifteen years—<i>annis fere quindccim</i>—before the second Punic war. But IV. 3. <i>anno urbis conditæ quingentesimo vigesimo tertio, M. Atilio P. Valerio</i> coss. But these were the consuls of U. C. Varr. 527. and do not agree with the year assigned. One copy therefore of Gellius seems rightly to give DXXVII [B. C. 227]. Val. Max. II. 1, 4. <i>Repudium a condita urbe usque ad vicesimum et quingentesimum annum nullum intercessit.</i> [= B. C. 234 Varr. 232 Caton.] The numbers of Plutarch. Comp. Lycurg. et Num. p. 309.—μετὰ τὴν 'Ρώμης κτίσιν ἐν ἔτεσι τριάκοντα καὶ διακοσίς—<i>are manifestly wrong, and we may read τρ. καὶ πεντακοσίς</i> [= B. C. 224]. The various dates may be thus expressed: Val. Max. B. C. 234, Dion. B. C. 231, Gell. 235 or 227; with this latter date, Plutarch, speaking in round numbers, may agree.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
230.	524. <i>M. Æmilius Barbula M. Junius Pera</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 402. B. Fast. Capitolin. Βαλλιόλου (sic) καὶ Πέρου Chron. Alex. <i>Barbula et Pera</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>C. Papirius Maso</i> cos. de <i>Corseis primus in monte Albano III. Nonas Mart. an. DXXII.</i> [523 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Val. Max. III. 6, 5. Zonar. VIII. p. 402. B. οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι μαθόντες τοὺς ὑπάτους Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον καὶ Μάρκον Ἰούνιον εἰς τὴν Λιγυστικὴν ἀπάραντας παρεσκευάζοντο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλάσαι. γνόντων δὲ τοῦτο τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἄβροον ὠρμηκῶ- των, ἐξεπλάγησαν καὶ ἀπήντησαν αὐτοῖς ὡς φίλοι.
229.	525. <i>L. Postumius Albinus II. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 4. Polyb. II. 11. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13. Chron. Alex.	Eutrop. III. 4. <i>L. Postumius Albinus Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> coss. bellum contra <i>Illyrios</i> gesserunt; et multis civitatibus captis etiam reges in deditionem acceperunt: ac tum primum de <i>Illyriis triumphatum est.</i> Confer Polybium II. 11. Zonaram VIII. p. 402. C.— 403. A. <i>Hasdrubal</i> succeeds <i>Hamilcar</i> in Spain: Conf. a. 238. He held the command eight years: Polyb. II. 36. octo ferme annos Liv. XXI. 2. Till B. C. 221 in the spring. Cassiodorus rightly: <i>M. Æmilius et M. Junius.</i> His coss. <i>Hamilcar Hannibalis pater in Hispania bellum Romanis parans occisus est.</i> Before the end of March B. C. 229.
228.	Ol. 138. U. C. Varr. 526. <i>Sp. Carvilius Maximus II. Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Senect. c. 4. Γούργα καὶ Μαξιμίμου Chron. Alex. <i>Maximo II. et Verrucoso II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	The consul <i>Postumius</i> had wintered in <i>Illyricum</i> : Polyb. II. 12. ὁ Ποστούμιος ὑπολειπόμενος τετταράκοντα σκάφη καὶ στρατόπεδον ἐκ τῶν περι- κειμένων πόλεων ἀθροίσας παρεχέιμαζε. Peace is made in the spring: ὑπὸ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ὥραν ἡ Τεῦτα διαπρεσβευσασμένη ποιεῖται συνθήκας Ibid. First Roman embassy to Greece, after the treaty concluded with <i>Teuta</i> queen of <i>Illyria</i> , ὑπὸ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ὥραν. Polyb. II. 12. Idem Ib. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τῆς καταρχῆς Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν εὐθέως ἄλλους πρεσβευτὰς ἐξαπέστει- λαν πρὸς Κορινθίους καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ὅτε δὴ καὶ Κορινθιοὶ πρῶτον ἀπεδέξαντο μετέχειν Ῥωμαίους τοῦ τῶν Ἰσθμίων ἀγῶνος. Zonar. p. 403. A. οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι παρὰ Κορινθίων ἐπηνέθθησαν, καὶ τοῦ Ἰσθμικοῦ μετέσχον ἀγῶνος, καὶ στάδιον ἐν αὐτῷ ὁ Πλαῦτος ἐνίκησε. καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους δὲ φιλίαν ἐπεποιήκεσαν, καὶ τῆς πολιτείας σφῶν τῶν τε μυστηρίων μετέσχον. <i>Cn. Fulvius Centumalus</i> pro cos. ex <i>Illyricis</i> naval. egit X. K. Quint. an. DXXV. [526 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin.
227.	527. <i>P. Valerius Flaccus M. Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Gell. IV. 3.	
226.	528. <i>M. Valerius Messalla L. Apustius Fullo</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Μαξιμίμου καὶ Ἀρουστίου Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato II. et Flacco II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Macho</i> the comic poet flourished at Alexandria, with whom <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> was contemporary at Athens: conf. a. 200. <i>Macho</i> was the teacher of <i>Aristophanes</i>: Athen. VI. p. 241. f. Μάχων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς, ὁ Κορίνθιος μὲν ἢ Σικυώνιος γενόμενος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δὲ καταβίου, καὶ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος τῶν κατὰ κωμωδίαν μερῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ· ὃς καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.</p>	
<p><i>Euphantus</i> of <i>Olynthus</i> flourished in the reign of <i>Antigonus Doson</i>; to whom he addressed a treatise Περὶ Βασιλείας: conf. a. 246.</p>	
<p>Death of <i>Lyco</i>: conf. a. 287. He was succeeded by <i>Aristo Ceus</i>, and <i>Aristo</i> by <i>Critolaüs</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 605. B. Ἀριστοτέλης ἦν ἐκ Σταγείρων, Θεόφραστος ἐξ Ἐρέσου, Στράτων ἐκ Λαμψάκου, Γλύκων [ἢ Λύκων] ἐκ Τρωάδος, Ἀρίστων ἐκ Κέω, Κριτόλαος Φασηλῆτης. Laërt. VII. 164. Ἀρίστων Ἰουλίτης Περιπατητικός. Steph. Byz. Ἰουλίς. πόλις ἐν Κέω τῇ νήσῳ—ἂρ' ἦς—Ἀρίστων ὁ Περιπατητικός. Strabo X. p. 486. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἰουλίδος—τῶν ἐκ τοῦ περιπατοῦ φιλοσόφων Ἀρίστων ὁ τοῦ Βορυσθενίτου Βίωνος ζηλώτης. Ἀριστῶν Κεῖος is named in the testament of <i>Lyco</i> apud Laërt. V. 74. Ἀρίστων ὁ Κεῖος</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
225.	<p>529. <i>L. Æmilius Papus C. Atilius Regulus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Polyb. II. 23. Zonar. VIII. p. 403. C. Plin. H. N. III. 20. Oros. IV. 13. Πάππου καὶ 'Ριγούλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Papo et Regulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Eutrop. III. 5.</p>	<p>The Gallic war: Fast. Capitolin. Eutropius III. 5. <i>L. Æmilio cos. ingentes Gallorum copiae Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit.—triumphus Æmilio decretus.</i> Polyb. II. 23. οἱ Γαισάται Γαλάται συστησάμενοι δύναιμι πολυτελῇ καὶ βαρεῖαν ἤκον ὑπεράραντες τὰς Ἀλπεῖς εἰς τὸν Πάδον ποταμὸν, ἔτει μετὰ τὴν τῆς χώρας διάδοσιν ὀγδόῳ [conf. a. 232]. τὸ μὲν οὖν τῶν Ἰσόμβρων καὶ Βοίων γένος ἔμεινε γενναίως ἐν ταῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιβολαῖς.—'Ρωμαῖοι δ', ὡς θάπτον ἤκουσαν τοὺς Κελτοὺς ὑπερβεβληκέναι τὰς Ἀλπεῖς, Λεύκιον μὲν Αἰμίλιον ὕπατον μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξαπέστειλαν ὡς ἐπ' Ἀριμίνου τηρήσοντα ταύτη τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἔφοδον. The battle with the Gauls (in which the consul <i>Atilius</i> is slain, Polyb. II. 28.) and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i> are described by Polybius II. 27—31. Zonaras VIII. p. 403. C. Ἰνσοῦβροι, Γαλατικὸν γένος, συμμάχους ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεῖς ὁμοφύλων προσειληφότες ὅπλα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπήνεγκαν. He relates p. 403. D. the death of <i>Regulus</i> and the victory of <i>Æmilius</i>. For the Gallic war compare also Oros. IV. 13.</p> <p>The forces of Italy at this time according to Polybius II. 24. (whom Diodorus follows fragm. tom. IX. p. 359.) are 770,000 men: πεζῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἐβδομήκοντα μυριάδας ἰππέων δὲ εἰς ἑπτὰ μυριάδες—according to Fabius, 800,000: Eutrop. III. 5. <i>Traditum est a Fabio historico, qui ci bello interfuit, DCCC millia hominum parata ad id bellum fuisse.</i> Oros. IV. 13. <i>In utriusque consulis exercitu octingenta millia armatorum fuisse referuntur, sicut Fabius historicus, qui eidem bello interfuit, scripsit.</i> Orosius has mistaken the number of men who were liable to serve for the number of soldiers actually employed. Pliny H. N. III. 20. gives 780,000 as the numbers.</p>
224.	<p>Ol. 139. U.C. Varr. 530. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus II. Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 31. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 13. Τορκουάτου καὶ Πάππου [I. Φλάκ-</p>	<p><i>L. Aemilius Papus cos. de Gallis IIII. Idus Mart. an. DXXIIIX.</i> [529 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Zonaram p. 403. D.</p> <p>Polybius II. 31. Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς μετὰ ταῦτα κατασταθέντας ὑπάτους Κόιντον Φουλουτίον καὶ Τίτον Μάλλιον ἀμφοτέρους καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετὰ παρασκευῆς μεγάλης ἐξαπέστειλαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς. οὗτοι δὲ τοὺς μὲν Βοίους ἐξ ἔφροδου καταπληξάμενοι συνηνάγκασαν εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἑαυτοὺς δοῦναι πίστιν.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ὁ Περιπατητικὸς Athen. XIII. p. 563. f. <i>Critolaüs</i> —Κριτόλαος ὁ Περιπατητικὸς Plutarch. Mor. p. 811. C.—lived to past eighty-two: Lucian. Macrob. c. 20. ὑπὲρ δύο καὶ ὀγδοηκοντα (ἑτη). and was succeeded by <i>Diodorus</i>: Cicero Fin. V. 5. <i>Primum Theophrasti Strato physicum se voluit</i>:—<i>Hujus Lysias [Lyco] et oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuniore. Concinnus deinde et elegans hujus Aristoteli</i>.—<i>Critolaüs imitari antiquos voluit</i>.—<i>Diodorus ejus auditor adjungit ad honestatem vacuitatem doloris</i>. Conf. a. 111. For the embassy to Rome conf. a. 155. Clemens Strom. I. p. 301. B., enumerating the Peripatetic school, omits <i>Aristoteli</i>: (Ἀριστοτέλη) διαδέχεται Θεόφραστος· ὃν Στράτων, ὃν Λύκων· εἴτα Κριτόλαος· εἴτα Διοδώρος.</p>	
<p><i>Antigonus Carystius</i> lived near the times of <i>Pyrrho</i> and <i>Timon Phliasius</i>: Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. A. Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρυστῖος κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γενόμενος χρόνους καὶ ἀναγράφας αὐτῶν τὸν βίον [sc. <i>Pyrrhonis et Timonis</i>]. Hence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 130. and Menagius ad Laërt. II. 136. place him <i>extremis Philadelphi temporibus</i>. But, as he composed the Life of <i>Lyco</i>, (Laërt. V. 67. Athen. XII. p. 547. d.) who died in B. C. 226, he must have still written after that year. He also wrote after <i>Calliclimachus</i>, whom he quotes de Mirabil. c. 51. Καλλιμάχος ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου, περίτρενος εἶναι βουλόμενος ἔφησεν—"Αἰγίῳ ἀμμιγυήεις." c. 144. πεποιήται δὲ τινα καὶ ὁ Κυρηναῖος Καλλιμάχος ἐκλογὴν τῶν παραδόξων, ἧς ἀναγράφομεν ἃ ποτε ἡμῖν ἐφαίνετο εἶναι ἀκοῆς ἄξια. He quotes largely from this, c. 144—176. which again would bring down <i>Antigonus</i> to the third <i>Ptolemy</i>. The expression therefore in Aristocles must be understood with some latitude. <i>Pyrrho</i> probably died sixty years before this date: see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 9. <i>Timon</i> might live to the end of the reign of <i>Philadelphus</i>: conf. a. 279. and might survive <i>Pyrrho</i> forty years. For <i>Antig. Carystius</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 81.</p>	<p><i>Q. Fabius Pictor</i> the historian served in the Gallic war: Eutrop. III. 5. Oros. IV. 13. see col. 2. He was a senator: Polyb. III. 9. κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς ὁ γράφων γέγονε [in the second Punic war] καὶ τοῦ συνεδρίου μετέτρεχε τῶν Ῥωμαίων. and ambassador to Delphi in B. C. 216: conf. an. Polybius I. 14. charges <i>Fabius</i> with partiality in his account of the first Punic war; and of the second: III. 9.</p> <p>Contemporary with <i>Fabius</i> was <i>L. Cincius Alimentus</i>: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 18. Ῥωμαίων ὅσοι τὰ παλαιὰ ἔργα τῆς πόλεως Ἑλληνικῇ διαλέκτῳ συνεγράψαν· ὧν εἰσι πρεσβύτατοι Κοῖντος Φάβιος καὶ Λεύκιος Κίγκιος, ἀμφοτέρω κατὰ τοὺς Φοινικικοὺς ἀκμάσαντες πολέμους. τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐκάτερος, οἷς μὲν αὐτὸς ἔργοις παρεγένετο, διὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν ἀκριβῶς ἀνέγραψε, τὰ δὲ ἀρχαῖα τὰ μετὰ τὴν κτίσιν τῆς πόλεως γενόμενα κεφαλαιωδῶς ἐπέδραμε. From hence it appears that their histories were written in the Greek language. But that <i>Fabius</i> wrote also in Latin appears from Cic. de Or. II. 12. Gell. X. 15. Latin works of <i>Cincius</i> are quoted <i>inter historicorum vet. fragmenta ad calcem Sallustii</i>. <i>Pictor</i> wrote before <i>Cincius</i>: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 201. περὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἰλίας γενομένων Κοῖντος μὲν Φάβιος ὁ Πικτωρ λεγόμενος, ὃ Λεύκιός τε Κίγκιος καὶ Κάτων Πρόκιος καὶ Πείσων Καλπούρνιος—ἡκολούθησαν, τῇδε γράφει, κ. τ. λ.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>κου] τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Torquato III. et Flacco III.</i> Fast. apud Noris. Conf. a. 226.</p>	
223.	<p>531. <i>C. Flaminius P. Furius Philus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 32. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 4. Zonar. VIII. p. 404. B. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Polyb. II. 32. μετὰ δὲ τούτους κατασταθέντες Πόπλιος Φούριος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος αὐτὸς ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Κελτικὴν. He describes c. 33. the victory of <i>Flaminius</i> over the <i>Insubres</i>. Oros. IV. 13. <i>Flaminius consul contemptis auspiciis—adversum Gallos conflixit et vicit.</i> Zonar. VIII. p. 404. A. B. C. (οἱ ἐν τῇ 'Ρώμῃ), ὅτι τινὲς παρανόμως ἔλεγον τοὺς ὑπάτους αἰρεθῆναι, μετεπέμψαντο αὐτοὺς. δεξάμενοι δὲ τὰ γράμματα οἱ ὑπατοὶ οὐκ εὐθὺς αὐτὰ ἀνέγνωσαν, ἀρτί πρὸς πόλεμον καθιστάμενοι, ἀλλὰ προσυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἀναγνωσθεῖσης τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ὁ μὲν Φούριος ἐτοίμως ἐπείθετο ὃ δὲ γὰρ Φλαμίνιος ἐπαιρόμενος τῇ νίκῃ—οὐτ' οὖν ἀπαναστῆναι πρὶν τὸ πᾶν καταστήσεσθαι ἤθελε.—ὁψὲ δ' οἴκαδε ἐπανελθόντες ὑπὸ μὲν τῆς γερουσίας τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπειθείας ἔσχον· διὰ γὰρ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Φλαμίνιον ὀργὴν ἡτίμασαν καὶ τὸν Φούριον. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ἀντιφιλονεικῆσαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φλαμινίου ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ νικητήρια. καὶ ἀγαγόντες αὐτὰ ἐξέστησαν τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. a. 222.</p>
222.	<p>532. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calvus M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Polyb. II. 34. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 6. Eutrop. III. 6. Zonar. VIII. p. 404. D. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Calbo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Marcello</i> Oros. IV. 13. Liv. XXIX. 11.</p>	<p><i>C. Flaminius cos. de Galleis VI. Idus Mart. an. DXXX.</i> [531 Varr.] <i>P. Furius Philus cos. de Galleis et Liguribus IIII. Idus Mart. ann. DXXX.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Polybius II. 34. τῶν δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει διαπρεσβευσαμένων τῶν Κελτῶν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης—ἔσπευσαν οἱ κατασταθέντες ὑπατοὶ Μάρκος Κλαύδιος καὶ Γάιος Κορνήλιος τοῦ μὴ συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν εἰρήνην αὐτοῖς. Victory of <i>Marcellus</i>: Polyb. II. 34. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 7. Livii Epit. 20. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus consul, occiso Insubrium Gallorum duce Viridomaro, opima spolia retulit.</i> Conf. Eutrop. III. 6. Zonar. p. 404. D. Battle of <i>Sellasia</i>: Polyb. II. 65. τοῦ θέρους ἐνισταμένου—ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιάν Ἀντίγονος προῆγεν εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν. The action is described by Polybius II. 65—69. <i>Aratus</i> had been thirty-three years at this time in public affairs: Plutarch. Arat. c. 41. <i>Philopœmen</i> was <i>μειράκιον</i>—thirty years of age: Plutarch. Philop. c. 5. 6. The thirty-three years of <i>Aratus</i> must be computed from the first prætor <i>Marcus</i>, B. C. 255.</p>
221.	<p>533. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Asina M. Minucius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. III. 7. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Oros. IV. 13. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφου Chron. Alex. <i>Asina et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus cos. de Galleis Insubribus et German. isque spolia opima rettulit duce hostium Viridumaro ad Clastidium interfecto.</i> an. <i>DXXXI.</i> [532 Varr.] <i>K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 8. Eutrop. III. 7. <i>M. Minucio Rufo P. Cornelio coss. Histris bellum illatum est,—perdomitique sunt omnes.</i> Cf. Oros. IV. 13. Zonar. p. 405. A. εἴτα Πούπλιος τε Κορνήλιος καὶ Μάρκος Μινούκιος ἐπ' Ἰστρου ἐστράτευσαν, καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ἐθνῶν τὰ μὲν πολέμῳ τὰ δὲ ὁμολογίαις ὑπέταξαν. <i>Hannibal</i> succeeds <i>Hasdrubal</i> in Spain: Polyb. II. 36. 'Ἀσδρούβας ἔτη χειρίσας οὕτω τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐτελεύτησε—τὴν δὲ στρατηγίαν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν Ἀννίβα περιέθεσαν. Conf. a. 229. Diodorus, who had given 4<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. to the African war, gives nine years to <i>Hasdrubal</i>: Fragm. tom. IX. p. 358. ὑπὸ οἰκέτου ἐπιβουλευεῖς ἐσφάγη στρατηγίας ἔτη ἑννέα. But the distribution of this period in Polybius is more accurate, and consistent with the actual space. For from the peace between Rome and Carthage in the middle of B. C. 241 to the command</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Eratosthenes</i> is mentioned at this date by the Alexandrine Chronicle p. 254. <i>Olymp.</i> 138. 3. Πτολ. Εὐεργ. κγ'. ὑπ. Φλαμίνιου καὶ Φίλου. Ἐρατοσθένης ἐγνωρίζετο. This date, when rectified, is equivalent to B. C. 223. Ol. 139. 2. <i>Ptol. Everg.</i> 24. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Eratosthenes</i> was librarian at Alexandria in the reign of <i>Evergetes</i>: conf. a. 275. and as <i>Zenodotus</i> held that office till about B. C. 240 (conf. a. 271), he probably succeeded <i>Zenodotus</i>. For the works of <i>Eratosthenes</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 82. He is now about fifty-two years of age: conf. a. 275.</p>	
<p><i>Rhianus</i> is contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i>: Suidas: Ῥιανὸς ὁ καὶ Κρής ὤν, Βηναῖος (Βήνη δὲ πόλις Κρήτης)· τινὲς δὲ Κεραΐτην· ἄλλοι δὲ Ἰθώμης τῆς Μεσσηνίας αὐτὸν ἱστέρησαν. οὗτος δὲ ἦν τῆς παλαιστρας πρότερον φύλαξ, καὶ δοῦλος· ὕστερον δὲ παιδευθεὶς ἐγένετο γραμματικὸς, σύγχρονος Ἐρατοσθένους. ἔγραψεν ἑμμετρα ποιήματα. Ἡρακλειάδα ἐν βιβλίοις τέσσασιν. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 80.</p>	
<p><i>Euph Orion</i> was in the service of <i>Antiochus</i> as librarian, and died in Syria: conf. a. 274. At the accession of <i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 223 <i>Euph Orion</i> would be fifty-one years of age.</p> <p><i>Archimedes</i> flourished: Chron. Alex. p. 254. <i>Olymp.</i> 139. 1. Πτολ. Εὐεργ. κέ'. ὑπ. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Ῥούφου. Ἀρχιμήδης μηχανικὸς ἐγνωρίζετο. The consuls of B. C. 221.=Ol. 139. 4. <i>Ptolem. Philopat.</i> 2<sup>o</sup>. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Archimedes</i> had completed his seventy-fifth year at his death in the autumn of B. C. 212: conf. a. 212. 2. 3. He was consequently born in B. C. 287, and was now sixty-six years of age. He was contemporary with <i>Eratosthenes</i>: conf. a. 214. and had constructed engines for the defence of Syracuse in the reign of <i>Hiero</i>, many years before the siege:</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>of <i>Hannibal</i> in the spring or towards the summer of B. C. 221 are less than twenty years: which Polybius thus distributes: the African war 3<sup>y.</sup> 4<sup>m.</sup> the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> 9<sup>y.</sup> of <i>Hasdrubal</i> 8<sup>y.</sup> = 20<sup>y.</sup> 4<sup>m.</sup> whence it appears that the seventeen years were only current years: <i>Hasdrubal</i> had eight complete years, <i>Hamilcar</i> less than nine; and the African war is fixed to B. C. 241, the command of <i>Hamilcar</i> in Spain to B. C. 238, and of <i>Hasdrubal</i> to B. C. 229. Confer annos.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 13. Ἀννίβας παραλαβὼν τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθέως ὤρμησεν ὡς καταστρεφόμενος τὸ τῶν Ὀλκαδῶν ἔθνος. After the campaign, ἦκε παραχειμάσων εἰς Καρινὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Timoxenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 6. 7. From May B. C. 221. <i>Ariston</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Idem IV. 9. 17. From the autumn of B. C. 221: Polyb. IV. 37. τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἐποιοῦν μετὰ τὴν φθινοπωρινὴν ἰσημερίαν εὐθέως, Ἀχαιοὶ δὲ τότε περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν. conf. V. 1. τὸ ἔτος ἐτύγχανε διεληλυθὸς περὶ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν οὕτω γὰρ ἦγε τοὺς χρόνους τότε τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος. The rising of the <i>Pleiades</i> was in the middle of May: Ovid. Fast. V. 599. 600. Hence called by Polybius V. 30. τῆς θερείας ἐναρχομένης. when the nights were short: Idem IX. 18. περὶ τὴν τῆς πλειάδος ἐπιτολὴν τελέως ἤδη βραχείας εἶναι συμβαίνει τὰς νύκτας. From the expression τότε it seems implied that the time was afterwards altered for the commencement of the Achæan prætorship: conf. a. 146. and yet in B. C. 169 it appears that the middle of May was still the season: conf. a. 169. 3.</p>
220.	<p>Ol. 140. U. C. Varr. 534. <i>L. Veturius Philo C. Lutatius Catulus</i> Casiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Κατούλλου καὶ Φίλωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Lævino et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris. Scil. <i>coss. suffectis</i>. ut bene de <i>Lævino</i> conjecit <i>Sigonius</i> ad ann. <i>Capitolin.</i> 533.</p>	<p>Zonaras VIII. p. 405. A. Λούκιος δὲ Οὐετούριος καὶ Γάιος Λουτάτιος ἦλθον μέχρι τῶν Ἀλπεων ἄνευ δὲ μάχης πολλοὺς ὤκειώσαντο.</p> <p>Polyb. III. 14. τῷ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένῳ θέρει [spring B. C. 220] πάλιν ὤρμησας (Ἀννίβας) ἐπὶ τοὺς Οὐακκαίους κ. τ. λ. c. 15. παρὴν αὐθις μετὰ τῶν ὀνάνμεων παραχειμάζων εἰς Καρινὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> Achæan prætor: παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ Τιμοξένου τὴν δημοσίαν σφραγίδα Polyb. IV. 7, 10. He is defeated at Caphyæ: Polyb. IV. 12. within Olymp. 139. 4. Idem IV. 14. therefore before midsummer B. C. 220. Commencement of the Social war, κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ἐμ' ὀλυμπιάδος [before the close of B. C. 220] Polyb. IV. 26. About the same time the Ætolians, συνάψαντος τοῦ τῶν ἀρχαιρεσιῶν χρόνου, στρατηγὸν εἶλοντο Σκόπαν Polyb. IV. 27. Idem c. 28. ταῦτα δὲ ἐπράττετο κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οὓς Ἀννίβας—ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζακανθαίων πόλιν. The Ætolian prætor <i>Scopas</i> is mentioned again in the following May: Polyb. IV. 37. Ἀράτω συνέβαινε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἤδη λήγειν τὴν ἀρχὴν, Ἀρατον δὲ τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ—παραλαμβάνειν τὴν στρατηγίαν [May B. C. 219. conf. an.]. Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἐστρατήγει Σκόπας ὁ δὲ χρόνος αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς μάλιστα τότε πῶς διήρτητο. If more than half his prætorship had expired in May B. C. 219, he entered office at the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221] B. C. 220; when he succeeded <i>Ariston</i>.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Plutarch. Marcell. c. 14. φιλοτιμηθέντος Ἰέρωνος τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ πείσαντος Ἀρχιμήδην τρέψαι τι τῆς τέχνης ἀπὸ τῶν νοητῶν ἐπὶ τὰ σωματικά.—Ἀρχιμήδης Ἰέρωνι τῷ βασιλεῖ συγγενὴς ὦν καὶ φίλος ἔγραψεν ὡς τῇ δοθείσῃ δυνάμει δοθὲν βάρος κινήσαι δυνατόν ἐστι κ. τ. λ.—ἐκπλαγεῖς ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ συνιόνσας τῆς τέχνης τὴν δύναμιν, ἔπεισε τὸν Ἀρχιμήδην ὅπως αὐτῷ—μηχανήματα κατασκευάσῃ πρὸς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πολιορκίας· οἷς αὐτὸς μὲν οὐκ ἐχρήσατο, τοῦ βίου τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπόλεμον καὶ πανηγυρικὸν βιώσας· τότε δ' ὑπῆρχε τοῖς Συρακουσίοις [B. C. 214] εἰς δέον ἡ παρασκευὴ καὶ μετὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ὁ δημιουργός. conf. a. 212. The ship which *Archimedes* constructed for *Hiero*—τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰέρωνος τοῦ Συρακουσίου κατασκευασθείσης νεῶς, ἥς καὶ Ἀρχιμήδης ἦν ὁ γεωμέτρης ἐπόπτης—is described by Moschion apud Athen. V. p. 206. d.—209. e. *Archimelus* of *Athens*, a contemporary poet, celebrated this ship in an epigram: Athen. V. p. 209. b. ὁ δ' Ἰέρων καὶ Ἀρχίμηλον τὸν τῶν ἐπιγραμματῶν ποιητὴν γράψαντα εἰς τὴν ναῦν ἐπίγραμμα Χιλίοις πυρῶν μεδίμνοις, οὓς καὶ παρέπεμψεν ἰδίοις δαπανήμασιν εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἐτίμησεν.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

The history of *Aratus* ended: Polyb. IV. 2. τὴν Ἀράτου σύνταξιν ἐπὶ τούτους καταστρέφειν τοὺς καιροὺς [Ol. 139. 4.]· οἷς συνάπτοντες τὴν διήγησιν τὸν ἀκόλουθον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποδιδόναι προηρημεθα λόγον. Polybius II. 40. calls them λίαν ἀληθινούς καὶ σαφεῖς ὑπομνηματισμούς. The history of *Polybius* begins: Polyb. I. 3. ἀρξέι τῆς πραγματείας ἡμῖν τῶν μὲν χρόνων ὀλυμπιάς ρμ'. τῶν δὲ πράξεων παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Συμμαχικὸς πόλεμος, ὃν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε μετ' Ἀχαιῶν πρὸς Αἰτωλοῦς Φίλιππος, —παρὰ δὲ τοῖς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦσιν ὁ περὶ Κοιλῆς Συρίας, ὃν Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ἐν δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Λιβύην τόποις ὁ συστὰς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις.—ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ συνεχῇ τοῖς τελευταίοις τῆς Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικυωνίου συντάξεως. conf. IV. 1. Polybius mentions *Fragm. Vatican. p. 460. (e libro XXXIX.)* the events of the preceding Olympiad: Ol. 139. —τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς Ἀντίβας μὲν παρέλαβε τὰς Καρχηδόνος δυνάμεις [B. C. 221], ὁ δὲ Δημητρίου Φίλιππος τὴν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείαν [B. C. 220. see part II. p. 243.], Κλεομένης δ' ὁ Σπαρτιάτης ἔφυγεν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος [B. C. 222], ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀντίοχος μὲν τὴν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ βασιλείαν διεδέδεκτο [B. C. 223], Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὴν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ [B. C. 222].—ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ πρὸς ταῖς ρ διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις. Cf. Polyb. II. 71. IV. 2. Cf. ann. 168. 146.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
219.	535. <i>M. Livius Salinator</i> <i>L. Æmilius Paullus</i> Cassiod. Zonar. VIII. p. 405. A. Plin. H. N. XXIX.1. Chron. Alex.	<p>Polyb. III. 16. 17. 'Ρωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπὸ τὴν ὥραιαν Λεύκιον τὸν Αἰμίλιον ἐξαπέστειλαν μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα πράξεις κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος [spring B. C. 219] (conf. Zonaram VIII. p. 405. A.). 'Αννίβας δὲ—προῆγε ποιοῦμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ζάκανθαν.—τέλος ἐν ὀκτῶ μηνσὶ κατὰ κράτος εἶλε τὴν πόλιν. After this, he wintered again at <i>Carthago Nova</i>: Polyb. III. 33, 5. Liv. XXI. 15. <i>Octavo mense quam cœptum oppugnari captum Saguntum quidam scripsere: inde Carthaginem Novam in hiberna Hannibalem concessisse: quinto deinde mense quam ab Carthagine profectus sit in Italiam pervenisse. Quæ si ita sunt, fieri non potuit ut P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerint, ad quos et principio oppugnationis legati Saguntini missi sint.—Aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni quo P. Cornelius Ti. Sempronius consules fuerunt—captum est.</i> But the testimony of Polybius is sufficient, and other authorities concur with him: Cassiodorus: <i>M. Æmilius et L. Æmilius. His coss. Hannibal—in Hispania bellum molitur.</i> It is probable that Livy followed an inaccurate author, and that the embassy was sent, not in B. C. 218, but in the year of the preceding consuls.</p> <p><i>Demetrius Pharius</i> is conquered by the consul <i>Æmilius</i> κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Polyb. III. 18. 19. <i>Æmilius</i> μετὰ ταῦτα, ληγούσης ἤδη τῆς θερείας, εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπανῆλθε καὶ τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἐποίησατο μετὰ θριάμβου καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης εὐδοξίας Polyb. III. 19.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> the younger is Achæan prætor: Polyb. IV. 37. ἤδη τῆς θερείας ἐνισταμένης καὶ μετεληφτότος Ἀράτου τοῦ νεωτέρου τὴν στρατηγίαν [May B. C. 219],—'Αννίβας ἐνεχέει Ζάκανθαν πολιορκεῖν, Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Λεύκιον Αἰμίλιον εἰς τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα—ἐξαπέστελλον,—'Αντίοχος δὲ—τοῖς κατὰ Κοίλην Συρίαν ἐγχειρεῖν ἐπεβάλετο· Πτολεμαῖος δὲ περὶ παρασκευὴν ἐγίνετο τοῦ πρὸς Ἀντίοχον πολέμου· Λυκούργος δὲ—τὸ τῶν Μεγαλοπολιτῶν Ἀθῆναιον ἐπολιόρκει—Φίλιππος δ' ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐκίνει μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἅπαντ' ἦν ἐν τοιαύταις ἐπιβολαῖς καὶ παρασκευαῖς· κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς ἐξήνεγκαν Ῥόδιοι Βυζαντίοις πόλεμον.</p> <p>In the autumn B. C. 219 <i>Dorimachus</i> the Ætolian prætor succeeds <i>Scopas</i>. Conf. a. 218.</p>
218.	536. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio</i> <i>Ti. Sempronius Longus</i> Cassiod. Oros. IV. 14. Liv. XXI. 6. 15. XXX. 44. Polyb. III. 40. Eutrop. III. 8. Vell. II. 90. Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 4. Σκίπιωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Scipio et Longo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Hannibal</i> began his march ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας. Polyb. V. 1. He reaches Italy in five months: Idem III. 56. τὴν πᾶσαν πορείαν ἐκ Καίνῃς πόλεως ἐν πέντε μηνσὶ ποιησάμενος. <i>Ticinus</i>: Polyb. III. 65. Liv. XXI. 46. <i>Trebia</i>: Polyb. III. 72. Liv. XXI. 55. towards the end of the year: Polyb. III. 72, 3. οὗσης τῆς ὥρας περὶ χειμερινὰς τρόπας [December B. C. 218].</p> <p><i>Eperatus</i> Achæan prætor: στρατηγὸν Ἐπήρατον Φαραίεα Polyb. IV. 82, 8. conf. V. 30, 7. Idem V. 1. Ἐπήρατος παρελάμβανε τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἡγεμονίαν· Αἰτωλῶν δὲ Δορίμαχος ἐστρατήγει. Ibid. c. 3, 1. Δορίμαχος ὁ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγός. <i>Eperatus</i> entered office in May B. C. 218, but <i>Dorimachus</i> in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221. <i>Philip's</i> inroad into Ætolia: Polyb. V. 6—9.</p> <p><i>Agetas</i>, Ætolian prætor, succeeds <i>Dorimachus</i>: conf. a. 217.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Phylarchus* was contemporary with *Aratus*: Polyb. II. 56. τῶν κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Ἀράτω γεγραφότων. He favoured *Cleomenes*, and was unjust to *Aratus*: Polyb. Ibid. παρ' ἐνίοις ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιοῦται Φύλαρχος ἐν πολλοῖς ἀντιδοξῶν καὶ τάναντια γράφων (Ἀράτῳ). Plutarch. Arat. c. 38. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Φύλαρχος ἰστόρηκε περὶ τούτων, ὃ, μὴ τοῦ Πολυβίου μαρτυροῦντος [conf. Polyb. II. 56—63], οὐ πάνυ τι πιστεύειν ἄξιον ἦν. ἐνθουσιᾷ γὰρ ὅταν ἄφηται τοῦ Κλεομένους ὑπ' εὐνοίας, καὶ καθάπερ ἐν δίκῃ, τῇ ἱστορίᾳ, τῷ μὲν ἀντιδικῶν διατελεῖ τῷ δὲ συναγορεύων. His history is thus described by Suidas: Φύλαρχος Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης [Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης Athen. II. p. 58. c.]. οἱ δὲ Σικυώνιον, ἄλλοι δὲ Αἰγύπτιον ἔγραψαν ἱστορικός. τὴν ἐπὶ Πελοπόννησον Πύρρου τοῦ Ἡπειρώτου στρατεῖαν ἐν βιβλίοις κη'. κατὰ γὰρ δὲ καὶ μέχρι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος καὶ τῆς Βερνίκης τελευτῆς [cir. B. C. 246: see Appendix. c. 3. N<sup>o</sup>. 3.]. καὶ ἕως τοῦ θανάτου Κλεωνόμου [I. Κλεομένους] τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου, ἐπιστρατεύσαντος αὐτῷ Ἀντιγόνου. The expedition of *Pyrrhus* into Peloponnesus was in B. C. 272: see part II. p. 238. The death of *Cleomenes* was in B. C. 220: Ibid. p. 217. col. 1. *Phylarchus* mentioned the death of *Antigonus Doson*: Plutarch. Cleom. c. 30. Ἀντίγονος ἀντήρκεσεν—ὅσον ἐπὶ νίκη μεγίστῃ καὶ φόνῳ πλείστῳ τῶν βαρβάρων εὐκλεέστερον ἀποθανεῖν. ὥς μὲν εἰκός ἐστι καὶ λέγουσιν οἱ περὶ Φύλαρχον αὐτῇ τῇ περὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα κραυγῇ τὸ σῶμα προσαναρρήξας—ἐτελεύτησε. But this happened also in B. C. 220: see Appendix c. 2. and part II. p. 242. which agrees with the date of Suidas. The twenty-eight books therefore of *Phylarchus* began in Ol. 126. 4. [spring B. C. 272] and ended in Ol. 139. 4. embracing a period of fifty-two or fifty-three years. For *Phylarchus* see Appendix. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 88.

*Samius* the poet began to be distinguished: Polyb. V. 9. ἤδη τότε τῆς ἐπιδεξιότητος τῆς Σάμου φησμένης· ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Χρυστογόνου σύντροφος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως. He was put to death by *Philip* towards the end of his reign B. C. 184: Polyb. XXIV. 8, 9. alluded to by Plut. Mor. p. 53. E. ὑποπτοὶ οἱ τὰ βεβηλωμένα ζητοῦντες—ὁ δὲ καὶ Διονυσίῳ Δίῳνα καὶ Σάμιον Φιλίππου καὶ Κλεομένη Πτολεμαίου διέβαλε. Of two epigrams in *Analect.* Brunck. tom. I. p. 485. (*Anthol.* t. I. p. 236.) ascribed by Brunck to *Samius*, the author of the first is doubtful; being in the copies Φιλίππου Θεσσαλ. ἢ Σιμμίου. The second bears the title Σάμου.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

The birth of *Pacuvius* may be referred to this date; since he was fifty years older than *Attius*: conf. a. 154. and *Attius* was born B. C. 170: conf. a. 139.

*L. Cincius Alimentus* described the passage of *Hannibal* into Italy: Liv. XXI. 38. *L. Cincius Alimentus*, qui captum se ab Hannibale scribit, maxime auctor me moveret, nisi confunderet numerum Gallis Liguribusque additis: cum his LXXX millia peditum, X equitum, adducta in Italiam;—ex ipso autem audisse Hannibale, postquam Rhodanum transierit, XXXVI millia hominum ingentemque numerum equorum et aliorum jumentorum amisisse in Taurinis. Vossius de Hist. Latin. p. 17. supposes that *L. Cincius Alimentus*, who was prætor in B. C. 210 (Liv. XXVI. 23.) and proprætor in Sicily in B. C. 209 (Liv. XXVII. 7.), was *Cincius* the historian. But of this we have no proof: and it is rendered

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
217.	<p>537. <i>Cn. Servilius Geminus C. Flaminius II.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXI. 15. 57. XXXIII. 44. Polyb. III. 77. <i>Cn. Servilius Idibus Martiis magistratum iniit</i> Liv. XXII. 1. conf. a. 215. 2. Γεμίνου καὶ Φλαμινίου Chron. Alex. <i>Gemino et Flamini</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Post <i>Flamini</i> mortem suffectus est <i>M. Atilius Regulus</i>: conf. Polyb. III. 106.</p> <p>De <i>Flamini</i> Oros. IV. 15. Val. Max. I. 6, 6. Cic. Div. I. 35.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 77. ἐνισταμένης τῆς ἑαρινῆς ὥρας, Γάιος μὲν Φλαμίνιος ἀναλαβὼν τὰς αὐτοῦ δυνάμεις προῆγε διὰ Τυρρηνίας. <i>Hannibal</i> ἅμα τῷ τὴν ὥραν μεταβάλλειν passes through the marshes into Etruria: Polyb. III. 78. 79. <i>Thrasymene</i>: Polyb. III. 83. 84. Liv. XXII. 4—7. Oros. IV. 15. <i>IX Kal. Jul.</i>: Ovid. Fast. VI. 765—768. <i>Hannibal</i> winters in Daunia: Polyb. V. 108.</p> <p><i>Aratus</i> prætor of the Achæans: Polyb. V. 30, 7. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τῆς θειρίας ἐναρχομένης στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν Ἀρατον κατέστησαν τὸν πρεσβύτερον.—στρατηγοῦντος Ἀγῆτα τῶν Αἰτωλῶν [sc. from autumn B. C. 218] V. 91, 1. Third campaign of the <i>Social war</i>: Polyb. V. 92—96. Peace concluded: c. 103—105. ταῦτα δὲ συνέβη γενέσθαι [the battle of <i>Thrasymene</i> and the peace with the <i>Ætoli</i>ans] κατὰ τὸν τρίτον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ρμ' ὀλυμπιάδος V. 105 [before July B. C. 217].</p> <p><i>Agelæus</i> <i>Ætolian</i> prætor, after the peace: conf. a. 216.</p>
216.	<p>Ol. 141. U. C. Varr. 538. <i>C. Terentius Varro L. Æmilius Paullus II.</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Liv. XXII. 34. 35. Polyb. III. 106. V. 108. Zonar. VIII. p. 412. B. Eutrop. III. 10. Cic. de Offic. III. 32. Plut. Fab. Max. c. 11. Oros. IV. 16. Val. Max. III. 4, 4. Nepos <i>Hannib.</i> c. 4. <i>Paulo et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Polyb. III. 107. τὸν μὲν οὖν χειμῶνα καὶ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ὥραν διέμειναν ἀντιστρατοπεδεύοντες ἀλλήλοις. ἤδη δὲ παραδιδόντος τοῦ καιροῦ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἐπετείων καρπῶν χορηγίαν, ἐκίνει τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τὸ Γερουίνον χάρακος Ἀννίβας. <i>Cannæ</i>: Polyb. III. 107—117. Liv. XXII. 43—50. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 16. Oros. IV. 16. Before the end of Ol. 140. 4. according to Polybius III. 118, 10. On the 2nd of August, according to the Roman accounts: Macrobi. Saturn. I. 16. <i>Q. Claudius Annalium quinto cladem illam vastissimam pugnae Cannensis factam refert ante diem quartum Nonas Sextiles</i>. As this date, strictly speaking, would fall within the commencement of another Olympiad, we may infer that the Roman Calendar in this year was behind the true time. <i>Hannibal</i> winters at Capua. The consul elect, <i>L. Postumius</i>, is slain in Gaul: Polyb. III. 118. Liv. XXIII. 24. <i>L. Postumium, consulem designatum, in Gallia ipsum atque exercitum deletos</i>. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 422. B.</p> <p><i>Timoxenus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. V. 106. Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν οὖν ὡς βᾶτον ἀπέθεντο τὸν πόλεμον, στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν ἐλόμενοι Τιμόξενον—Idem V. 107. Αἰτωλοὶ παρὰ τὰ μὲν εὐδοκοῦντες τῇ γενομένῃ διαλύσει πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς—διὸ καὶ στρατηγὸν Ἀγέλαον εἰλοντο τὸν Ναυπάκτιον, δοκοῦντα πλεῖστα συμβεβληθῆαι πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις. The prætorship of <i>Agelæus</i> commenced in autumn B. C. 217, and of <i>Timoxenus</i> in May B. C. 216.</p> <p>Death of <i>Hiero</i>: see part II. p. 267. u.</p>
215.	539. <i>C. Postumius Al-</i>	Livius XXIII. 30. <i>Circumacto tertio anno Punici belli Tib. Sem-</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Mnesiptolemus</i> is in favour with <i>Antiochus</i>: Athen. XV. p. 697. d. (Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος) ἐν τῷ ἑννεακαίδεκάτῳ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας [sc. τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου] Μνησιπτολέμου, φησὶ, ποτὲ τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου, τοῦ παρὰ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ προσαγορευθέντι μεγάλῳ, πλείστον ἰσχύσαντος, υἱὸν γενέσθαι Σέλευκον τὸν τῶν ἱλαρῶν ᾠσμάτων ποιητήν. <i>Mnesiptolemus</i> may be placed in the beginning of the reign of <i>Antiochus</i>, if his son <i>Seleucus</i> was already known as a poet in the time of <i>Demetrius</i> of <i>Scepsis</i>.</p> <p><i>Epinicus</i> the comic poet is contemporary with <i>Mnesiptolemus</i>: Athen. X. p. 432. b. Ἐπίνικος, Μνησιπτολέμου ἀνάγνωσιν ποιησαμένου τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν αἷς ἐγέγραπτο ὡς “Σέλευκος ἀπηλφίτισε,” δράμα γράψας Μνησιπτόλεμον, καὶ κωμῳδῶν αὐτὸν,—ἐποίησε λέγοντα κ. τ. λ. Ἐπίνικος ἐν Ὑποβαλλομέναις is quoted Athen. XI. p. 469. a. 497. a. 500. f. Hence Suidas: Ἐπίνικος—κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ὑποβαλλόμεναι, ὡς Ἀθήναιος.</p>	<p>doubtful by the silence of Dionysius Ant. I. p. 187. who describes him as only a senator—Λεύκιος δὲ Κίγκιος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ συνεδρίου.</p> <p><i>Cato</i> æt. seventeen after <i>Hannibal</i> had entered Italy: Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 1. φησὶν αὐτὸς ἑπτακαίδεκα γεγονὼς ἔτη τὴν πρώτην στρατεύσασθαι στρατείαν περὶ ὃν Ἀννίβας χρόνον εὐτυχῶν ἐπέβλεγε τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This account of <i>Cato</i> himself agrees with the dates of Cicero; according to whom <i>Cato</i> was born B. C. 234, was sixty-five in B. C. 169, eighty-four in B. C. 150, and eighty-five in B. C. 149, when he prosecuted <i>Galba</i> (confer annos): but refutes the date of Livy, who makes him ninety when he prosecuted <i>Galba</i> (conf. a. 149); which would place his birth at B. C. 238, and his seventeenth year in B. C. 222, when <i>Hannibal</i> was yet in Spain. Nepos Vit. Cat. c. 1. appears to agree with Livy: <i>Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque</i>. <i>Q. Fabio Maximo M. Claudio Marcello consulibus</i> [B. C. 214] <i>tribunus militum in Sicilia fuit</i> [where <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus</i> the prætor commanded: Liv. XXIV. 10.]. But, if he had been a military tribune in B. C. 214 (as Nepos supposes), he would have been twenty-five years of age in that year rather than twenty.</p>
<p><i>Lacydes</i> is succeeded by <i>Evander</i>; since he</p>	<p><i>Fabius Pictor</i> the historian, after the battle of Cannæ, is sent ambassador to Delphi: Liv. XXII. 57. <i>Q. Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oraculum missus est</i>. Appian. Hannib. c. 27. ἡ βουλὴ Κοίντων μὲν Φάβιον τὸν συγγραφεὰ τῶνδε τῶν ἔργων ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπέμπε χρῆσόμενον περὶ τῶν παρόντων. Liv. XXIII. 11. <i>Dum hæc geruntur</i> [after the battle of Cannæ, and before the <i>Comitia</i> c. 24.], <i>Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit</i>.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>binus III. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Zonar. IX. p. 422. B. <i>Graccho et Albino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Post <i>Postumii</i> mortem [conf. a. 216. 2.] <i>creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus: ubi is (vitio creatus) se magistratu abdicavit, subfectus Fabius Maximus III.</i> Liv. XXIII. 31. conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 12. Φαβίου Μαξίμου καὶ Γράκχου Chron. Alex. οἱ ὑπατοὶ Γράκχος καὶ Φάβιος Zonar. IX. p. 422. C. <i>Gracchus et Q. Fabius Maximus III.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXIII. 32. XXXIV. 1. <i>in medio ardore Punici belli</i> Idem Ibid. De his coss. Oros. IV. 16.</p>	<p><i>pronius consul Idibus Martiis magistratum iniit.</i> About B. C. 326 the consuls entered office <i>Kal. Quintil.</i> See Intro. p. xviii. note. In B. C. 252, about May or June: Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV. p. 2732. <i>Hoc circiter tempore</i> [B. C. 253] <i>Kal. vel Id. forte Maiis. Hinc etiam paulo seriores legimus triumphos: mense plerosque Martio vel Aprili.</i> Sic ergo anno <i>Capitolino</i> 502 [B. C. 251] <i>Sigonius</i> "Hoc," inquit, <i>tempore consules iniisse arbitror aut Maio aut Junio mense.</i>" Sed <i>Cn. Fulvius pro cos. triumphavit</i> [B. C. 228] <i>X. Kal. Quintil.</i> Proinde elapso consulatus anno a. d. <i>Junii</i> 21. Porro ἀρχομένης τῆς θερίας <i>Lutatius emissus est</i> [conf. a. 242]. At the present period they enter upon office in March. The consul <i>Æmilius</i> set forth ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀραίαν [conf. a. 219], and <i>Id. Mart.</i> are named by Livy in B. C. 217 [conf. a. 217. 1.]. This seems to have remained the date till B. C. 153, when they entered office on the Calends of January.</p> <p>Treaty of <i>Philip</i> with <i>Hannibal</i>: Liv. XXIII. 33. <i>Postquam tertia jam pugna tertia victoria cum Pænis erat,—legatos ad Hannibalem misit, qui—per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præsidia Romana inlati sunt, deductique ad M. Valerium Lævinum prætorem</i> [conf. cap. 30.]. Therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 215. See the treaty in Polybius VII. 9.</p>
214.	<p>540. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus IV. M. Claudius Marcellus III.</i> Liv. XXIV. 9. 43. <i>Nepos</i> Vit. Caton. c. 1. Zonar. IX. p. 424. B. II. p. 267. u. <i>Syracuse besieged</i>: Polyb. VIII. 5—9. Liv. XXIV. 39. The Romans turned the siege into a blockade, ὁ Μάρκελλος τὸ τρίτον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus IV. et M. Marcellus II.</i> Cassiod. who omits the election of <i>Marcellus</i> in B. C. 215. conf. a. 215. 1. et Liv. XXVII. 22. Φαβίου Μαξίμου τὸ β' καὶ Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XXIV. 9. <i>Quinto anno secundi Punici belli</i> [four years being completed] <i>Q. Fabius Maximus quartum M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum ineunt.</i> <i>Marcellus</i> is sent into Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 21. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 13. ἀποδειχθεὶς ὑπατος τὸ τρίτον, εἰς Σικελίαν ἔπλευσεν. For the deaths of <i>Hiero</i> and <i>Hieronimus</i> see part II. p. 267. u. <i>Syracuse besieged</i>: Polyb. VIII. 5—9. Liv. XXIV. 39. The Romans turned the siege into a blockade, ὁκτὼ μῆνας προσκαθζόμενοι Polyb. VIII. 9, 6. conf. Livium XXIV. 34. Zonaram IX. p. 424. 425.</p>
213.	<p>541. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Tib. Sempronius Gracchus II.</i> Cassiod. Liv. XXIV. 43. Chron. Alex. <i>Quadrigar.</i> apud Gell. II. 2. <i>Maximo II. et Graccho II.</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Fabio</i> Plutarch.</p>	<p><i>Marcellus</i> remains in Sicily: Liv. XXIV. 44. <i>Prorogata imperia provinciæque, M. Claudio Sicilia finibus eis quibus regnum Hieronis fuisset.</i> Idem XXV. 1. <i>Hannibal in agro Tarentino æstatem consumsit, spe per proditorem urbis Tarentinorum potiundæ.</i> <i>Eadem æstate</i> [B. C. 213] <i>et cum Philippo—motum bellum est.</i> Liv. XXIV. 40.</p> <p>Death of <i>Aratus</i>: Polyb. VIII. 14. Φίλιππος τὸν πρεσβύτερον Ἀρατον —ἐπανείλατο φαρμάκῳ. Conf. Plutarch. Arat. c. 52. At the age of about fifty-eight: conf. a. 251.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

succeeded *Arcesilaüs* in B. C. 241, and presided in the academy twenty-six years: conf. a. 299. Laërt. IV. 60. *μόνος τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος ζῶν παρέδωκε τὴν σχολὴν Τηλεκλεῖ καὶ Εὐάνδρῳ τοῖς Φωκεῦσι· παρὰ δὲ Εὐάνδρου διεδέξατο Ἠγησίνοιο Περγαμηνὸς, ἀφ' οὗ Καρνεάδης.* Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 7. p. 736. D. *ἐκ πάντων δ' αὐτοῦ [Lacydis] τῶν γνωρίμων τὴν σχολὴν αὐτοῦ διεδέξατο Εὐάνδρος καὶ οἱ μετὰ τοῦτον. μεθ' οὗς Καρνεάδης ὑποδεξάμενος τὴν διατριβὴν τρίτην συνστήσατο Ἀκαδημίαν.* Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 301. C. *Κράντορος μετέσχεν Ἀρκεσίλαος· ἀφ' οὗ μέχρι Ἠγησιλάου [sic] ἤνθησεν Ἀκαδημία ἡ μέση.* εἴτα Καρνεάδης διαδέχεται Ἠγησίλαον καὶ οἱ ἐφεξῆς. Cic. Acad. IV. 6. *Carneade, qui est quartus ab Arcesila; audivit enim Egesinum, qui Evandrum audierat Lacydis discipulum, cum Arcesilæ Lacydes fuisset.*

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Eratosthenes* flourished: Euseb. Chron. lib. II. *Olymp.* 141. 3. *Eratosthenes cognoscebatur.* He was now more than sixty years of age, and librarian at Alexandria: to which office he had been appointed by *Ptolemy Evergetes*. conf. ann. 275. 223. He was contemporary with *Archimedes*: Proclus in Euclidis Elem. II. p. 20. quoted by Bernardy fragm. *Eratosth.* p. xi. *Ἐρατοσθένηος καὶ Ἀρχιμήδους· οὗτοι γὰρ σύγχρονοι ἀλλήλοις, ὥσπερ φησὶν Ἐρατοσθένης.*—who addressed an epistle to *Eratosthenes*: *Ἀρχιμήδης—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην τὸν Κυρηναῖον ἐπιστολῇ.* Lessing tom. XIV. p. 235. apud Bernardy *ibid.* *Archimedes* was about twelve years older: conf. ann. 221. 212.

Birth of *Carneades*, according to Apollodorus: since he died Ol. 162. 4. B. C. 129. at the age of eighty-five. He was therefore about fifty-eight at the time of the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155, and survived that embassy about twenty-seven years. Conf. a. 129. He was of Cyrenë: Strab. XVII. p. 838. *ἀλλὰ μὲν (Κυρηναῖός ἐστι) καὶ Καρνεάδης· οὗτος δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας ἀριστος φιλοσόφων ἀμολογείται.*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Fab. Max. c. 24. Val. Max. II. 2, 4.	
212.	Ol. 142. U. C. Varr. 542. <i>Q. Fulvius Flaccus III. Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Liv. XXV. 2. 3. XXVI. 1. Cassiod. Plutarch. Comp. Fab. et Periclis p. 734. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et Flacco II.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Syracuse taken: Liv. XXV. 23—31. <i>tempore autumnii</i> c. 26: see part II. p. 268. w. <i>P. and Cn. Scipio</i> are slain in Spain: Zonar. IX. p. 425. B. Liv. XXV. 32. <i>Eadem æstate</i> . Ibid. 36. <i>Anno octavo postquam in Hispaniam venerat Cn. Scipio, undetrigesimo die post fratris mortem.</i>
211.	543. <i>Cn. Fulvius Centumalus P. Sulpicius Galba</i> Cassiod. Polyb. IX. 6, 6. Eutrop. III. 14. Liv. XXV. 41. Oros. IV. 17. Chron. Alex. <i>Idibus Martiis inissent</i> Liv. XXVI. 1. <i>Maximo et Centumalo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 1. <i>Q. Fulvio Ap. Claudio prioris anni consulibus prorogatum imperium est.—prorogatum et M. Marcello, ut pro consule in Sicilia reliqua belli perficeret.</i> Capua is recovered by the Romans: Liv. XXVI. 14. Cicero Or. II. in Rullum c. 33. places the recovery of Capua in B.C. 209: <i>Q. Fulvium Q. Fabium consules, quibus consulibus Capua devicta atque capta est. Scipio sent into Spain, quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus</i> Liv. XXVI. 18. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 428. C. D. Val. Max. III. 7, 1. IV. 3, 1. towards the end of summer: Conf. Liv. ibid. c. 20. <i>hiberna exercitus adiit.—in hiberna diversi concesserant.</i> Triumph of <i>Marcellus</i> : Liv. XXVI. 21. <i>Ejusdem ætatis exitu M. Marcellus—in monte Albano triumphavit: inde ovans multam præse prædam in urbem intulit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 22. A treaty with the Ætolians: Liv. XXVI. 24. After the surrender of Capua: Ibid. <i>Scopas tum prætor gentis erat</i> Ibid. <i>Philippo Ætolorum defectio Pellæ hibernanti adlata est</i> c. 25. The prætorship of <i>Scopas</i> therefore commenced in the autumn of B.C. 211. Conf. a. 221.
210.	544. <i>M. Valerius Lævinus M. Claudius Marcellus IV.</i> Liv. XXVI. 22. XXVII. 34. Val. Max. IV. 1, 7. Zonar. IX. p. 426. A. Oros. IV. 17. <i>M. Marcellus III.</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. Μαρκέλλου τὸ τέταρτον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 23. Λαβρινίου καὶ Μαρκέλλου τὸ γ'. Chron. Alex. <i>Lævino II. et Marcello IV.</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Livius XXVI. 26. <i>M. Marcellus Idibus Martiis consulatum iniit.</i> Agrigentum delivered to <i>Lævinus</i> towards the close of the year: Liv. XXVI. 40. <i>Lævinus consul jam magna parte anni circumacta in Siciliam quum venisset, &amp;c. Carthago Nova</i> taken by <i>Scipio</i> : Liv. XXVI. 41—48. towards the end of the year: Conf. XXVII. 7. <i>Scopas</i> the Ætolian prætor is mentioned Liv. XXVI. 26. in the spring of this year: <i>Lævinus veris principio a Corcyra profectus navibus—edixit ut præsto Scopas Ætolique essent.</i> His prætorship had begun in the autumn preceding: conf. a. 211.
209.	545. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus V. Q. Fulvius Flaccus IV.</i> Liv. XXVII. 6. 7. 15. Cass. Cic. in Rull. II.	Liv. XXVII. 7. <i>Q. Fabio Maximo quintum Q. Fulvio Flacco quartum consulibus, Idibus Martiis, quo die magistratum inierunt, Italia ambobus provincia decreta.—Triginta tum colonie populi Romani erant:</i> c. 9. conf. c. 10. <i>Fabius</i> recovers Tarentum: Liv. XXVII. 15. Zonar. IX. p. 429. D.



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Archimedes</i>: Liv. XXV. 31. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 19. Zonar. p. 425. D. Val. Max. VIII. 7, 7. extern. at the age of seventy-five: Tzetz. Chil. II. 105. χρόνους τε ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε παρελαύνων. His tomb was discovered 137 years after his death by <i>Cicero</i>: conf. Cic. Tusc. V. 23.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	33. Φαβίου καὶ Φλάκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. De Fabio Orosius IV. 18.	Oros. IV. 18. <i>Pyrrhias</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 208.
208.	Ol. 143. U. C. Varr. 546. <i>M. Claudius Mar-</i> <i>cellus V. T. Quinctius</i> <i>Crispinus</i> Liv. XXVII. 21. 22. XXX. 27. Oros. IV. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 431. D. <i>Marcel-</i> <i>lus IV.</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 214. 1. Μάρκελλον τὸ πέμπτον ὑπατον Plutarch. Marcell. c. 27. Μαρκέλ- λου τὸ δ' καὶ Κρισπίνου Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello</i> <i>II. et Crispino</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Undecimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVII. 22. <i>Marcellus</i> slain: Liv. XXVII. 27. 28. Polyb. X. 32. Zonar. IX. p. 431. D. Val. Max. I. 6, 9. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 29. Idem Ib. c. 28. ὑπὲρ ἐξήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη τὸ πέμπτον ὑπάτευεν. <i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVII. 31. [From May B. C. 208] Idem Ib. c. 29. <i>Eadem æstate et Philippus inplorantibus</i> <i>Achæis auxilium tulit: quos et Machanidas tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum</i> <i>finitimo bello urbat, et Ætoli—depopulati erant. Ob hæc Philippo in</i> <i>Græciam descendenti ad Lamiam urbem Ætoli duce Pyrrhia, qui</i> <i>prætor in eum annum cum absente Attalo creatus erat</i> [from autumn B. C. 209], <i>obcurerunt. Habebant et ab Attalo auxilia secum, et mille</i> <i>ferme ex Romana classe a P. Sulpicio missos.</i> Conf. Polyb. X. 41. After the campaign, <i>Attalus rex et P. Sulpicius Æginæ hibernarunt</i> Liv. XXVII. 33.
207.	547. <i>C. Claudius Nero</i> <i>M. Livius Salinator II.</i> Liv. XXVII. 34. 36. XXXVI. 36. Eutrop. III. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 432. C. Cassiod. Fast. Capi- tolin. Oros. IV. 18. Val. Max. IV. 1, 9, 2, 2. VII. 2, 6. Νέρωνος καὶ Σαλι- νάτωρος Chron. Alex. <i>Nerone et Salinatore</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Defeat of <i>Hasdrubal</i> : Liv. XXVII. 39. 40. 43—51. Polyb. XI. 1—3. Zonar. IX. p. 432. 433. Oros. IV. 18. Val. Max. VII. 4, 4. Livius XXVIII. 5. <i>Principio æstatis—P. Sulpicius et Attalus</i> <i>rex, quum Æginæ hibernassent, Lemnum—transmiserunt.</i> They take Oreum: Ibid. which <i>Philip</i> learns by fire-signals: Polyb. X. 43— 47. According to Livy XXVII. 35. this was an Olympic year: <i>Olympicæ ludicrum ca æstate futurum erat</i> [sc. <i>Claudio et Livio</i> cons.]: XXVIII. 7. <i>Quum de finiando Ætolico bello ageretur, (adfuerant</i> <i>cum legati (Ptolemæi Rhodiorumque) [conf. Polyb. XI. 5—7.] nun-</i> <i>tius adfertur Machanidam solemne Olympiorum ludicrum parantes</i> <i>Eleos adgredi statuisse.</i> An error of Livy remarked by Dodwell and Petavius: Conf. Duker. ad Liv. XXVII. 30. Triumph of the consuls <i>extremo æstatis</i> Liv. XXVIII. 9. <i>Nicias</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXVIII. 8. [from May B. C. 207].
206.	548. <i>Q. Cæcilius Me-</i> <i>tellus L. Veturius Phi-</i> <i>lo</i> Fast. Capitol. Liv. XXVIII. 10. 11. Eu- trop. III. 19. Cic. Brut. c. 14. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Pilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Tertio decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 10. <i>Consules prin-</i> <i>cipio veris ad bellum profecti sunt</i> Ibid. c. 11. <i>Scipio</i> , passing over into Africa, makes a league with <i>Syphax</i> : Liv. XXVIII. 17. 18. Zonar. IX. p. 433. D.
205.	549. <i>P. Cornelius Sci-</i>	<i>Quarto decimo anno Punici belli</i> Liv. XXVIII. 38. The seventeenth

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Death of *Chrysippus*: see part II. B. C. 280.  
 3. He lived to past eighty, according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 10. extern. *Octogesimo anno cap-  
 tum undequadagesimum λογικῶν exactissimæ  
 subtilitatis volumen reliquit.* He was succeeded  
 by *Zeno of Tarsus*: Suidas: Ζήνων Διοσκουρίδου  
 Ταρσεύς, ὡς δέ τινες, Σιδώνιος, φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς Χρυ-  
 σίππου [τοῦ Ταρσεύς] φιλοσόφου Στωϊκοῦ καὶ διάδοχος.  
 Laërt. VII. 35. Ζήνωνες ὀκτώ—πέμπτος, Χρυσίππου  
 μαθητὴς, βιβλία μὲν ὀλίγα γεγραφώς μαθητὰς δὲ πλεί-  
 στους καταλελοιπώς. Eusebius *Præp.* XV. 13. p.  
 816. B. C. thus describes the succession down to  
*Zeno*: Σωκράτους ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο Ἀντισθένης· τούτου  
 δὲ ἀκουστὴς γέγονε Διογένης ὁ κύων.—τούτον Κράτης  
 διεδέξατο· Κράτητος δὲ ἐγένετο Ζήνων ὁ Κιττιεύς—Ζή-  
 νωνα δὲ Κλεάνθης διεδέξατο, Κλεάνθην δὲ Χρύσιππος, τοῦ-  
 τον δὲ Ζήνων ἕτερος. Numenius apud Euseb. *Præp.*  
 XV. 18. p. 820. τοῦτο τὸ δόγμα [the ἐκπύρωσις]  
 προσήκοντο Ζήνων τε καὶ Κλεάνθης καὶ Χρύσιππος· τὸν  
 μὲν γὰρ τούτου μαθητὴν καὶ διάδοχον τῆς σχολῆς Ζή-  
 νωνά φασιν ἐπισχεῖν περὶ τῆς ἐκπυρώσεως τῶν ὅλων.

*Sotion of Alexandria*—Σωτίων ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>pio P. Licinius Crassus Dives</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXVIII. 38. XXXVI. 56. Zonar. IX. p. 436. D. Plutarch. Fab. Max. c. 25. Cassiod. Oros. IV. 18. Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Divite</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>year after the first consulship of <i>Marcellus</i> B.C. 222: Liv. XXIX. 11. <i>Scipio profectus in Siciliam est</i> Liv. XXVIII. 46. Zonar. IX. p. 437. A. Σκιπίων ὁ ὕπατος ἐξ Ἰταλίας ἀπάρας παρεσκευάζετο μὲν ὡς ἐς Σικελίαν πλεύσων [<i>leg. videtur ἐς Λιβύην</i>], οὐκ ᾔδυνήθη δὲ, μήτε δύναμιν ἐντελῇ καὶ αὐτὴν ἀσυγκρότητον ἔχων. διὰ πάντα τὸν χειμῶνα ἐκείσε [sc. in Sicily] διήγαγε, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ ἐξασκῶν καὶ ἄλλους προσκαταλέγων· μέλλοντι δὲ περαιώσασθαι [being about to pass into Africa], κ. τ. λ.</p>
204.	<p>Ol. 144. U. C. Varr. 550. <i>M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXIX. 11. 13. 36. XXXVI. 36. Zonar. IX. p. 437. C. Cic. Brut. c. 15. de Senect. c. 4. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. De <i>Sempronio</i> Orosius IV. 18.</p>	<p><i>Quintus decimus annus Punici belli</i> Liv. XXIX. 13. <i>Scipio</i>, having wintered in Sicily [conf. a. 205. Liv. XXIX. 1. 13. 22.], passes into Africa: Liv. XXIX. 24—27.—<i>Post M. Atilium Regulum et L. Manlium consules</i> [B.C. 256] <i>annis prope quinquaginta</i> Ibid. c. 28. At the close of the campaign, <i>castra hiberna in promontorio—communit</i> Ibid. c. 35.</p>
203.	<p>551. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Servilius</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio C. Servilius Geminus</i> Liv. XXIX. 38. XXX. 1. Cassiod. Σκιπίωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Cepio et Servillo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Sextus decimus annus</i> Liv. XXX. 1. <i>P. Scipioni—donec debellatum in Africa foret prorogatum imperium est</i> Ibid. <i>Syphax</i> defeated and taken by <i>Lælius</i> and <i>Masinissa</i>: Liv. XXX. 9. 11—15. Zonar. IX. p. 439. <i>VIII. Kal. Julius</i>: Ovid. Fast. VI. 769. <i>Hannibal</i> leaves Italy: Liv. XXX. 20. Zonar. p. 441. <i>post sextum decimum annum</i> Liv. XXX. 28. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus moritur, exactæ ætatis; siquidem verum est, augurem duos et sexaginta annos fuisse, quod quidam auctores sunt</i> Liv. XXX. 26. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus sexaginta tribus annis augur fuit.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Athen. IV. p. 162. c.—wrote τὰς διαδοχὰς τῶν φιλοσόφων after the death of *Chrysippus*, whom he mentioned: Laërt. VII. 183. (Χρύσιππος) Ἀρκεσίλαω καὶ Λακύνῃ, καθά φησι Σωτίων ἐν τῷ ὀγδόῳ, παραγενομένοις ἐν Ἀκαδημίᾳ συνεζιλοσόφησε, and before the death of the sixth *Ptolemy*, in whose reign *Heraclides Lembus* flourished, by whom his work was abridged: Suidas: Ἡρακλείδης Ὁξύρυγχίτης, φιλόσοφος, ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Δέμβος· γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἕκτου. Laërt. VIII. 7. φησὶν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἐν τῇ Σωτίωνος ἐπιτομῇ. Idem V. 79. Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν Σωτίωνος διαδοχῶν. We may therefore with Jones p. 165. place *Sotion* in the reign of *Epiphanes*. For *Sotion* see Append. c. 12. N°. 117.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Cato* quæstor: *His consulis*: Cic. Brut. c. 15. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 1. *Quæstor obtigit P. Cornelio Scipioni Africano consuli*. But the date of Cicero agrees with the narrative of Livy XXIX. 25. according to whom *Scipio*, sailing to Africa [in B. C. 204], *edixit militibus*, &c.—*C. Lælium præfectum classis cum M. Porcio Catone, quæstor is tunc erat, onerariis futurum præsidio. Consuli* therefore is an error of Nepos himself, (in *priore consulatu occurs c. 2.*) for *proconsuli*.

*Ennius* is brought to Rome by the quæstor *Cato* from Sardinia: Nep. Vit. Caton. c. 1. *Ex qua (Sardinia) quæstor decedens Q. Ennium poetam deduxerat*. He was a native of *Rudiae*: Strabo VI. p. 282. Ῥαδαίων πόλεως Ἑλληνίδος [near *Brun- dusium*], ἐξ ἧς ἦν ὁ ποιητὴς *Ennius*. *Rodium hominem* Cic. pro Archia c. 9.

*Hermippus* still wrote after B. C. 203, since he noticed *Apamea* in Bithynia: Etymol. v. Ἀπάμεια: πόλις Βιθυνίας, πρότερον Μυρλέα καλουμένη· ἣν λαβῶν δῶρα παρὰ Φιλίππου τοῦ Δημητρίου ὁ Ζηίλας [leg. ὁ Ζηίλα Προυσίας] μετωνόμασεν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς Ἀπάμας. Ἑρμιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν παιδείᾳ λαμβάντων λόγῳ. This city was occupied by *Philip* and *Prusias* in B. C. 203. For this correction and date see Appendix, *Kings of Bithynia* N°. 7. *Hermippus* apud Laërt. VII. 184. mentions the death of *Chrysippus* B. C. 207, which also brings him down nearly to this time. He was the disciple of *Callimachus*: Ἑρμιππος ὁ Καλλιμάχιος Athen. II. p. 58. f. V. p. 213. f. XV. p. 696. f. whom he might have heard thirty years before the present date. For *Hermippus* see App. c. 12. N°. 86.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
202.	552. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero M. Servilius Geminus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXX. 26. 27. Zonar. IX. p. 441. B. Cassiod. Νέρωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σεργίου τὸ β' Chron. Alex.	<p><i>Zama</i>: Polyb. XV. 5—16: Liv. XXX. 29—35. Zonar. p. 442. <i>His consulibus</i>: Conf. Livium XXX. 26. 27. Zonaram p. 441. B. <i>Hannibal</i> had now completed his forty-fifth year: πλείων τῶν πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἔτῶν Polyb. XV. 19. <i>Novem annorum profectus</i> [conf. Liv. XXI. 1. Val. Max. IX. 3, 3. extern. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 2.], <i>post sextum et tricesimum annum rediit</i> Liv. XXX. 37. conf. c. 35.</p> <p><i>Lysippus</i> is Achaean praetor at the time of the attempt of <i>Nabis</i> upon Messenia: Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 12. Νάβιδος τοῦ μετὰ Μαχανίδαυ ταρασσόντος Λακεδαιμονίων Μεσσηνίην ἄνω καταλαβόντος, ἐτύγγχανε μὲν ἰδιώτης ὢν τότε ὁ Φιλοποίμην, καὶ δυνάμειος οὐδεμιᾶς κύριος· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν στρατηγούντα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Λύσιππον οὐκ ἔπειθε βοηθεῖν τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,—αὐτὸς ἐβοήθει. This attempt of <i>Nabis</i> was not before B. C. 202, because it was related by Polybius in the sixteenth book: conf. Polyb. XVI. 14. 16. and not later than May B. C. 201, because in B. C. 201 <i>Philopœmen</i> was praetor: conf. a. 201. The year, therefore, of <i>Lysippus</i>, within which the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> occurred, commenced in May B. C. 202.</p>
201.	553. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. Ælius Pætus</i> Liv. XXX. 40. 44. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 19. Chron. Alex.	<p>Peace granted to the Carthaginians: Liv. XXX. 43. Idem Ib. c. 44. <i>Annis ante quadraginta pax cum Carthaginienſibus postremo facta erat</i>, Q. Lutatius A. Manlio consulibus: <i>Bellum initum annis post tribus et viginti</i> [B. C. 241—218], P. Cornelio Ti. Sempronio consulibus. <i>Finitum est septimo decimo anno</i>, Cn. Cornelio P. Ælio Pæto consulibus. Idem XXXI. 1. <i>Tres et sexaginta annos</i> [B. C. 264—201]—<i>a primo Punico ad secundum bellum finitum</i>. Orosius IV. 19. <i>Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Ælio Pæto coss. Carthaginienſibus pax concessa est</i>. Triumph of <i>Scipio</i>: Liv. XXX. 45.</p> <p><i>Philopœmen</i> Achaean praetor: Liv. XXXI. 25. <i>Philippus</i> [in B. C. 200] quum Argis Achæorum concilium esse audisset—concioni ipsi supervenit. Consultabant de bello adversus Nabin—qui, translato imperio a Philopœmene ad Cycliadem, nequaquam parem illi ducem, redintegraverat bellum. The year of <i>Philopœmen</i> therefore commenced in May B. C. 201; the year of <i>Cycliadas</i> in B. C. 200. <i>Philip</i> winters in Caria, in the winter before the consulship of <i>Galba</i>: Polyb. XVI. 24. Φίλιππος ἰ βασιλεὺς τοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καταρχομένου καὶ ἐν Πύττις Σιλικίης ὕδατος κατεστάθη ἐν Ῥώμῃ ποιούμενος τὴν διατριβὴν ἐν τοῖς Βαργυλίοις, θεωρῶν καὶ τοὺς Ῥοδίους καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον οὐχ οἷον διαλύοντας τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσπληροῦντας ναῦς [after the sea-fight near Chios: Polyb. XVI. 2—9.],—δυσχρήστως διέκειτο.—οὐδαμῶς ἐβούλετο παραχειμαῖζειν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν,—ἠναγκάζετο δὲ, κατὰ το παρὸν ἐπιμένων αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὴ λεγόμενον, λύκου βίον ζῆν κ. τ. λ. The winter of B. C. 201. And the naval action at Chios, which preceded his invasion of Caria (conf. Polyb. XVI. 11.), is fixed to B. C. 201.</p>
200.	Ol. 145. U. C. Varr. 554. P. Sulp. Galba Maximus II. C. Aurel. Cotta Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXI. 4. 5. XLII. 34. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 7. Cassiod. Chron. Al. Maximo II. et Cotta Fast. apud Noris.	<p>Livius XXXI. 5. P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss. <i>bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, paucis mensibus post pacem Carthaginienſibus datum. Omnium primum cum rem Idibus Martiis, quo die tum consulatus inibatur, P. Sulpicius consul retulit</i>. Idem Ib. c. 22. <i>Sulpicius quum autumnno ferme exacto in provinciam venisset, circa Apolloniam hibernabat</i>. conf. c. 18.</p> <p><i>Attalus</i> comes to Athens: Polyb. XVI. 25. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος ἐξέπεμπε πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς Ἀτταλον τὸν βασιλέα τοῦς ἅμα μὲν εὐχαριστήσαντας ἐπὶ τῆς γαργούσι [his success in the sea-fight at Chios] ἅμα δὲ παρακα-</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Silenus, Sosilus, and Menodotus, the historians, flourished: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13. Hujus bella gesta multi memorie prodiderunt; sed ex his duo qui cum eo in castris fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Diod. tom. IX. p. 365. Μενόδοτος δὲ ὁ Περίνθιος τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πραγματείας ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Σώσιλος δὲ ὁ Ἰλίου τὰ περὶ Ἀννίβαν ἔγραψεν ἐν βιβλίοις ἑπτὰ. Menodotus therefore was contemporary with Sosilus, and their histories probably began about B. C. 220, where the fragments of Diodorus appear to place them. Polybius III. 20. speaks lightly of Sosilus: πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν συγγραμμάτων οἷα γράφει Χαιρέας καὶ Σώσιλος, οὐδὲν ἂν δέοι πλέον λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ ἱστορίας ἀλλὰ κουρεακῆς καὶ πανδήμου-λαλιᾶς ἑμοίγε δοκοῦσι τάξιν ἔχειν καὶ δύναμιν. Silenus is noticed by Cicero de Div. I. 24. Hoc in Sileni, quem Cælius sequitur, Græca historia est: is autem diligentissime res Hannibalis persecutus est: Hannibalem cum cepisset Saguntum &amp;c., and by Livy XXVI. 49. for the affairs of Spain in B. C. 210. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 114.</i></p>	<p>The death of <i>Nævius</i> is placed here by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 144. 3. <i>Nævius comicus Uticæ moritur, pulsus Roma factione nobilium ac præcipue Metelli.</i> Some accounts placed his death two years earlier: Cic. Brut. c. 15. <i>Illius ætatis qui sermo fuerit ex Nævianis scriptis intelligi potest. His enim consulibus [sc. Cethego et Tuditano=Ol. 144. 1.], ut in veteribus commentariis scriptum est, Nævius est mortuus: quanquam Varro noster diligentissimus investigator antiquitatis putat in hoc erratum, vitamque Nævii producit longius.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristophanes flourished; Suidas: Ἀριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος, γραμματικὸς, υἱὸς Ἀπελλοῦ ἡγουμένου στρατιωτῶν, μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου [conf. a. 256].—πρὸς δὲ τούτοις καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἰάμβου καὶ Εὐφρονίδα τοῦ Κορινθίου ἢ Σικυωνίου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ῥμὲ ὀλυμπιάδα. Eudocia p. 64. mentions the same teachers. He was also taught by Macho the comic poet: conf. a. 230. Macho was in reputation at Alexandria, and Apollodorus Carystius at</i></p>	<p>[Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 145. 1. <i>Plautus ex Umbria Sarsinas Romæ moritur; qui propter annonæ difficultatem ad molas manuaris pistorem se locaverat, ibi quoties opere vacasset scribere fabulas solitus ac vendere.</i> But his death is placed by Cicero at B. C. 184: conf. an. Either therefore the word <i>moritur</i> is corrupted, or Hieronymus has committed a <i>prochronism</i> of sixteen years.]</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>λέσοντας αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν Ἀθήναζε. The Athenians name the tribe Ἀττάλις in honour of <i>Attalus</i>: φυλὴν ἐπώνυμον ἐποίησαν Ἀττάλω Polyb. <i>ibid.</i> For the honours of <i>Attalus</i> at Athens see Liv. XXXI. 14. 15. <i>Sulpicius</i>—<i>in Macedoniam trajecit</i>.—<i>eo maxime tempore rex Abydum obpugnabat, jam cum Rhodiis et Attalo navalibus certaminibus</i> [at Ladé and Chios], <i>neutro feliciter prælio, vires expertus</i>.—<i>Attalus rex Rhodique, persecuti cedentem in Macedoniam Philippum quum Æginam venissent, rex Piræum trajecit</i> &amp;c. These notes of time in Livy coincide with the testimonies quoted from Polybius in the preceding year. <i>Attalus</i> and the Rhodians engaged <i>Philip</i> in a naval action off Chios in the summer of B. C. 201. After that action <i>Philip</i> wintered in Caria. In the spring of B. C. 200 he retired into Macedonia, and <i>Attalus</i> proceeded into Greece.</p> <p><i>Cycliadas</i> Achæan prætor: conf. a. 201 [from May]. <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the Ætolians [from the autumn]: conf. a. 199.</p>
199.	<p>555. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus P. Villius Tappulus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Liv. XXXI. 49. XXXII. 1. <i>Idibus Martiis inierunt</i> Idem Ib. Δευτούλου τὸ β' καὶ Παππούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Tribulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Villio Zonar. IX. p. 445. A.</p>	<p><i>Sulpicius</i>, after his winter quarters, <i>per Dassaretiorum fines exercitum ducebat</i> Liv. XXXI. 33. The campaign of B. C. 199 is described by Livy XXXI. 34—43. <i>Hæc ea æstate ab Romanis Philippoque gesta erant</i> c. 43. After the naval operations c. 44. <i>jam autumnale æquinotium instabat</i> c. 47. <i>P. Villius</i> succeeds <i>Sulpicius</i> in the command: Liv. XXXII. 1. towards the end of the campaign: <i>Ibid.</i> c. 4. and winters at Corcyra: c. 6.</p> <p>During the campaign of <i>Sulpicius</i> (<i>ea æstate</i> Liv. XXXI. 43.) <i>Damocritus</i> is prætor of the Ætolians: Liv. XXXI. 40. 41. <i>Ætolos Damocritus prætor, qui moræ ad decernendum bellum ad Naupactum auctor fuerat, idem proximo concilio ad arma conciverat, post famam equestris ad Octolophum pugnæ</i> [conf. c. 36.] <i>Dardanorumque et Pleurati cum Illyriis transitum in Macedoniam—Hæ causæ Damocritum Ætolosque restituerant Romanis.</i> <i>Damocritus</i> therefore entered office in the preceding autumn: conf. a. 221.</p>
198.	<p>556. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus Sex. Ælius Pætus Catus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XXXII. 7. 8. Plutarch. <i>Flaminin.</i> c. 2. Cassiod. Φλαμινίνου καὶ Πέτου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Flaminio et Cato</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De Flaminio Zonaras IX. p. 445. B. Oros. IV. 20.</p>	<p>Livy XXXII. 6. <i>Consul</i> [sc. <i>P. Villius</i>: conf. a. 199]—<i>quum Corcyræ hibernasset, vere primo in continentem trajectus</i>.—<i>hoc consilium—agitanti nuntius venit T. Quinctium consulem factum sortitumque provinciam Macedoniam maturato itinere jam Corcyram trajecisse.</i> <i>Flamininus</i> passed over <i>maturius quam priores soliti erant consules</i> c. 9. conf. Plutarch. <i>Flamin.</i> c. 3. His first operations are described by Livy XXXII. 9—18. While engaged in the siege of Elatea (c. 18—20.), he forms an alliance with the Achæans: c. 19—21. <i>Hæc ea æstate gesta</i> c. 25. He winters in Phocis: c. 32. <i>T. Quinctius capta Elatia in Phocide ac Locride hiberna disposita habuit.</i> During these winter quarters, a conference is held with <i>Philip</i>, and a truce granted for two months: Liv. XXXII. 32—36. Polyb. XVII. 1—10. [improperly referred by Schweigh. to Olymp. 145. 2.] <i>instante hieme</i> Liv. XXXII. 36. <i>Philip</i> makes an alliance with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXII. 38. while <i>Quinctius</i> was still in winter quarters at Elatea, and <i>Attalus</i> at Ægina: <i>Ibid.</i> c. 39.</p> <p><i>Aristæus</i> is Achæan prætor during the siege of Elatea: Liv. XXXII. 19. <i>Cycliadam principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res expulerant; Aristæus, qui Romanis gentem jungi volebat, prætor erat.</i> [Polyb. XVII. 1. Ἀχαιὸς Κυκλιάδας ἐκπεπτωκὸς ἐκ Πελοπον-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Athens: Athen. XIV. p. 664. a. Μάχων ὁ Σικυώνιος τῶν μὲν κατὰ Ἀπολλόδωρον τὸν Καρύστιον κωμωδιοποιῶν εἰς ἔστι καὶ αὐτὸς, οὐκ ἐδίδαξε δ' Ἀθήνησι τὰς κωμωδίας τὰς ἑαυτοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ. ἦν δ' ἀγαθὸς ποιητὴς, εἴ τις ἄλλος, τῶν μετὰ τοὺς ἑπτὰ· διόπερ ὁ γραμματικὸς Ἀριστοφάνης ἐσπούδασε συσχολάσαι αὐτῷ νέος ὢν. As <i>Aristophanes</i> in his youth, νέος ὢν, also heard <i>Callimachus</i> [conf. a. 256], <i>Macho</i> might be known before the death of <i>Callimachus</i>: which places him at B. C. 230, or near that date. For <i>Macho</i> and <i>Apollodorus Carystius</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 98. 99. For <i>Aristophanes</i> see c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 106. For the term συσχολάσαι conf. a. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Polemo</i> ὁ Περικηγῆτης is contemporary with <i>Aristophanes</i>: Suidas: Πολέμων Εὐηγέτου Ἰλιεύς, κώμης Γλυκυίας ὄνομα, Ἀθήνησι δὲ πολιτογραφηθείς.—ὁ κληθεὶς Περικηγῆτης, ἱστορικός· γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ· κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μυρλεανὸν συνεχρόνισεν Ἀριστοφάνει τῷ γραμματικῷ. Athen. VI. p. 234. d. Πολέμων—εἴτε Σάμιος ἢ Σικυώνιος, εἴτ' Ἀθηναῖος ὀνομαζόμενος χαίρει, ὥς ὁ Μοψεάτης Ἑρακλείδης λέγει, καταριθμούμενος αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπ' ἄλλων πόλεων· ἐπεκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ Σηλοκόπας, ὥς Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτειος εἴρηκε. For <i>Polemo</i> see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 109.</p>	
<p>The historians <i>Zeno</i> and <i>Antisthenes</i> flourished in these times: Polyb. XVI. 14. τινὲς τῶν τὰς κατὰ μέρος γραφόντων πράξεις γεγράφασι καὶ περὶ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἐν οἷς τὰ τε κατὰ Μεσσηνίους [conf. a. 202. 2.] καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὰς προειρημένας ναυμαχίας [conf. a. 201. 2. 200. 2.] συνετελέσθη.—Ζήνων καὶ Ἀντισθένης οἱ Ῥόδιοι—κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς γεγονάσι, καὶ πατρίδι πεπολίτευνται, καὶ καθύλου πεποιήνται τὴν πραγματείαν οὐκ ὠφελείας χάριν ἀλλὰ δόξης καὶ τοῦ κατήκοντος ἀνδράσι πολιτικοῖς. They described a naval action at Ladë (which they compared with that of Chios); the expedition of <i>Nabis</i> in B. C. 202; and <i>Zeno</i> related the victory of <i>Antiochus</i> at Panium, which occurred in B. C. 198: see col. 2. Polyb. XVI. 14—16. οὗτοι ἀμφοτέρω πρωτον μὲν τὴν περὶ Λάδην ναυμαχίαν οὐχ ἥττω τῆς περὶ Χίον—ἀποφαίνουσι.—νικῶντας ἀποφαίνουσι τοὺς Ῥόδιους· καὶ ταῦτα, τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐτι μενούσης ἐν τῷ πρωτανείῳ τῆς ὑπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς καιροὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου πεμφθείσης.—ἐξῆς δὲ τοῖς προειρημένοις γράφουσι περὶ τοῦ κατὰ Μεσσηνίους</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>νήσου. The policy of <i>Aristæus</i> is defended by Polybius XVII. 13.] and yet, in the winter following, <i>Nicostratus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXII. 39. 40. Again, in the beginning of B. C. 197, <i>Aristæus</i> is prætor: Liv. XXXIII. 2. <i>Initio veris</i>—<i>Aristæus Achæorum prætor</i>. And yet, on the day of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i>,—<i>eadem die</i>—<i>Nicostratus prætor Achæorum</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 14. If Livy in all these passages has used the term <i>prætor</i> in its accurate sense, <i>Aristæus</i> and <i>Nicostratus</i> must have been in office together. Perhaps, however, one was στρατηγός, and the other ὑπαρχος (conf. a. 169. 3.).</p> <p><i>Antiochus</i> in B. C. 198 defeats <i>Scopas</i> at Panium, and conquers Coele-Syria: see Appendix <i>Kings of Syria</i> N<sup>o</sup>. 6.</p> <p><i>Phæneas</i> Ætolian prætor: he is mentioned as prætor during the winter conference with <i>Philip</i> at the close of this year: Liv. XXXII. 33. Polyb. XVII. 1. 3. and he is still in office after the battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i> in the campaign of B. C. 197: Liv. XXXIII. 12. Polyb. XVIII. 20. 21. which determines the commencement of his year to the autumn of B. C. 198.</p>
197.	<p>557. <i>C. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>Q. Minucius Rufus</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. 28. Zonar. IX. p. 446. B. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Cic. Brut. c. 18. Κεθήγου τὸ β' καὶ 'Ρούφου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Sex prætores primum creati</i> Liv. XXXII. 27. Idem Ib. c. 28. <i>T. Quinctio prorogavit imperium—consulibus binæ legiones decretæ et ut bellum cum Gallis Cisalpinis gererent</i>. Polyb. XVII. 12. ἡ σύγκλητος τοὺς ὑπάτους ἀμφοτέρους εἰς Γαλατίαν ἐξαπέστειλε. Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 446. B. <i>Quartum jam annum esse ab decreto Macedonico bello</i> Liv. XXXII. 28.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 1. <i>Initio veris Quinctius—profectus per Phocidem quinque millia ab Thebis posuit castra</i>. c. 3. <i>Philippus—suppleto exercitu secundum vernum æquinoctium omnes copias Diem contraxit</i>. Battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 7—10. Polyb. XVIII. 1—10. After the battle, <i>induciæ XV dierum datæ hosti erant</i> Liv. XXXIII. 12. Then terms of peace are proposed, and a truce of four months granted: Idem Ib. 13. <i>Romam mitteret legatos: ad eam rem quatuor mensium induciæ essent</i>. It appears that a long interval must have passed between the battle and the communication of the event by <i>Quinctius</i> to the senate. According to Livy the news did not arrive at Rome till the close of the year: XXXIII. 24. <i>Exitu ejus anni litteræ a T. Quinctio venerunt se signis conlatis cum rege Philippo in Thessalia pugnasse</i>. Polyb. XVIII. 25. ἐπὶ Μαρκέλλου Κλαυδίου ὑπάτου παρειληφότος τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν [<i>Id. Mart. B. C. 196</i>] ἤκον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου πρέσβεις οἱ τε παρὰ τοῦ Τίτου καὶ τῶν συμμάχων, ὑπὲρ τῶν πρὸς Φίλιππον συνθηκῶν. The peace, however, was already known when <i>Marcellus</i> entered upon office: Liv. XXXIII. 25. <i>Marcellus consulatu inito—provinciæ cupidior, pacem simulatam ac fallacem dicendo, ac rebellaturum regem, dubios sententiæ Patres fecerat</i>. According to Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Philip</i> had already reigned twenty-three years and nine months, when he was defeated by <i>Titus</i>: <i>Philippus Demetrii regnavit annos XXIII cum mensibus novem</i>. <i>Tum prælio in Thessalia a Tito duce Romani exercitus debellatus est</i>. His accession was in the beginning of B. C. 220: see part II. p. 243. which would fix the battle of <i>Cynoscephalæ</i> to the autumn of B. C. 197, conformably with the account of Livy. After this campaign, <i>hibernabat Athenis Quinctius</i>: Liv. XXXIII. 27.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

παρασπονδήματος κ. τ. λ. Zeno's account of the battle of Panium is criticised by Polybius XVI. 18. 19. These narratives of Zeno were inserted in his history of Rhodes: Laërt. VII. 35. Ζήνων —'Ρόδιος, τὴν ἐντόπιον γεγραφῶς ἱστορίαν ἐνιαίαν [ἐνιαίαν Casaub. ἐνιαυσιαίαν Vales.]. Diod. V. 56. περὶ τῶν ἀρχαιολογουμένων παρὰ 'Ροδίοις οὕτω τινὲς μυθολογοῦσιν' ἐν οἷς ἐστὶ καὶ Ζήνων ὁ τὰ περὶ ταύτης συνταξάμενος. Polybius addressed a letter to Zeno: XVI. 20. περὶ τῆς τῶν τόπων ἀγνοίας τῶν κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν—οὐκ ὤκνησα γράψαι καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν Ζήνωνα.—ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, καὶ γνοὺς ἀδύνατον οὔσαν τὴν μετάρθῃσιν, διὰ τὸ προεκδεδωκέναι τὰς συντάξεις, ἐλύπηθη μὲν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα, ποιεῖν δ' οὐδὲν εἶχε. τὴν γε μὴν ἡμετέραν αἴρεσιν ἀπεδέξατο φιλοφρόνως. We may infer that Zeno was dead before Polybius wrote this passage of his 16th book. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 115.

Alcæus of Messenia celebrated the victory of Titus at Cynoscephalæ: Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 9. μάλιστα διὰ στόματος ἦν τοῦτ' ὁ ἐπίγραμμα.

ἄκλανστοι καὶ ἄθαπτοι, ἰδοῖσθε, τῶδ' ἐπὶ νῶτον  
Θεσσαλίας τρισαὶ κείμεθα μυριάδες,  
Αἰτωλῶν δμηθέντες ἐπ' Ἄρεος, ἥδ' Ἀατίνων,  
οὓς Τίτος εὐρείης ἤγαγ' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας,  
'Ημαθίη μέγα πῆμα' τὸ δὲ θρασὺ κείνο Φιλίππου  
πνεῦμα θοῶν ἐλάφων ἔρχετ' ἐλαφρότερον.

τοῦτ' ἐποίησε μὲν Ἀλκαῖος, ἐφυβρίζων Φιλίππῳ καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν ἀποθανόντων ἐπιψευδόμενος. The liberation of Greece in B. C. 196 was also celebrated by Alcæus Epigr. 16. apud Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 241.

ἄγαγε καὶ Ξέρξης Πέρσαν στρατὸν Ἑλλάδος ἐς γᾶν,  
καὶ Τίτος εὐρείας ἄγαγ' ἀπ' Ἰταλίας  
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Εὐρώπῃ δουλον ζυγὸν αἰχρὶν θήσων  
ἦλθεν, ὁ δ' ἀμπαύσων Ἑλλάδα δουλοσύνας.

These are in a collection of twenty epigrams extant in the Anthologia, with the title 'Αλκαίου Μεσσηνίου. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 105.

Alcæus and Samius [conf. a. 218] are named together by Meleager Ep. I. 13. as included in his collection:

'Αλκαίου τε λάληθρον ἐν ἑμνοπόλεις ἰάκινθον,  
καὶ Σαμίου δάφνης κλῶνα μελαμπέταλον.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

[Livius Andronicus was erroneously placed by Attius at this date: Cic. Brut. c. 18. Attius autem Q. Maximo quintum consule [B. C. 209] captum Tarento scripsit Livium, annis XXX post quam cum fabulam docuisset et Atticus scribit et nos in antiquis commentariis invenimus; docuisse autem fabulam annis post XI. C. Cornelio Q. Minucio consulibus ludis Juventatis, quos Salinator Senensi prælio [sc. B. C. 207. conf. Liv. XXVII. 46. ad Senam castra] vocerat. In quo tantus error Attii fuit, ut his consulibus XI annos natus Ennius fuerit [potius XLII. conf. a. 239]: cui cum æqualis fuerit Livius, minor fuit aliquanto is qui primus fabulam dedit quam ii qui multas docuerunt ante hos consules, et Plautus et Nævius. Nævius was now probably dead: conf. a. 201. Plautus died thirteen years after this date: conf. a. 184. For Livius Andronicus conf. a. 187.]

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Triumphs of the consuls : Liv. XXXIII. 23. <i>C. Cornelius de Insubribus Cenomanisque in magistratu triumphavit.</i>—<i>Q. Minucius consul de Liguribus Boiisque Gallis in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Near the time of the consular comitia : <i>Secundum triumphum consularia comitia habita</i> Ibid. c. 24.</p>
196.	<p>Ol. 146. U. C. Varr. 558. <i>L. Furius Purpurco M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIII. 24. 25. Oros. IV. 20. Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex. De Marcellio Polyb. XVIII. 25.</p>	<p>The consuls are successful against the Insubres and the Boii : Liv. XXXIII. 36. 37. conf. Oros. IV. 20.</p> <p><i>Hannibal joins Antiochus</i> : Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 7. <i>Prætor factus est</i> [B. C. 197] :—<i>deinde, anno post præturam, M. Claudio L. Furio coss. Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exproscendi gratia missos ratus—in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit.</i> Livy XXXIII. 45—49. who mentions the prætorship of <i>Hannibal</i>, the Roman embassy, and his flight to <i>Antiochus</i>, places this event one year later : <i>coss. L. Valerio M. Porcio.</i> According to Livy <i>Hannibal</i> fled from Africa in the middle of summer—<i>media æstas erat</i> :—and followed <i>Antiochus</i> to Ephesus.</p> <p>Greece declared free by <i>T. Quinctius</i> at the Isthmian games : Liv. XXXIII. 32. Polyb. XVIII. 27. 29. Plutarch. Flaminin. c. 10. Val. Max. IV. 8. 5. From this period the Thessalians enjoy liberty, and are governed by their own annual magistrates till the death of Philip : Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>A Romanis libertatem potestatemque utendi suis legibus acceperunt Thessali, itemque reliqui Græci, qui vectigal Philippo pendebant. Et primo quidem anno nulli principes in Thessalia fuerunt ; deinceps vero principes annui suffragiis publicis legi cæperunt.</i></p> <p>Livius XXXIII. 38. <i>Antiochus, quum hibernasset Ephesi,—initio veris</i> [B. C. 196]—<i>Hellespontum petit : inde Lysimachiam omnibus copiis venit.</i> Conference at Lysimachia : Liv. XXXIII. 39—41. Polyb. XVIII. 33—35.—<i>Antiochus in hiberna Antiochiam processit</i> Liv. XXXIII. 41.</p>
195.	<p>559. <i>M. Porcius Cato L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitol. Liv. XXXIII. 42. 43. XXXIV. 44. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 20. Nepos Vit. Cat. c. 2. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 10. Φίστου (sic) καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De Catone Zonar. IX. p. 447. B. Cic. Brut. c. 15.</p>	<p>Triumph of the consul <i>Marcellus</i> : Liv. XXXIII. 37. <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de Insubribus Comensibusque.—Comitia inde consularia habita a M. Marcellio consule</i> Ibid. c. 42. .... <i>Marcellus</i>.....</p> <p>.... <i>ubribus a. DLVII.</i> [558 Varr.] <i>IV. Non. M....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Sigonius supplies the <i>lacuna</i> in the date by <i>IV. Non. Mart.</i> [4th March B. C. 195] eleven days before the consulship ended : Marlianus, by <i>IV. Non. Mai.</i> [4th May B. C. 196] less than two months after the consul had entered on his office. The date of Sigonius is most probable. The <i>comitia</i> (which followed the triumph) might occur at the end of the year, before the Ides of March. The <i>comitia</i> of U. C. Varr. 582 were <i>XII Kal. Mart.</i> B. C. 171. conf. a. 171.</p> <p>Liv. XXXIII. 43. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus et M. Porcius, quo die magistratum inierunt</i> [sc. <i>Id. Mart.</i>] <i>de provinciis retulerunt.—Cato Hispaniam Valerius Italiam est sortitus.—T. Quinctio prorogatum in annum imperium est.</i> Idem XXXIV. 22. <i>T. Quinctio in Græcia hibernis actis—senatusconsultum, quo bellum adversus Nabin decretum erat, adfertur. Conventu Corinthum edicto,—omnes bellum decreverunt</i> c. 24. He proceeds against <i>Nabis</i>, when the corn was partly green and partly ripe : c. 26. At length <i>pax data tyranno</i> c. 40. <i>Quinctius (Elatiam) in hiberna reduxit copias</i> c. 48. Liberation of</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Asclepiades of Myrlea</i>, the disciple of <i>Apollonius Rhodius</i>, was at Alexandria in his youth, in the time of the <i>fourth Ptolemy</i>; and flourished in the reigns of <i>Attalus I.</i> and <i>Eumenes II.</i> Suidas: Ἀσκληπιάδης Διοτίμου Μυρλεανὸς (πόλις δὲ ἐστὶ Βιθυνίας ἢ νῦν Ἀπάμεια καλουμένη), τὸ δὲ ἄνωθεν γένος ἦν Νικασεύς, γραμματικὸς, μαθητὴς Ἀπολλωνίου· γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀττάλου καὶ Εὐμένους τῶν ἐν Περγᾶμω βασιλέων. ἔγραψε φιλοσόφων βιβλίων διορθωτικά.—καὶ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἐπὶ τοῦ δ' Πτολεμαίου νέος διέτριψεν· καὶ ἔγραψε πολλά. These notices are consistent, and will place <i>Asclepiades</i> at this period. <i>Apollonius</i> taught first at Rhodes and then at Alexandria: conf. a. 194. and it may be doubted where <i>Asclepiades</i> heard him. If at Alexandria, then his coming thither in his youth may be referred to the close of the reign of <i>Philopator</i>, ten or twelve years before the death of <i>Attalus</i>, in whose time he lived. Suidas adds, ἐπαίδευσεν δὲ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου—confounding <i>Asclepiades</i> the disciple of <i>Apollonius</i> with a later <i>Asclepiades</i>. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 108. Eudocia p. 64. after the words Ἀσκληπιάδης—Ἀπολλωνίου, merely adds, γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ Ἀττάλου· ἔγραψε διορθωτικά βιβλίων φιλοσόφων.</p>	
<p><i>Ptolemy of Megalopolis</i> governs Cyprus during the minority of <i>Ptolemy Epiphanes</i>: Polyb. XXVII. 12. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ κατὰ Κύπρον οὐδαμῶς Αἰγυπτιακὸς γέγονεν, ἀλλὰ νουνεχὴς καὶ πρακτικός· παραλαβὼν γὰρ τὴν νῆσον, ἔτι νηπίου ὄντος τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐγένετο μὲν ἐπιμελὴς περὶ συναγωγὴν χρημάτων.—τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως εἰς ἡλικίαν παραγεγονότος, συνθεὶς πλῆθος ἱκανὸν χρημάτων ἐξαπέστειλεν. Polybius XVIII. 38. having related the conferences at Lysimachia B. C. 196, describes the affairs of Egypt, and mentions <i>Ptolemy</i> as the successor of <i>Polycrates</i>: (Πολυκράτης)—πιστευθεὶς τῆς Κύπρου—ἐν καιροῖς ἐπισφαλέσι καὶ ποικίλοις, οὐ μόνον διεφύλαξε τῷ παιδί [Epiphanī] τὴν νῆσον ἀλλὰ καὶ πλῆθος ἱκανὸν ἥθροισε χρημάτων, ᾧ τότε [cir. B. C. 196] παρεγγόνει κομίζων τῷ βασιλεῖ, παραδεδοκῶς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Κύπρου Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Μεγαπολίτῃ. <i>Ptolemy</i> wrote the <i>History of Ptolemy Philopator</i>: Athen. VI. p. 246. c. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου, Μεγαπολίτης γένος, ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν περὶ τὸν Φιλοπάτορα ἱστοριῶν.</p>	<p>Birth of <i>Terence</i>; since he was in his thirty-fifth year at the exhibition of his last comedy B. C. 160: conf. a. 159. Suetonius in Vita: <i>P. Terentius Afer Carthagine natus servivit Romæ Terentio Lucano senatori, a quo ob ingenium et formam non institutus modo liberaliter, sed et mature manumissus est. Quidam captum esse existimant: quod fieri nullo modo potuisse Fencstella docet; quum inter finem secundi belli Punici et initium tertii natus sit et mortuus.</i> According to this testimony also he was born after B. C. 201. Suetonius Ibid. <i>Hic cum multis nobilibus familiariter vixit, sed maxime cum Scipione Africano et C. Laelio, quibus etiam corporis gratia conciliatus existimatur: quod et ipsum Fencstella arguit, contendens utroque majorem natu fuisse: quamvis et Cornelius Nepos aequales omnes fuisse tradat.</i> The younger <i>Africanus</i> was born cir. B. C. 185: conf. a. 167. 3. and was therefore about ten years younger than <i>Terence</i>; conformably with the opin-</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Argos: Liv. XXXIV. 41. <i>Testata ipso Nemeorum die voce præconis libertas est Argivorum:—Restituti Argi in commune Achæiæ concilium.</i></p> <p><i>Aristænus</i> Achæan prætor: he is mentioned in the war with <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXIV. 25. <i>Ipse (Quinctius) copias adductas ab Elatia ducere Argos pergit: atque ei circa Cleonas Aristænus prætor cum decem millibus Achæorum equitibus mille obcurrit.</i> Conf. c. 24. 30. His office therefore commenced in May B. C. 195.</p> <p>The first Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 196]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Primus creatus est Pausanias Echecrati Phæceus.</i></p>
194.	<p>560. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus II. Ti. Sempronius Longus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 42, 43. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Val. Max. IV. 5, 1. Oros. IV. 20. Σκιπίωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Alex. <i>Africano et Longo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Scipione</i> Cic. Senect. c. 6. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2.</p>	<p>Livius XXXIV. 46. <i>In Gallia L. Valerius Flaccus proconsul circa Mediolanum cum Gallis Insubribus et Boiis—depugnavit; decem millia hostium sunt cæsa. Per eos dies collega ejus M. Porcius Cato ex Hispania triumphavit:—Ti. Sempronius consul in provinciam profectus in Boiorum primum agrum legiones duxit.—c. 47. Gallorum ad undecim millia Romanorum quinque millia sunt occisa.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 20.</p> <p>Livius XXXIV. 48. <i>Veris initio (Quinctius) Corinthum conventu edicto venit. Quinctius quits Greece: Idem Ib. 48—52. His triumph, per triduum</i> Liv. XXXIV. 52.</p> <p>In this year the senators had separate seats at the Roman games: Liv. XXXIV. 54. <i>Megalesia, ludos scenicos, C. Atilius Serranus L. Scribonius Libo ædiles curules primi fecerunt.</i> [i. e. <i>primi scenicos f.</i>] <i>Horum ædilium ludos Romanos primum senatus a populo secretus spectavit præbuitque sermones—“Ad quingentesimum quinquagesimum octavum annum in promiscuo spectatum esse. Quid repente factum cur immisceri sibi in cavea Patres plebem nollent?”—Postremo ipsum quoque Africanum, quod consul auctor ejus rei fuisset, pœnituisse ferunt.</i> Val. Max. IV. 5, 1. <i>A condita urbe usque ad Africanum et Ti. Longum consules promiscuis senatui et populo spectandorum ludorum locus erat.</i> Idem II. 4, 2. <i>Per quingentos et quinquaginta octo annos senatus populo mixtus spectaculo ludorum interfuit. Sed hunc morem Atilius Serranus et L. Scribonius ædiles ludos Matri Deum facientes superioris Africani sententiam secuti discretis senatus et populi locis solverunt.</i> Val. Max. confirms the restored date in the text of Livy, which had been mutilated (conf. Drakenborch. ad Liv. XXXIV. 54): U. C. Caton. 558=U. C. Varr. 560. See the <i>Introd.</i> p. xix. But Val. Max. inaccurately refers the fact to the <i>Megalesian</i> games (<i>prid. Non. April.</i> conf. a. 166. 4.), instead of the <i>Roman</i> (<i>XVI—XIII. Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. a. 240. 4. 161. 4.).</p> <p>The second Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Amyntas Cratis Pierius; quo imperante Titus Romam reversus est.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

Idem X. p. 425. c. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Φιλοπ. ἰστ. Idem XIII. p. 577. f. Πτολ. ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὸν Φιλοπ. ἰστο-  
ριαῖς.

Death of *Eratosthenes*; who lived to the age of eighty: Suid. or eighty-two: Lucian. Macrob. c. 27. γραμματικῶν δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης μὲν ὁ Ἀγλαοῦ Κυρηναῖος, ὃν οὐ μόνον γραμματικὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ ποιητὴν ἂν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ φιλόσοφον καὶ γεωμέτρην, δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα οὗτος ἔζησεν ἔτη. or eighty-one: Censorin. c. 15. *Annum illum octogesimum et unum in quo Plato finem vitæ—habuit—Eratosthenes quoque, ille orbis terrarum mensor, et Xenocrates Platonicus, veteris Academicæ princeps, ad eundem annum vixerunt.* If *Eratosthenes* was born within the 126th Olympiad [conf. a. 275], and consequently not before B. C. 275, his death may be placed in B. C. 194, at the age of eighty-one complete. If he succeeded to the library at Alexandria upon the death of *Zenodotus*, he had probably presided about forty-six years. Conf. ann. 223. 271.

*Apollonius Rhodius* succeeds *Eratosthenes*: Suidas: Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, ἐπὶ τῶν ποιητῶν, δια-  
τρίψας ἐν Ῥόδῳ, υἱὸς Σιλλέως, μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου, σύγχρονος Ἐρατοσθένους καὶ Εὐφορίωνος καὶ Τιμάρχου, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου ἐπικληθέντος, καὶ διαδό-  
χος Ἐρατοσθένους γενόμενος ἐν τῇ προστασίᾳ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βιβλιοθήκης. Auctor Vitæ in Schol. Apollon. Cod. Paris. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τῶν Ἀργοναυτι-  
κῶν ποιητῆς τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς υἱὸς δὲ Σιλλέως, ὡς δὲ τινες, Ἰλλέως, φυλῆς Πτολεμαῖδος. ἐγένετο δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Πτολεμαίων, Καλλιμάχου μαθητῆς· τὸ μὲν πρῶ-  
τον συνὼν Καλλιμάχῳ τῷ ἰδίῳ διδασκάλῳ, ὅψῃ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ποιεῖν ποιήματα ἐτράπετο. τοῦτον δὲ λέγεται ἐτι ἔφη-  
βον ὄντα ἐνδείξασθαι τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά καὶ κατεγνώσθαι μὴ φέροντα δὲ τὴν αἰσχύνην—καταλιπεῖν τὴν πατρίδα

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

ion of *Fenestella*. He was said to be assisted by *Scipio* and *Lælius*: Sueton. in Vita: *Non obscura fama est adjutum Terentium in scriptis a Lælio et Scipione, quibuscum familiariter vixit.*—*Nepos auctore certo comperisse se ait C. Lælium quondam in Puteolano Kal. Martiis admonitum ab uxore &c.—serius tandem ingressum triclinium—pronuntiasse versus qui sunt in Heautontim.* Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3. *Terentium cujus fabellæ propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Lælio scribi.* *Furius Philus* is also named by Porcius apud Sueton. in Vita.

*Mortuus est in Stymphalo Arcadiæ oppido: nihil Publius*

*Scipio profuit, nihil ei Lælius, nihil Furius,*

*Tres per idem tempus qui agitabant nobiles facillime.*

And by Donat. ad prolog. Adelph. Others are mentioned: conf. a. 160.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
193.	561. <i>L. Cornelius Merula</i> <i>Q. Minucius Therminus</i> Liv. XXXIV. 54. 55. Nep. Vit. Hannib. c. 8. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex.	<p>The third Thessalian prætor, <i>Æacides Calliæ Metropolitanus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. The Thessalians had recovered their liberty in B.C. 196 (conf. an.): Euseb. Ibid. p. 180. <i>Thessali et Epirotæ diu parucrunt iisdem qui Macedonibus præsidebant: a Romanis autem libertatem cum jure utendi suis legibus adepti sunt post Philippum in Thessalia armis Titi Romanorum ducis profligatum.</i> The subjection of Thessaly to the Macedonian kings, from the death of <i>Alexander</i> to that period [B. C. 323—197], had subsisted 136 years: conf. Euseb. Ibid.</p> <p><i>Damocritus</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 192.</p>
192.	Ol. 147. U.C. Varr. 562. <i>L. Quinctius Flamininus</i> <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus</i> Liv. XXXV. 10. 40. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Φλαμινίνου τὸ β' καὶ Ἀεβωβάρβου Chron. Alex.	<p>The prætor <i>Atilius</i> is sent into Greece; and then <i>T. Quinctius</i> with other ambassadors: Liv. XXXV. 22. 23. <i>Atilius prætor cum classe missus est in Græciam</i> [B. C. 192 <i>cons. L. Quinctio Cn. Domitio</i>: conf. c. 20.]:—<i>senatus, etsi prætorem Atilium cum classe miserat in Græciam, tamen, quia non copiis modo sed etiam auctoritate opus erat,—T. Quinctium et Cn. Octavium et Cn. Servilium et P. Villium legatos in Græciam misit.</i> <i>Quinctius</i> finds <i>Damocritus</i> prætor of the Ætolians: Liv. XXXV. 33. who had therefore entered office in autumn B. C. 193: and <i>Philopæmen</i> of the Achæans: Idem Ib. c. 25. (from May B. C. 192.)</p> <p><i>Philopæmen</i> defeats <i>Nabis</i>: Liv. XXXV. 29. 30. Plutarch. Philop. c. 14. And, <i>Nabis</i> being slain by the Ætolians (Liv. Ibid. c. 35.), Lacedæmon is added by <i>Philopæmen</i> to the Achæan League: Liv. Ibid. c. 37. Plutarch. Philop. c. 15.</p> <p>Fourth Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Epidromus Andromachi Larissæus mensibus octo; reliqua autem ejus anni parte Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus mensibus quatuor.</i></p> <p><i>Antiochus</i> comes into Greece: Liv. XXXV. 43—46. when <i>Phæneas</i> was Ætolian prætor: Ibid. c. 44. therefore after the autumnal equinox [conf. a. 221]. <i>Phæneas</i> was in office during the campaign of B.C. 191: conf. an. and therefore succeeded <i>Damocritus</i> in autumn B. C. 192. <i>Antiochus</i> occupies Chalcis: Liv. XXXV. 51. where he winters: Idem XXXVI. 5. 11. 15. <i>Antiochus</i> at this time is fifty years of age: Polyb. XX. 8. παρελθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα—συνετέλει γάμους πενήκοντα μὲν ἔτη γεγονώς. Conf. Diod. XXIX. tom. IX. p. 391. He was therefore nineteen at his accession in B. C. 223.</p>
191.	563. <i>M. Acilius Glabrio</i> <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Na-</i>	<p><i>Antiochus</i> moves from Chalcis into Acarnania <i>principio veris</i> Liv. XXXVI. 11. Ibid. c. 13. <i>M. Bæbius et Philippus rex—principio</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>καὶ ἀπεληλυθέναι εἰς Ῥόδον· καὶ αὐτὰ ἐπιξέσαντα καὶ οὕτως ἐνδείξασθαι, καὶ ὑπερευδοκιμῆσαι.—ἐπαίδευσέ τε λαμπρῶς ἐν αὐτῇ, καὶ τῆς Ῥοδίων πολιτείας καὶ τιμῆς ἡξιώθη. This narrative of the biographer, according to which he might pass many years at Rhodes before his return to Alexandria, agrees with his succession to <i>Eratosthenes</i> in B.C. 194. His master <i>Callimachus</i> was probably still living in B.C. 230: conf. a. 256. and <i>Apollonius</i> might receive his instructions about forty years before the present period. See Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 83.</p>	
	<p><i>Cato</i> military tribune: Cic. Senect. c. 10. <i>Quadricennio post</i> [post consulatum]—<i>tribunus</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>sica Liv. XXXV. 24. XXXVI. 1. 2. Eutrop. IV. 3. Zonar. IX. p. 452. B. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Oros. IV. 20. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>veris conjunctis copiis in Thessaliam descenderunt.</i> The consul <i>M. Acilius</i> enters Thessaly: c. 14. defeats <i>Antiochus</i> at Thermopylæ: c. 16—20. after which he enters Ætolia, where Heraclea is besieged and taken: Liv. Ibid. c. 22—27. while <i>Phæneas</i> was still prætor: Polyb. XX. 9. Φαινέαν τὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν στρατηγὸν, μετὰ τὸ γενέσθαι τὴν Ἡράκλειαν ὑποχείριον Ῥωμαίοις κ. τ. λ. <i>Antiochus</i>, after a sea-fight with <i>Eumenes</i> and the Romans (Liv. XXXVI. 43—45.), winters in Phrygia: Liv. XXXVII. 8.</p> <p>Livius XXXVI. 38. <i>P. Cornelius consul cum Boiorum exercitu signis conlatis egregie pugnavit.</i> Conf. Oros. IV. 20. Livius XXXVI. 40. <i>P. Cornelius consul triumphavit de Boiis.</i></p> <p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Rursus Eunomus anno uno.</i> <i>Diophanes</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16. ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Διοφάνης—Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι τηλικούτοις αἰωρουμένων στρατοπέδοις.—τοῦ Διοφάνους εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐμβαλόντος ἅμα τῷ Τίτῳ—ὁ Φιλοποίμην εἰς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα παρῆλθε, καὶ τὸν τε στρατηγὸν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τὸν ὑπατον τῶν Ῥωμαίων ιδιώτης ὦν ἀπέκλεισε. Idem Comp. Philop. et Flamin. p. 713. Φιλοποίμην ιδιώτης Διοφάνην τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ Τίτον ἐπερχομένους ἀπέκλεισε τῆς Σπάρτης. <i>Titus</i> is inaccurately called by Plutarch ὑπατος. He was now only <i>legatus</i> to the consul <i>Acilius</i>: conf. Liv. XXXVI. 31. 32. 34. 35. Plutarch. Flamin. c. 15. 16.</p>
190.	<p>564. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio C. Lælius</i> Liv. XXXVI. 45. XXXVII. 1. Eutrop. IV. 4. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Σκιπίωνος τὸ δ' καὶ Λελίου Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico et Lælio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Scipione</i> Polyb. XXI. 6.</p>	<p>Zonaras IX. p. 452. C. ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντιόχον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Σκιπίωνας ἔταξαν. Livius XXXVII. 4. <i>L. Cornelius consul—edixit ut milites—Idibus Quintilibus Brundisium convenirent.</i> An eclipse of the sun V. Id. Quintil. Ibid. <i>Scipio</i> finds <i>Acilius</i> engaged in the siege of Amphissa: Ib. c. 5. 6. Polyb. XXI. 2. and grants a six months' truce to the Ætolians: Polyb. XXI. 3. He passes into Asia: Liv. XXXVII. 7. 33. When he passed the Hellespont, <i>dies quibus Ancilia moventur forte inciderant</i> c. 33. conf. Polyb. XXI. 10. <i>Consilium erat ire ad hostem priusquam hiems obprimeret</i> Liv. XXXVII. 37. conf. c. 39. The battle therefore is fought towards the winter. Defeat of <i>Antiochus</i>: c. 38—44.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Acilius Glabrio</i>: Liv. XXXVII. 46. <i>Dum hæc in Asia geruntur—proconsul M. Acilius triumphans de rege Antiocho et Ætolis urbem est invecus.</i></p> <p><i>Æacides</i> is a second time Thessalian prætor [conf. a. 193]: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Æacides Calliæ Metropolitanus anno altero.</i></p> <p><i>Nicander</i> Ætolian prætor: conf. a. 189.</p>
189.	<p>565. <i>Cn. Manlius Vulso M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> Liv. XXXVII. 47. 48. 50. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiodor. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Manlio</i> Val. Max. VI. 1, 2. extern.</p>	<p>Livius XXXVII. 50. <i>Ætolia M. Fulvio Asia Cn. Manlio sorte evenit.</i> Ib. c. 60. <i>Cn. Manlius consul in Asiam venit.</i> <i>Fulvius</i> besieges Ambracia: Liv. XXXVIII. 4—9. and grants peace to the Ætolians: c. 10. 11. conf. Polyb. XXII. 8—15. Livius XXXVIII. 12. <i>Eadem non æstate solum sed etiam iisdem prope diebus, quibus hæc a M. Fulvio consule in Ætolia gesta sunt, consul alter Cn. Manlius in Gallo-Græcia bellum gessit.—Vere primo</i> [B.C. 189] <i>Ephesum consul venit, acceptisque copiis a L. Scipione, &amp;c.</i> The expedition is described Liv. XXXVIII. 12—27. Polyb. XXII. 16—22. conf.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas M. Acilio Glabrione consule. Conf. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12—14. Livius XXXVI. 17. M. Porcium Catonem et L. Valerium Flaccum, consulares legatos.</i></p>
<p><i>Demetrius of Scepsis</i> is a boy—<i>μειρακίον</i>—at this time: Strabo XIII. p. 594. φησὶ γοῦν Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος μειρακίον ἐπιδημήσας εἰς τὴν πόλιν (τὸ Ἴλιον) κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ὅτε πρῶτον Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπέβησαν] οὕτως ὀλιγωρουμένην ἰδεῖν τὴν κατοικίαν ὥστε μὴδὲ κεραμωτὰς ἔχειν τὰς στέγας. He was contemporary with <i>Crates</i> and <i>Aristarchus</i>: Strab. XIII. p. 609. ἐκ τῆς Σκήψεως καὶ ὁ Δημήτριός ἐστιν—ὁ τὸν Τρωϊκὸν διακόσμον ἐξηγησάμενος γραμματικὸς, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον γεγονώς Κράτητι καὶ Ἀριστάρχῳ. In B. C. 156, when <i>Aristarchus</i> is said to have flourished (conf. an.), <i>Demetrius</i> might be near fifty years of age. As he patronized <i>Metrodorus</i>, who was about sixty years younger (conf. ann. 91. 70.), <i>Demetrius</i> probably lived to near eighty years of age. According to Laërtius V. 84. he was πλουσίος καὶ εὐγενὴς ἄνθρωπος, καὶ φιλόλογος ἄκρως. For <i>Demetrius</i> see Appendix c. 12. No. 120.</p>	<p><i>Cincius in libro tertio de Re militari—in libro de Re militari quinto—in libro sexto</i>—is quoted by Gellius XVI. 4. Supposed by Vossius de Histor. Latin. p. 18. to be the early Roman historian <i>L. Cincius Alimentus</i>. This work appears to have been composed at least after B. C. 190: Gellius Ibid. <i>In libro ejusdem Cincii de Re militari quinto ita scriptum est: "Cum dilectus antiquitus fieret, et milites scriberentur, jusjurandum eos tribunus militaris adigebat in verba hæc: "In magistratu C. Lælii C. filii consulis L. Cornelii P. filii consulis, in exercitu," &amp;c.</i> The consuls of this year are named as examples to illustrate the formula. If therefore <i>L. Cincius Alimentus</i> was the author, he was still writing after B. C. 190: which is not inconsistent with his time.</p>
	<p><i>Ennius</i> accompanies the consul <i>Fulvius</i> into Ætolia: Cic. pro Archia c. 11. <i>Jam vero ille, qui cum Ætolis, Ennio comite, bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Fulvius</i> himself was the author of <i>Fasti</i>: Macrobian. Saturn. I. 12. <i>Fulvius Nobilior in Fastis, quos in æde Herculis Musarum posuit, Romulum dicit, postquam populum in majores junioresque divisit, ut altera pars consilio altera armis remp.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Zonar. IX. p. 454. B. C. After the war, <i>jam enim medium autumni erat, victorem exercitum in hiberna maritimæ oræ reduxit</i>: Liv. Ibid. c. 27.</p> <p>Nicander is Ætolian prætor <i>dum in Asia bellum geritur</i> Liv. XXXVIII. 1. and while the Scipios are in Asia, <i>Ephesi post magnum cum Antiocho prælium morantes</i> c. 3. Polyb. XXII. 8. ἀθροίσαντος Νικάνδρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πάνδημον στρατιάν ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀμφιλοχίαν κ.τ.λ.—ἀρτι δὲ τούτων συμβεβηκότων,—προσέπεσε φήμη περὶ τῆς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν μάχης κ.τ.λ. The battle with Antiochus was towards the winter of B. C. 190: Nicander therefore was prætor from the autumn of B. C. 190. conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 4. 5.</p> <p>Philopæmen is Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXVIII. 30. 31. during the campaign of Fulvius. Plutarch Philop. c. 17. agrees with Livy in the year of this prætorship: Τίτου ταῦτά τῳ Μανίῳ περὶ τῶν φυγάδων ἀξιούσας, διεκάλυπεν ὁ Φιλοποίμην [conf. Liv. XXXVI. 35.]—καὶ στρατηγῶν εἰς τοῦτον [that is, the year after M. Acilius had quitted Greece] αὐτὸς κατήγαγε τοὺς φυγάδας.</p> <p>Prætilus Phaxiæ Scotussæus Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
188.	Ol. 148. U. C. Varr. 566. C. Livius Salinator M. Valerius Messalla Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Chron. Alex. Liv. XXXVIII. 35. Idibus Martiis consulum inierunt Idem Ibid.	<p>Naval triumph of L. Æmilius Regillus: <i>Triumphavit Kalendis Februariis</i> Liv. XXXVII. 58. Triumph of Scipio Asiaticus: Idem Ib. c. 59. <i>Triumphavit mense Intercalario pridie Kalendas Martias</i>: —<i>anno fere postquam consulatu abiit</i>. Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 11.</p> <p>Manlius remains in Asia: Liv. XXXVIII. 35. (M. Fulvio) <i>et conlegæ Cn. Manlio imperium in annum prorogatum est</i>. c. 37. <i>Ad Cn. Manlium consulem primum deinde pro consule hibernantem in Asia legationes undique—conveniebant</i>. Polyb. XXII. 24. κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν Γναίου τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ παραχειμαζόντος ἐν Ἐφέσῳ κατὰ τὸν τελευταῖον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς ὑποκειμένης ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 147. 4.] παρεγένοντο πρεσβεῖαι κ.τ.λ. Eumenes and the ten legati [conf. Polyb. XXII. 7.] join Manlius, ἥδη τῆς θερείας ἐναρχομένης, and the treaty with Antiochus is now completed: Polyb. XXII. 25. 26. Liv. XXXVIII. 38. Manlius at the close of B. C. 188 <i>per Macedoniam in Thessaliam exercitum traduxit</i>:—<i>Apolloniæ hibernavit</i>: Liv. Ibid. 41.</p> <p>During the winter of B. C. 188<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> disputes occur between the Lacedæmonians and Achæans: Liv. XXXVIII. 32. <i>ne bellum extemplo gereretur hiems impediit</i>. The consul Fulvius directs an embassy to Rome: Liv. Ibid. <i>Hic tumultus consulem in Peloponnesum adduxit, jussuque ejus Elin concilio indicto Lacedæmonii ad disceptandum aditi</i>. <i>Magna ibi—altercatio fuit</i>: cui consul—una denunciatione, ut bello abstinerent donec Romam legatos ad senatum misissent, finem inposuit. <i>Utrunque legatio missa Romam est</i>.—<i>Diophanes et Lycortas</i> [the father of Polybius]—<i>principes legationis Achæorum fuerunt</i>. This occurred towards the end of the year of Fulvius: Liv. Ibid. c. 35. <i>A concilio, ubi apud consulem—disceptatum est, M. Fulvius, quia jam in exitu annus erat, comitiorum causa profectus Romam</i>. Upon the return of the ambassadors [conf. c. 32.], Philopæmen is reelected Achæan prætor, and abrogates the laws of Lycurgus: Liv. XXXVIII. 33. <i>Philopæmeni continuatur magistratus</i> [from May B. C. 188 to May B. C. 187]: <i>qui veris initio, exercitu indicto, castra in finibus Lacedæmoniorum posuit</i>. c. 34. <i>Lacedæmoniiis imperatum—ut Lycurgi</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>tueretur, in honorem utriusque partis hunc (menscm) Maium sequentem Junium vocasse. Idem I. 13. Fulvius autem id egisse [sc. intercalasse] Manium consulem dicit ab urbe condita anno quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo, inito mox bello Ætolico [sc. B. C. 191]; sed hunc arguit Varro. The Fasti of Fulvius were mentioned by Cælius Antipater, who flourished B. C. 123. conf. an. Charisius Inst. Gramm. lib. I. p. 112. Nobiliore — Cælius ait per i: “Publicatos quippe Fastos omnes et libros a Fulvio Nobiliori scripta retulisse.” Conf. Vossium Hist. Latin. p. 23. Fulvius at Ambracia is noticed by Pliny H. N. XXXV. 10. Zeuxis—fecit et figlina opera, quæ sola in Ambracia relictæ sunt cum inde Musas Fulvius Nobilior Romam transferret.</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>leges moresque abrogarent.</i> See part II. p. 408. t. Plutarch. Philop. c. 16. χρόνῳ δ' ὕστερον [after the prætorship of <i>Diophanes</i>: conf. a. 191] ἐγκαλέσας τι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις στρατηγῶν ὁ Φιλοποίμην τοὺς μὲν φυγάδας κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν [conf. a. 189] ὀγδοήκοντα δὲ Σπαρτιάτας ἀπέκτεινεν.—τὰ δὲ τείχη καθεῖλε, χώραν δὲ πολλὴν ἀποτεμόμενος προσένευε τοῖς Μεγαλοπολίταις.—ἀνείλε καὶ διέφθιρε τὴν Λυκούργειον ἀγωγὴν, ἀναγκάσας τοὺς παῖδας καὶ τοὺς ἐφύβους τὴν Ἀχαικὴν ἀντὶ τῆς πατρίου παιδείαν μεταλαβεῖν. Plutarch Philopœm. c. 16. 17. does not appear to distinguish between the two prætorships. "<i>Veris initio</i>," which here describes the middle of May, is used by Livy in a lax and general sense; as the consul <i>Manlius</i> is said XXXVIII. 12. to arrive at Ephesus <i>vere primo</i>, although he was still at Rome on the last day of March. [Sc. <i>Ludis Latinis</i>, prid. Kal. April.]</p> <p><i>Eunomus</i> is again Thessalian prætor: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Eunomus Polycleti Larissæus anno altero.</i> Conf. a. 191.</p>
187.	567. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Flaminius</i> Liv. XXXVIII. 42. Strab. V. p. 217. Zonar. IX. p. 455. B. Fast. Capit. Cassiodor. Valer. Max. VI. 6, 3. Chron. Alex. De <i>Lepido</i> Polyb. XXIII. 1. Liv. XXXIX. 5. 56.	<p>Livius XXXVIII. 42. <i>Comitia consulibus rogandis fuerunt ante diem XII Kalendas Martias</i>:—<i>solito serius.</i> Idem Ibid. <i>Consulibus ambobus Ligures provincia erat.</i> conf. XXXIX. 1. 2. Strabo V. p. 217. συνυπάτευσαν ἀλλήλοις Μάρκος Λέπιδος καὶ Γάιος Φλαμίνιος· καθελόντες δὲ Λίγυας, ὁ μὲν τὴν Φλαμινίαν ἐστρωσεν ἐκ Ῥώμης διὰ Τυρρηνῶν καὶ τῆς Ὀμβρικῆς μέχρι τῶν περὶ Ἀρίμινον τόπων, ὁ δὲ τὴν ἐξῆς μέχρι Βονωνίας, κατέκτενεν εἰς Ἀκυληίαν.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> the proconsul: Liv. XXXIX. 5. <i>Triumphavit ante diem X. Kalendas Januarias de Ætolis et de Cephallenia.</i></p> <p>Achæan embassies are sent to Rome and Egypt, while <i>Philopœmen</i> is in office, of which the following account is given by Polybius XXIII. 7. ἔτι Φιλοποίμενος στρατηγοῦντος εἰς τε τὴν Ῥώμην ἐξαπέστειλε πρεσβευτὰς τὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνος ὑπὲρ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως, πρὸς τε τὸν βασιλέα Πτολεμαῖον τοὺς ἀνανεωσομένους τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν. Idem Ib. c. 1. δυσαρεστήσαντές τινες τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι τοῖς γεγενοσιν—ἐλθόντες εἰς Ῥώμην κατηγορίαν ἐποίησαντο τῶν διψηκμένων καὶ τοῦ Φιλοποίμενος· καὶ τέλος ἐξεπορίσαντο γράμματα πρὸς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς παρὰ Μάρκου Λεπίδου τοῦ—τότε τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν εἰληφότος, ὃς ἔγραψε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς φάσκων οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτοὺς κεχειρικέναι τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους· ὧν πρεσβευόντων, εὐθέως ὁ Φιλοποίμην πρεσβευτὰς καταστήσας τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικόδημον τὸν Ἥλειον ἐπέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. κατὰ δὲ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἦκε καὶ παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πρεσβευτὴς Δημήτριος Ἀθηναῖος, ἀνανεωσόμενος τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ὧν προθύμως ἀναδεξαμένων τὴν ἀνανέωσιν, κατεστάθησαν πρεσβευταὶ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον Λυκόρτας, καὶ Θεαδωρίδας καὶ Ῥωσιτέλης Σικυώνιοι, χάριν τοῦ δοῦναι τοὺς ὅρκους ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ λαβεῖν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως. The prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i>, mentioned by Livy XXXVIII. 33. terminated in May B. C. 187 (conf. a. 188), two months after the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> began. We may therefore place these embassies between the Ides of March and the middle of May B. C. 187; towards the close of the prætorship of <i>Philopœmen</i>, as the expression of Polybius—ἔτι στρατηγοῦντος—implies. <i>Nicodemus</i> returned from Rome and the other ambassadors from Egypt in the year of <i>Aristæmus</i>: Polyb. XXIII. 7. Ἀρισταῖνου στρατηγοῦντος οἱ παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως πρέσβεις ἦλθον—πρῶτοι δὲ παρ' ἡλλοι οἱ περὶ Νικόδημον τὸν Ἥλειον κ. τ. λ. whose office commenced in May B. C. 185: conf. an. upwards of two years therefore</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>[<i>Livius</i> is erroneously placed here by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 148. 2. <i>T. Livius</i> [leg. <i>M. Livius</i>] <i>tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, qui ob ingenii meritum a Livio Salinatore, cujus liberos erudiebat, libertate donatus est.</i> But <i>Livius</i> exhibited in B. C. 240, conf. an. and his patron <i>Salinator</i> was consul in B. C. 219. a <i>metachronism</i> therefore of more than fifty years: which Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 140. ascribes to <i>properantia, quæ est mater hallucinationum.</i> But, as <i>Attius</i>, who was born B. C. 170, erred in the time of <i>Livius</i> (conf. a. 197), Hieronymus may have erred on this occasion, because he followed the account of <i>Attius</i>.]</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>after their mission. On this account, Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXIII. 1, 4. supposes that the embassies <i>prætores Philopæmene ab Achæis missæ</i> are to be referred to U. C. 568, because they returned in U. C. 569; and that the message of <i>Lepidus</i> is to be referred to the close of his consulship. But, if this prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i> had coincided with U. C. 568, and consequently had commenced in May B. C. 186, no part of his prætorship could have fallen within the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i>. The opinion therefore of Mr. Schweighæuser cannot be admitted. Unless, then, we suppose what is not very probable, a third successive prætorship of <i>Philopæmen</i>, coinciding with U. C. 567, and commencing May B. C. 187, which might place these embassies in the winter of B. C. 187, we must admit the interval of two years.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Androsthene Idalii Gyrtonius</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
186.	<p>568. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Q. Marcius Philippus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 6. 8. XL. 36. Cassiod. Eutrop. IV. 5. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 10.</p> <p>De <i>Marcio</i> Liv. XXXIX. 20. Oros. IV. 20.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Cn. Manlius</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 6. <i>Extremo anni, magistratibus jam creatis, ante diem III. Nonas Martias Cn. Manlius Vulso de Gallis qui Asiam incolunt triumphavit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3.</p> <p>In the consulship of <i>Sp. Postumius</i>, <i>senatusconsulto cautum est ne qua Bacchanalia Romæ neve in Italia essent</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 18. The particulars of this transaction are related Liv. Ibid. 8—19. Conf. Val. Max. VI. 3, 7.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus et C. Marcius Philippus. His coss. athletarum certamina primum a Fulvio edita.</i> Confirmed by Liv. XXXIX. 22.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Thrasymachus Alexandri Atracius</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
185.	<p>569. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher M. Sempronius Tuditanus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 23. 52. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Aristæus</i> Achæan prætor: Polyb. XXIII. 7. 9. 10. During the mission of <i>Q. Cæcilius</i> into Greece: Ib. c. 10. τῆς πανηγύρεως ἀρχαζούσης, ἦλθε Κόϊντος Καϊκίλιος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἀνακάμπτων ἀπὸ τῆς πρεσβείας ἧς ἐπρέσβευσε πρὸς Φίλιππον. And <i>Cæcilius</i> was sent in the consulship of <i>Claudius</i> and <i>Sempronius</i>: Liv. XXXIX. 22. 24.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Laontomenes Damothonis Pheræus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
184.	<p>Ol. 149. U. C. Varr. 570. <i>P. Claudius Pulcher L. Porcius Licinus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 32. 33. 52. Cic. Brut. c. 15. Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Πούλχερος τὸ β' καὶ Λικιννίου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Pulcro et Licino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Liv. XXXIX. 52. <i>Idus Martias—quibus P. Claudius et L. Porcius consulatum inierunt.</i> Ibid. c. 38. <i>Principio anni, quum de provinciis—actum esset, consulibus Ligures, quia bellum nusquam alibi erat, decreti.</i> Ibid. c. 42. <i>Veteres prætores, C. Calpurnius Piso et L. Quinctius, Romam redierunt. Utrique magno Patrum consensu triumphus est decretus. Prior C. Calpurnius de Lusitanis et Celtiberis triumphavit.—Paucos post dies L. Quinctius Crispinus ex iisdem Lusitanis Celtiberisque triumphavit.</i></p> <p><i>Lycortas</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XXXIX. 35. 36. [from May B. C. 184]</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Pausanias Damothonis</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
183.	<p>571. <i>Q. Fabius Labco M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 45. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Oros.</p>	<p>Livius XXXIX. 45. <i>M. Claudius Q. Fabius Idibus Martiis consulatum inierunt.—Consulibus Ligures—provincia decreta est.</i></p> <p><i>Philopæmen</i> prætor <i>Achæorum capitur</i> Liv. XXXIX. 49. ἧδη γὰρ γονῶς ἔτος ἐβδομηκοστὸν ὄγδοον δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν στρατηγῶν Plutarch. Philopæm. c. 18. Referred to this year—<i>hujus anni</i> [sc. <i>Q. Fabio M.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cato censor: his coss.</i> Cic. Brut. c. 15. Liv. XXXIX. 40. Plutarchus Cat. Maj. c. 16. τῆς ὑπατείας κατόπιν ἔτεσι δέκα τιμητείαν ὁ Κάτων παρήγει. His colleague was <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i>: Plutarch. Ibid. Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 2. <i>Cato censor cum codem Flacco factus.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Plautus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 15. <i>Plautus, P. Claudio L. Porcio consulibus—mortuus est, Catone censore.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristonymus</i> succeeded <i>Apollonius Rhodius</i> as librarian at Alexandria. <i>Apollonius</i> was the successor of <i>Eratosthenes</i> in B. C. 194: conf. an. and might have been followed by <i>Aristonymus</i> towards the close of the reign of <i>Epiphanes</i>. The account</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>IV. 20. Obseq. c. 59. Δαβέλλου καὶ Μαρκέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Libone et Marcello</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Claudio coss.</i>]—by Livy XXXIX. 50. The circumstances of his death are related by Livy XXXIX. 50. Plutarch. Philop. c. 19—21. <i>Philopæmen</i> had been forty years in public affairs: τετταράκοντα ἔτη συνεχῶς Polyb. XXIV. 9 [from the battle of Sellasia B. C. 222]. This last prætorship, in which he opposed the measures of <i>T. Quinctius</i>, is noticed in the fragments of Polybius XXIV. 5. <i>T. Quinctius</i> visited Greece on his mission to <i>Prusias</i>, which is fixed to this year by Liv. XXXIX. 51. The last prætorship, therefore, of <i>Philopæmen</i> commenced in May B. C. 183, and perhaps his death occurred in the beginning of B. C. 182. conf. a. 182.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Theodorus Alexandri Argivus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Atticus apud Nep. Hannib. c. 13. and Valerius Antias apud Liv. XXXIX. 56. and Cassiodorus. Livius XXXIX. 50. <i>A quibusdam—memoriæ mandatum est, tres claros imperatores eo anno decessisse, Philopæmenem, Hannibalem, P. Scipionem</i>. Idem Ib. c. 52. <i>Scipionem et Polybius et Rutilius hoc anno mortuum scribunt. Ego neque his neque Valerio adsentior</i> [who fixed the death of <i>Scipio</i> at B. C. 187]. Livy himself Ibid. places the death of <i>Scipio</i> between IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 185 and Id. Mart. B. C. 184. Consequently, <i>Ap. Claudio M. Sempronio consulibus</i>. Cicero Senect. c. 6. agrees with this date: <i>Anno ante me (Catonem) censorem mortuus est</i> [sc. B. C. 185]; <i>novem annis post meum consulatum, cum consul iterum, me consule, creatus esset</i>. Orosius IV. 20. places the deaths of <i>Scipio</i>, <i>Hannibal</i>, and <i>Philopæmen</i>, in B. C. 183, <i>M. Claudio Marcello</i>, <i>Q. Fabio Labcone coss.</i> The death of <i>Hannibal</i> is placed in this year by Obsequens c. 59. On the death of <i>Scipio</i> conf. Val. Max. V. 3, 2.]</p>
182.	<p>572. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XXXIX. 56. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 60. Cassiodor. Παμφίλου καὶ Πούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Paulo et Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>quintus annus ab Æmilio consule</i> [B. C. 187] Liv. XXXIX. 56.</p> <p>De <i>Æmilio</i> Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 6.</p>	<p>Livius XL. 1. <i>Principio anni consules prætoresque sortiti provincias sunt; consulibus nulla præter Ligures quæ decerneretur erat.</i>—Spain was allotted to the prætors: Idem Ibid. <i>Hispaniarum Q. Fulvio Flacco citerior P. Manlio ulterior</i>. c. 2. <i>Ex literis—cognitum P. Sempronium in ulteriore provincia—mortuum esse: eo maturius in Hispaniam prætores jussi proficisci.</i></p> <p><i>Lycortas</i> Achæan prætor: he was elected immediately after the death of <i>Philopæmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21. ὡς ὁ περὶ τῆς τελευτῆς λόγος ἔκειν εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς, τὰς μὲν πόλεις αὐτῶν κοινὴ κατήξεια καὶ πένθος εἶχεν· οἱ δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ μετὰ τῶν προβούλων συνελθόντες εἰς Μεγάλην πόλιν οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν ἀναβολὴν ἐποιήσαντο τῆς τιμωρίας, ἀλλ' ἐλθόμενοι στρατηγὸν Λυκόρταν εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ἐνέβαλον. Conf. Polyb. XXIV. 12. Either therefore the death of <i>Philopæmen</i> happened towards the close of his year, in the beginning of B. C. 182, or <i>Lycortas</i> was appointed prætor before the end of B. C. 183.</p> <p><i>Polybius</i> the historian, ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν παῖς, carried the urn at the funeral of <i>Philopæmen</i>: Plutarch. Philop. c. 21.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Nicocrates Phaxini Scotussæus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Polybius: Nepos Vit. Hannib. c. 13. <i>Quibus consulibus interierit non convenit. Nam Atticus M. Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labcone coss.</i> [conf. a. 183] <i>mortuum in Annali suo scriptum reliquit: at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paullo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego M. Bæbio Tamphilo.</i>]</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

of Suidas is as follows: 'Αριστάνυμος κωμικός· τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ἡλῖος ῥιγῶν, ὡς Ἀθήναιος ἐν Δειπνοσοφισταῖς· βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· καὶ προέστη τῆς τοῦ βασιλείως βιβλιοθήκης μετὰ Ἀπολλώνιον, ἔτος ἄγων ξδ'. διασκευασθεὶς δὲ ὡς βουλόμενος πρὸς Εὐμένην φεύγειν ἐφυλάχθη ἐν εἰρκτῇ χρόνον τινά, ἡφείθη δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ στραγγυρίας τελευτᾷ, ἔτη βεβιωκώς οξ'. συγγράμματα δὲ αὐτοῦ πάνυ πολλὰ. This account is followed without suspicion by Schweigh. in *Indice Auctorum Athenæi* v. *Aristonymus*: by Jonsius script. *Hist. Phil.* p. 101. and, as it seems, by Casaubon. ad *Athen.* conf. Schweigh. *Athen.* tom. VII. p. 88. And yet its accuracy may be doubted, for the reasons assigned in the Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 84. It is probable that two distinct persons have been confounded by Suidas; and that *Aristonymus* the librarian of Alexandria (if that was really his name) was a different person from *Aristonymus* the comic poet, author of the Ἡλῖος ῥιγῶν. If *Aristonymus* became librarian about B. C. 185, his death at the age of seventy-seven may be placed at B. C. 171.

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*Nicander* flourished in the reign of the fifth *Ptolemy*, and dedicated to *Attalus*: *Auctor Vit. Arati* tom. II. p. 432. οὐ συνήκμασε τῷ Ἀράτῳ Νίκανδρος, ἀλλ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ πολὺ νεώτερος. Ἀντίγονος γάρ, ὃ συνεγένετο Ἀράτος, κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον καὶ δεῦτερον γέγονε Πτολεμαῖον, Νίκανδρος δὲ κατὰ τὸν πέμπτον. *Vita Arat.* tom. I. ὁ Νίκανδρος δώδεκα ὅλαις ὀλυμπιάσιν (Ἀράτου) νεώτερος φαίνεται. *Suidas*: Νίκανδρος Ξενοφάνους Κολοφώνιος, κατὰ δέ τινας Αἰτωλός· ἅμα γραμματικός τε καὶ ποιητὴς καὶ ἰατρός, γεγονώς κατὰ τὸν νέον Ἀτταλὸν ἤγουν τὸν τελευταῖον [sc. *Attalum III.*], τὸν Γαλατονίκην [sc. *Attalum I.*], ὃν Ῥωμαῖοι κατέλυσαν. *Auctor Vitæ Nicandri*: Νίκανδρον τὸν ποιητὴν Διονύσιος ὁ Φασηλῖτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου ποιήσεως Αἰτωλὸν εἶναί φησι τὸ γένος, ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἱερέα φησὶν αὐτὸν τοῦ Κλαρίου Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐκ προγόνων δεξαμένον τὴν ἱερωσύνην.—οὖν δὲ φησιν αὐτὸν Δαμναίου οὕτω λέγων·

αἰδέσσεις υἱῆα πολυμήστοιο Δαμναίου.

χρόνῳ δὲ ἐγένετο κατὰ Ἀτταλὸν τὸν τελευταῖον ἄρξαντα Περγᾶμου [*Attal. III.*], ὃς κατελύθη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων· ὃ προσφωνεῖ που λέγων οὕτως·

Τειθρανίδης, ὃς κλῆρον αἰὲ πατρώων ἴσχεις,



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
181.	<p>573. <i>P. Cornelius Cethegus</i> <i>M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Liv. XL. 18. Nep. Hannib. c. 13. Fast. Capitolin. Val. Max. I. 1, 12. II. 5, 1. Cassius Hemina apud Plin. H. N. XIII. 13. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus</i> et <i>M. Bæbius Tamphilus</i> Cassiodor. Κεθήγου καὶ Παμφίλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Cethego</i> et <i>Amphilo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livius XL. 18. <i>Inito magistratu, provinciæ ita sorte evenerunt. Ligures consulibus.</i> c. 25. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus prorogato ex consulatu imperio principio veris in Ligures Ingaunos exercitum introduxit.</i> This war is described c. 25—29. Idem Ib. c. 34. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus proconsul ex Liguribus Ingaunis triumphavit.</i> c. 35. <i>Otiosam provinciam consules habuerunt.</i> Idem Ib. c. 30. <i>Magnum bellum caestate coortum in Hispania citeriore.</i></p> <p>Liv. XL. 20. <i>Legationes in senatum introduxerunt—Eumenis et Ariarathis Cappadocis et Pharnacis Pontici.—Lacedæmoniorum inde exulum et Achæorum legati introducti sunt.—Achæi de Messene recepta [after the death of Philopæmen] exposuerunt.</i> Conf. Polyb. XXV. 2.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Hippolochus Alexippi Larissæus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p> <p>[Death of <i>Hannibal</i>, according to Sulpicius: conf. a. 182.]</p>
180.	<p>Ol. 150. U.C. Varr. 574. <i>A. Postumius Albinus</i> <i>C. Calpurnius Piso</i> Liv. XL. 35. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Piso</i> in m. m. c. in c. l. f. c. <i>Q. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XL. 37.</p>	<p>Livius XL. 35. <i>(Consules prætoresque) magistratum Idibus Martiis inierunt.—Consulibus ambobus provinciam Ligures esse senatus jussit.</i> Livy XL. 36. mentions a pestilence, <i>quæ jam tertium annum urbem Romanam atque Italiam vastabat.</i> Idem Ib. c. 37. <i>Veris principio hujus—P. Cornelius et M. Bæbius, qui in consulatu nihil memorabile gesserant, in Apuanos Ligures exercitum induxerunt.</i> The Ligurians, ad quadraginta millia liberorum capitum cum fœminis puerisque, are transferred to Samnium.—<i>Transacta re, quum veterem exercitum Romam deduxissent, triumphus a senatu est decretus. Hi omnium primi [sc. Cornelius and M. Bæbius] nullo bello gesto triumpharunt</i> c. 38. After these events, however, consules ambo in <i>Ligures exercitus induxerunt diversis partibus</i>: and about 7000 of the Ligurians are conveyed to Samnium; <i>agerque his inter populares datus est</i>: Ibid. c. 41.</p> <p>Thessalian prætor <i>Cleomachides Enci Larissæus</i>: Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181.</p>
179.	<p>575. <i>L. Manlius Acidinus Fulvianus</i> <i>Q. Ful-</i></p>	<p>Livius XL. 44. <i>Q. Fulvio et L. Manlio consulibus cadem provincia quæ superioribus decreta.</i> The Ligurian war of <i>Fulvius</i> is related</p>

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<p>κέκλιθι, μηδ' ἄμνηστον ἀπ' οὐατος ἕμνον ἐρέξης, "Ἀτταλ'—</p> <p><i>Nicander</i> did not dedicate to <i>Attalus I.</i> Γαλατο- νίκη, whose father never reigned. If he dedicated to <i>Attalus III.</i> who began to reign B. C. 138, he might be in reputation for fifty years, cir. B. C. 185—135. As <i>Aratus</i> visited Macedonia at least before B. C. 270 (conf. a. 272), twelve Olympiads from that date=B. C. 222, if understood of the birth of <i>Nicander</i>, would suppose him to be eighty- four at the accession of <i>Attalus III.</i> These num- bers therefore are scarcely consistent with the other accounts. The expression of <i>Nicander</i>— κλῆρον ἀεὶ πατρώϊον ἴσχεις—describes <i>Attalus III.</i> rather than <i>Attalus II.</i> and confirms the accounts of Suidas and the biographer.</p>	
<p><i>Polybius</i> is appointed ambassador to Egypt: Polyb. XXV. 7. οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ—προεχειρίσαντο πρεσβευ- τὰς Λυκόρταν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ σὺν τούτοις Ἄρατον υἱὸν Ἀράτου τοῦ Σικυνώνιου,—τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον νεώτερον ὄντα τῆς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ἡλικίας.—οὐ μὲν συνέβη γὰρ τὴν πρεσβείαν ταύτην ἐξελεῖν, διὰ τὸ μεταλλάξαι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους. <i>Ptolemy Epi-</i> <i>phanes</i> died towards the end of B. C. 181, which fixes that intended embassy to that year. It ap- pears that <i>Polybius</i> was under the age of thirty (see part II. p. 386. t.) in B. C. 181; but his pre- cise age is not determined by this passage.</p>	
	<p><i>Cæcilius</i> flourished: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 150. 2. <i>Statius Cæcilius Coma-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>vius Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XL. 43. 44. XLII. 22. XLV. 9. Plin. H. N. XXXV. 3. Obseq. c. 61.</p> <p>Deesse videntur Cassiodoro. Ἀκινδόνου καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Alex. <i>Hei fratres germani fuerunt</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p>c. 53. Idem Ibid. c. 59. <i>Alter consulum Q. Fulvius ex Liguribus triumphavit.</i></p> <p>Death of Philip king of Macedonia: see part II. p. 243. Liv. XLV. 9. <i>Perseus Q. Fulvio L. Manlio consulibus regnum accepit.</i> Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Ab Olymp. 114. 2., quo tempore rebus præpositus est Philippus (Aridæus), usque ad Philippum Demetrii extinctum, cujus obitus incidit in Olymp. 150. 2. cum quinque mensibus, conflantur anni 144 mensesque quinque</i> [B. C. 32½—17¾]. This account places the death of Philip at the close of B. C. 179.</p> <p>Seventeenth Thessalian prætor, and eighteenth year of the independence of the Thessalians: conf. ann. 196. 194. 193. Euseb. Chron. I. 39. p. 181. <i>Deinde Phyrinus Aristomenis Gomphensis. Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia.</i></p>
178.	<p>576. <i>M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso</i> Liv. XL. 59. XLI. 1. 10. XLIII. 2. XLV. 9. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 62.</p>	<p><i>Manlius</i> the consul carries on war in Istria: Liv. XLI. 1. Towards the winter he joins his colleague: <i>Consules Aquileiam in hiberna legiones reducerunt</i> c. 5. Conf. Obseq. c. 62.</p> <p>Liv. XLI. 7. <i>Triumphum ex Hispania duo continui acti. Prior Sempronius de Celtiberis sociisque eorum, postero die L. Postumius de Lusitanis aliisque ejusdem regionis Hispanis triumphavit.</i> A little before the comitia: <i>Comitia deinde habita</i> c. 8.</p> <p>An eighteenth Thessalian prætor, <i>Philippus</i>, is in the list of Eusebius Chron. I. 39. p. 183, though not in his former list at p. 181. Probably <i>Perseus</i> then acquired authority in Thessaly (see Liv. XLI. 22. 23.) and the annual prætors ceased.</p>
177.	<p>577. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus</i> Liv. XLI. 8. Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Polyb. XXVI. 7. Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 8. 9. <i>Idibus Martiis—Sempronius Claudiusque consulatum inierunt.—Claudio Istria Sempronio Sardinia obvenit.</i> Meanwhile, <i>M. Junius et A. Manlius qui priore anno consules fuerunt, quum Aquileiæ hibernassent, principio veris in fines Istrorum exercitum introduxerunt</i> c. 10. Polybius XXVI. 7. mentions τὴν ἀποστολὴν τῶν ὑπάρχων Τιβερίου καὶ Κλαυδίου τὴν πρὸς Ἰστρὸν καὶ Ἀγρίου. The war is finished by <i>Claudius</i>: Liv. XLI. 11. Idem c. 12. <i>Ab altero consule Ti. Sempronio in Sardinia prospere res gestæ:—victorem exercitum in hiberna reduxit.</i> Idem c. 13. <i>Lucam colonia eodem anno deducta.</i> Conf. Vell. I. 15. et Drakenb. ad Liv. l. c. <i>Triumph of Claudius</i>: Liv. XLI. 13. <i>Triumphavit in magistratu de duobus simul gentibus [Istria and Liguria].</i></p>
176.	<p>Ol. 151. U.C. Varr. 578. <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus Q. Petillius Spurius</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 64. Liv. XLI. 14. 15. Σκίπριον καὶ Πετίλιον Chron. Alex. <i>Spado et Levino</i> Fasti apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 15. <i>Piscæ Cn. Cornelio Ligures Petillio obvenērunt.</i> Death of <i>Cornelius</i>: Liv. XLI. 16. <i>Petillius</i> slain by the Ligurians: c. 18. After <i>Non. Sextil.</i> conf. c. 17. The deaths of the consuls are marked in the Fasti Capitolini: <i>Cn. Cornelius Scipio Hispalus in mag. mortuus est: in ejus l. f. e. C. Valerius Lævinus. Q. Petillius Spurius in mag. postea quam sibi conleg. subrog. occis. e.</i> conf. Val. Max. I. 5, 9. II. 7, 15. Obsequentem c. 64.</p>
175.	<p>579. <i>P. Mucius Scævola M. Æmilius Lepidus II.</i> Cassiod. Fast.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 19. <i>Inter Audenam amnem P. Mucius cum iis qui Lunam Pisasque depopulati erant bellum gessit; omnibusque in ditio-nem redactis arma ademitt, &amp;c.</i> His triumph is recorded in a fragment</p>



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	<p><i>diarum scriptor clarus habetur, natione Insuber Gallus, et Ennii primum contubernalis. Quidam Mediolanensem ferunt. Mortuus est anno post mortem Ennii, et juxta Janiculum sepultus. Gellius IV. 20, 13. Cæcilius—comædiarum poëta inclitus, servus fuit; et propterea nomen habuit Statius. Sed postea versum est quasi in cognomentum, appellatusque Cæcilius Statius.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Capitolin. Obseq. c. 65. Oros. IV. 20. <i>Ἀεπίδου καὶ Σκεβόλου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Scævola et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Mucio</i> Liv. XLI. 19.</p>	<p>of the Capitoline Marbles, which is thus supplied by Sigonius: [P. Muci]us Q. F. P. N. [Scævula cos de Lig]uribus. [an.] <i>DLXXVIII</i> [579 Varr.].</p>
174.	<p>580. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Paullus Q. Mucius Scævola</i> Cass. Plin. H. N. II. 31. Fast. Capit. <i>Paulo et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Triennio ante Q. Licinium et C. Cassium consules</i> Liv. XLIII. 2. Omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 22. <i>Legati Nonis Junius ex Africa redierunt, qui, convento prius Masinissa rege, Carthaginem ierant.—Compertum adfirmaverunt legatos ab rege Perseo venisse.—In Macedonium mittendos legatos senatus censuit.</i>  <i>Xenarchus</i> Achæan prætor: Liv. XLI. 23. 24. <i>per id tempus</i>: conf. c. 22. that is, about the time of the return of the embassy from Carthage.</p>
173.	<p>581. <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. Liv. XLI. 28. XLII. 1. <i>Biennio ante Q. Licinium et C. Cassium consules</i> XLIII. 2. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 33. <i>Ἀλβίνου καὶ Βενάτου</i> Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XLI. 28. <i>Exitu prope anni—quum Ap. Claudius ex Hispania Romam redisset, decrevit senatus ut ovans urbem iniret. Jam consularia comitia adpetebant.—Comitiis perfectis, Ap. Claudius Centhio ex Celtiberis ovans in urbem inivit.</i> Fast. Capit. <i>... audius..... pro p...ovans.....tiberia a. DLXXIX.</i> [580 Varr.] This ovation occurred in the beginning of B. C. 173.          Livius XLII. 1. <i>L. Postumius Albinus M. Popillius Lænas quum omnium primum de provinciis exercitibusque ad senatum retulissent, Ligures utrique decreti sunt.—Legiones binæ singulis decretæ et socium Latini nominis dena millia peditum et sexcenti equites.</i> The ambassadors to Macedonia returned <i>principio hujus anni</i>: c. 2. <i>Popillius</i>, after a victory over the Ligurians, sends his forces into winter quarters: c. 8. 9.</p>
172.	<p>Ol. 152. U. C. Varr. 582. <i>C. Popillius Lænas P. Aelius Ligus</i> Fast. Capit. Cassiod. Liv. XLII. 9. XLIII. 14. De <i>Popillio</i> XLII. 28. <i>Ambo primi de plebe</i> Fast. Capit. <i>Ἀενάτου καὶ Αἰμιλίου</i> [l. Αἰλίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Lænas et Ligo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur</i>: Liv. XLII. 10. As a mark of the displeasure of the senate.  <i>Eumenes</i>, or <i>Attalus</i> his brother, comes to Rome: Liv. XLII. 11. Idem Ib. c. 21. <i>Caio Cicereio prætori prioris anni—senatus datus est;—postulatoque frustra triumpho, in monte Albano triumphavit.</i> Fast. Capit. <i>.....pro pr. ex Corsica in monte Albano an. DXXCI.</i> [582 Varr.] K. Oc. ...          At the close of this year preparations are made for the approaching war with <i>Perseus</i>: <i>belli administratio ad novos consules rejecta est</i> Liv. XLII. 18.  <i>Archon</i> Achæan prætor from May B. C. 172: Polyb. XXVII. 2. οἱ περὶ τὸν Αὐλὸν καὶ Μάρκιον—<i>παρεκάλεσαν Ἀρχωνα τὸν στρατηγὸν χιλίους ἐκπέμψαι στρατιώτας εἰς Χαλκίδα παραφυλάσσοντας τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων διαβάσεως. τοῦ δὲ Ἀρχωνος ἐτοιμῶς συνυπακούσαντος, οὗτοι μὲν, ταῦτα διαπράξαντες ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι, κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἀπέπλεον εἰς Ῥώμην.</i> Q. <i>Marcus</i> and A. <i>Atilius</i> were sent into Greece in the autumn, and returned in the beginning of winter: Liv. XLII. 37. Q. <i>Marcus A. Atilius et P. et Ser. Cornelii Lentuli et L. Decimius, legati in Graciam missi,—inter se regiones quas obirent—diviserunt.</i> <i>Decimius missus est ad</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Gellius XVII. 21, 43. <i>M. Varro in primo de Poëtis libro scripsit Ennium cum septimum et sexagesimum annum haberet duodecimum Annalem scripsisse, idque ipsum Ennium in eodem libro dicere. Ennius is now in his sixty-seventh year: conf. a. 239.</i></p>



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Gentium—Lentuli in Cephalleniam missi, ut in Peloponnesum trajicerent oramque maris in occidentem versi ante hiemem circumirent. Marcio et Atilio Epirus Ætolia et Thessalia—assignantur, &amp;c. Idem c. 44. Marcius et Atilius, peractis quæ agenda in Græcia erant, principio hiemis Romam redierunt.</i> The winter which preceded the consulship of <i>Licinius</i>: conf. c. 47. 49. During their progress, <i>Lyciscus</i> is appointed Ætolian prætor: Liv. XLII. 38. <i>Marcius et Atilius—in Ætoliam progressi, ac paucos ibi morati dies, dum in prætoris mortui locum alius subficeretur, et Lycisco prætore facto,—transierunt in Thessaliam.</i> His appointment would occur about the ordinary time, the autumnal equinox. While <i>Atilius</i> and <i>Marcus</i> are in Greece, the Bæotian confederacy is dissolved: Liv. XLII. 43. 44. See part II. p. 398. This event therefore occurred in autumn B. C. 172.</p>
171.	<p>583. <i>P. Licinius Crassus C. Cassius Longinus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cass. Gell. IX. 4, 15. ex Plin. H. N. VII. 4. Oros. IV. 20. Liv. XLII. 28. 29. De <i>Cassio</i> XLIII. 5. Κράσσου καὶ Λόγγου Chron. Al.</p>	<p>Livius XLII. 28. <i>Comitia consularia ante diem XII. Kal. Martias sunt habita.</i> The new consuls enter office on the Ides of March: c. 22. Idem c. 32. <i>P. Licinio Macedonia C. Cassio Italia obvenit.</i> They go to their provinces <i>post Kal. Junias</i>: c. 35. This was the 26th year from the peace B. C. 197: c. 52. <i>Sextus ut vicesimus annus agebatur ex quo petenti Philippo data pax erat. Licinius</i>, after various operations (which occurred <i>æstate</i>; XLIII. 1.), winters in Bæotia and Thessaly: XLII. 67.</p>
170.	<p>584. <i>A. Hostilius Mancinus A. Atilius Serranus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 160. 2. Μαρκίου καὶ Σέρρανου Chron. Alex. De <i>Hostilio</i> Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. Polyb. XXVII. 14.</p>	<p>The consul <i>A. Hostilius</i> commands in Macedonia: Liv. XLIII. 4. 5. 6. 9. 11. He returns to hold the <i>comitia</i>: Idem XLIII. 11. <i>Ut A. Hostilius consul comitia consulibus subrogandis ita ediceret uti mense Januario comitia haberi possent, et ut primo quoque tempore in urbem rediret.—Comitia consularia ante diem quintum Kalendas Februarias fuere.</i> Conf. Drakenborch. ad locum. [Jan. B. C. 169.] At the close of this campaign, consul (<i>Atilius</i>), <i>sociorum nominis Latini exercitu mature in hiberna Lunam et Pisas deducto, ipse cum equitibus Gallie provincie pleraque oppida adiit. Nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia bellum erat</i>: Liv. XLIII. 9.</p>
169.	<p>585. <i>Q. Marcus Philippus II. Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> Liv. XLIII. 11. 12. 15. Cic. Brut. c. 20. de Senect. c. 5. Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Φιλίππου καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. De <i>Marcio</i> Polyb. XXVIII. 1. 11. 14. 15. XXIX. 8. 10.</p>	<p>Livius XLIII. 11. <i>Legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt. Hi quas res ea æstate [B. C. 170] prospere gessisset rex Perseus referebant.</i> Idem c. 15. <i>Consulium Cn. Servilio Italia Q. Marcio Macedonia obvenit: Latinisq; actis, Marcus ex templo est profectus.</i> Conf. Zonar. IX. p. 456. D. <i>Hostilius proconsul</i> is mentioned Liv. XLIII. 17. Polybius XXVIII. 3. Αὔλος—ἀντιστρατηγὸς ὦν [and therefore after the Ides of March B. C. 169], καὶ παραχειμαζῶν ἐν Θετταλίᾳ μετὰ τῶν δυνάμεων, ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόπους Γάϊον Ποπίλλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταούριον. The ambassadors, after their progress, ἀπῆραν ἐπὶ Λαρίσσης πρὸς τὸν ἀνθύπατον c. 5. <i>Hostilius</i> therefore remained at Larissa after the expiration of his year. <i>Perseus</i> in the preceding winter [B. C. 170] had made an expedition into Illyricum: Liv. XLIII. 18—20. Idem XLIV. 1. <i>Principio veris quod hiemem eam—insecutum est ab Roma profectus Q. Marcus consul Brundisium pervenit. A. Hostilius</i> delivers up the command in Thessaly: Ibid. This was now the third year of the war: <i>tertium annum</i> Liv. XLIV. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 77. rightly gives four years as the whole duration of the war to the defeat of <i>Per-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Attius</i> born: conf. a. 139. Said by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. to be one of the colonists to Pisaurum. But Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 146. has shewn that this is an error, because that colony was established fifteen years before the birth of <i>Attius</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius ἱππαρχος</i>: Polyb. XXVIII. 6. τὸν μὲν Ἀρχωνα πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς εὐθέως πορεύεσθαι [immediately after the embassy of <i>Popillius</i> Ibid. c. 3—5. see col. 2.] τὸν δὲ Πολύβιον πρὸς τὴν ἱππαρχίαν. As the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul was before the arrival of <i>Marcus</i>, we may conclude that <i>Archon</i> entered upon his prætorship in May, and that this still continued to be the commencement of the Achæan official year. <i>Polybius</i> after his appointment is sent during this campaign as ambassador to the consul <i>Marcus</i> in Perrhæbia Polyb. XXVIII. 10. 11.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Ennius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 20. <i>C. Sulpicio Gallo prætore ludos Apollini faciente, cum Thyestem fabulam docuisset, Q. Marcio Cn. Servilio consulibus, mortem obiit Ennius. Idem Senect. c. 5. Cæpione et Philippo iterum consulibus mortuus est,—annos septuaginta natus. Cato was then sixty-five: Ibid. cum ego quidem quinque et sexaginta annos natus legem Voconiam—suasissem.</i> The oration of <i>Cato qua Voconiam legem suasit</i> is quoted by Gellius VII. 13. XVII. 6. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of <i>Ennius</i> one year too low: <i>Olymp. 153. 1. Ennius poëta septuagenario major articulari morbo perit; sepultusque in Scipionis monumento via Appia intra primum ab urbe miliarium. Quidam ossa ejus Rudiam [conf. a. 204] ex Janiculo translata affirmant.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>seus</i>: τετραετῇ χρόνον ἀντέσχον. And Polybius XXXII. 15, 4. τῶν τετραέτων ἔτων. Idem fragm. Vatican. p. 429. κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος. Liv. XLV. 9. <i>Quadriennium continuum bellatum esset</i>. Conf. c. 41. Towards the end of this campaign, consul—<i>liberna jam præparans vias commeatibus subvehendis ex Thessalia muniri jubet</i>. Liv. XLIV. 9. <i>Archon Achæan prætor</i>: from May B. C. 169. See col. 3.</p>
168.	<p>Ol. 153. U. C. Varr. 586. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus II. C. Licinius Crassus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Sulpic. Sev. II. 27. Liv. XLIV. 17. <i>L. Æmilius Paullus iterum septimo decimo anno postquam primo cos. fuerat</i> Idem Ib. Αἰμιλίῳ τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντι Zonar. IX. p. 457. C. De <i>Æmilio</i> Plut. Paul. <i>Æm.</i> c. 10. Val. Max. I. 5, 3.</p> <p>Παύλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livius XLIV. 17. <i>Æmilio Macedonia Licinio Italia evenit</i>. They entered office <i>Idibus Martiis</i> c. 19. Idem XLIV. 22. <i>Latinis, quæ pridie Kal. Apriles fuerunt, sacrificio rite perpetrato, protinus inde et consul et prætor Cn. Octavius in Macedoniam profecti sunt. Traditum est memoriæ, majore quam solita frequentia prosequentium consulem celebratum</i>. Fragmentum Actorum senatus apud Grævium: conf. Fast. Verrian. p. 77. <i>Kal. April. L. Æmilio Paulo II. C. Licinio Crasso cos. Paullus cos. et Cn. Octavius prætor paludati egressi sunt urbe in provinciam Macedoniam profecti ingenti atque inusitata frequentia prosequente</i>. Livius XLIV. 30. <i>Jam veris principium erat</i>,—<i>Consul Æmilius in Macedoniam, Octavius Oreum ad classem, Anicius in Illyricum venerat</i>. c. 34. <i>Adventu consulis veris principio. Æmilius apud Liv. XLV. 41. Diodorum fragm. Vatican. p. 82. Plutarchum Æmil. c. 36. asserts, A Corcyra quinto die Delphis—a Delphis quinto die in castra perveni</i>.—<i>bellum quindecim diebus perfici</i>. The eclipse which preceded the battle of Pydna fell upon June 21. which would fix the battle to June 22nd, and the preceding notes of time agree with this date. But Livy XLIV. 37. observes: <i>Nocte, quam pridie Nonas Septembres insecuta est dies, luna defecit</i>. Dodwell, to reconcile the difficulty, alters this date to <i>prid. Nonas Sextiles</i>. See Drakenborch ad Liv. XLIV. 37. who defends the text of Livy from Eutropius. But the text of Livy may be defended from Livy himself; for he calls <i>XV. Kal. Octob.</i> the 13th day after the battle: XLV. 1. and again Ib. c. 2. <i>a. d. VI. Kal. Octobres legati (ab Æmilio) urbem ingressi sunt</i>. But, as the space from the <i>Calends of April</i> to the <i>Nones of September</i> (five months) does not agree with the account of <i>Æmilius</i>, we may suspect that <i>prid. Non. Septemb.</i> was in reality the date of the capture of <i>Perseus</i> in Samothrace, and that Livy by an error has made this the date of the battle of Pydna. Porphyrius apud Eusebium Chron. I. 38. p. 177. rightly places the battle within Olymp. 152. 4. that is, before July B. C. 168. After the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, Liv. XLV. 5—8. <i>exercitus in hiberna dimissus est</i> c. 9. For the battle of Pydna conf. Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 18—22. for the capture of <i>Perseus</i>, c. 26. 27.</p> <p>The Illyrian war was ended by <i>Anicius</i> in thirty days: Liv. XLIV. 32.</p>
167.	<p>587. <i>Q. Ælius Patus M. Junius Pennus</i> Liv. XLV. 16. Fast. Capitol. Chron. Al. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 70. Cic. Brut. c. 28.</p> <p><i>Q. Ælius Tubero Catus</i> and Val. Max. IV. 3, 7. <i>Catus</i> <i>Ælius</i> Plin. XXXIII. 11.</p>	<p>Livius XLV. 16. <i>Q. Ælio M. Junio coss.—censuere Patres Macedoniam Illyricumque L. Paullum et L. Anicium obtinere donec res bello turbatas—composuissent. Consulibus Pisæ et Gallia decretæ. Æmilius makes a progress through Greece towards autumn: XLV. 27. settles the affairs of Macedonia with the ten commissioners: c. 28—33. and (after the destruction of seventy towns in Epirus) transports his army into Italy: c. 34. Conf. Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 28—30.</i></p> <p><i>L. Aimilius Paullus II. pro cos. ex Macedon. et rege Perse per tri-</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> and his father <i>Lycortas</i> advocate the cause of the <i>Ptolemies</i> in the Achæan assembly: Polyb. XXIX. 8. ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα πρὸς βεΐας παραγενομένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων [<i>Ptol. Philometor</i> and <i>Ptol. Physcon</i>]<i>—</i>μάλιστα ἦν τότε προσδόκιμος ὁ περὶ τῶν ὅλων κίνδυνος [in the war with <i>Perscus</i>], ἅτε τοῦ Κοίντου τοῦ Φιλίππου τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ ποιουμένου. He mentions the former year: c. 9. τῷ πρότερον ἔτει ψηφισαμένων τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πανδημεὶ συστρατεύειν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ πεμφάντων πρεσβευτὴν τὸν Πολύβιον [conf. a. 169]. <i>Archon</i> had entered upon office in May B. C. 169 after the mission of <i>Popillius</i> by the proconsul <i>A. Hostilius</i>: conf. a. 169. And, as these transactions occurred before the close of winter, and before the arrival of <i>Æmilius</i>, they occurred before May B. C. 168, consequently within the prætorship of <i>Archon</i>. The expression, therefore, τῷ πρότερον ἔτει ψηφισαμένων<i>—</i>refers to the deliberations Polyb. XXVIII. 6. which preceded the election of <i>Archon</i>: πεμφάντων πρεσβευτῶν<i>—</i>was a subsequent measure, after his appointment: conf. a. 169.</p> <p>The fifty-three years of <i>Polybius</i> [B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1.—B. C. 168. Ol. 153. 1.] terminate at this period with the defeat of <i>Perscus</i>: Polyb. III. 4. ὁ χρόνος ὁ πεντηκοντακαιτριετὴς εἰς ταῦτα ἔληγεν, ἥ τε αὐξήσις καὶ προκοπὴ τῆς Ῥωμαίων δυναστείας ἐτετελείωτο. Conf. Polyb. I. 1. οὐχ ὅλοις πεντήκοντα καὶ τρισὶν ἔτεσι. III. 1. ἀρχὰς μὲν εἶναι συμβαίνει τοὺς προεξημένους πολέμους [conf. a. 220], καταστροφὴν δὲ καὶ συντέλειαν τὴν κατάλυσιν τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ βασιλείας, χρόνον δὲ τὸν μεταξύ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ τέλους ἔτη πεντήκοντα τρία.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cæcilius</i> the comic poet, the year after the death of <i>Ennius</i>: conf. a. 179.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> is among the Achæan exiles: Polyb. XXXII. 7. ἦκον παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις—ὕπερ τῶν κατηγιαμένων, καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ Πολυβίου καὶ τοῦ Στρατίου χάριν. conf. a. 155. <i>Polybius</i> at this time forms a friendship with <i>Scipio</i>: Polyb. XXXII. 8—16. who was now eighteen years of age: οὐκ εἶχε πλέον ἔτων ὀκτωκαίδεκα τότε c. 10. He was seventeen at the battle of Pydna: Diod. fragm.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>dium IIII. III. pridie K. Decem. a. DXXCVI.</i> [587 Varr.] Fast. Capitolin. conf. Liv. XLV. 35. Zonar. IX. p. 460. Dexipp. apud Syncell. p. 268. Plutarch. <i>Æmil. c. 32. 33.</i> Eutrop. IV. 8.—<i>C. Octavius pro pr. e. Macedon. et rege Perse naval. egit an. DXXCVI. K. Dec.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Liv. XLV. 42. <i>Cn. Octavius Kalendis Decembris de rege Perse navalem triumphum egit.</i> Cf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 3.</p> <p>More than 1000 of the principal Achæans are sent to Rome: Pausan. VII. 10. ἄνδρες τῆς Ῥωμαίων βουλῆς δέκα ἐπέμφθησαν καταστησόμενοι—τὰ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ [sc. in B. C. 167: conf. Liv. XLV. 17. 27—29.]. ἤκοντας δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑπῆρχετο ὁ Καλλικράτης, οὔτε ἔργον τῶν ἐς τὴν κολακείαν οὔτε λόγον οὐδένα ἐς αὐτοὺς παριείς. ἓνα δὲ τινα ἐξ αὐτῶν ἄνδρα οὐδαμῶς ἐς δικαιοσύνην πρόθυμον—προσεποιήσατο—ὥστε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐς τὸ συνέδριον ἐσελθεῖν τὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἐπεισεν.—ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαῖος—ὁπόσοις Καλλικράτης ἐπήγεν αἰτίαν Περσεὶ σφᾶς φρονῆσαι τὰ αὐτὰ ἀνέπεμπεν ἐν δικαστηρίῳ κρίσιν τῷ Ῥωμαίων ὑφέξοντας.—καὶ ἐγένοντο ὑπὲρ χιλίους οἱ ἀναχθέντες. τούτους—οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι—ἐς τε Τυρσηνίαν καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐκεῖ διέπεμψαν πόλεις. Conf. Polyb. XXXI. 8. They remain sixteen years: conf. a. 151.</p> <p>Embassy of the Rhodians to Rome in the consulship of <i>M. Junius</i>: Liv. XLV. 20. In the beginning of the year; for their second embassy was sent <i>θερείας ἀρχομένης</i> Polyb. XXX. 5. An account of this embassy is in Polyb. XXX. 4. 5. Liv. XLV. 20—25. At this period the Rhodians had been in friendly intercourse with the Romans almost 140 years: Polyb. XXX. 5. οὕτω ἦν πραγματικὸν τὸ πολίτευμα τῶν Ῥοδίων, ὡς σχεδὸν ἔτη τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατὸν κεκοινωνηκώς ὁ δῆμος Ῥωμαίοις τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων καὶ καλλίστων ἔργων οὐκ ἐπεποίητο πρὸς αὐτοὺς <i>συμαχίαν</i>. The Rhodian connexion with Rome must have therefore commenced before the year B. C. 300: more than twenty years before the war of <i>Pyrrhus</i> in Italy.</p>
166.	588. <i>C. Sulpicius Gallus M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Liv. XLV. 44. Epit. Liv. 46. Titulus <i>Terentii Andriæ</i> . Chron. Alex. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. II. 12. Obseq. c. 71. <i>L. Mamercus et C. Sulpicius</i> Cassiod.	<p>....<i>cius Gallus pro pr. de rege G. . tio et Illurieis a. DXXCVI.</i> [587 Varr.] <i>Quirinalibus</i> [XIII. Kal. Martias Ovid. Fast. II. 475]. Fast. Capitolin. Livius XLV. 43. <i>L. Anicius Quirinalibus triumphavit de rege Gentio Illyriisque.</i> On the triumph of <i>Anicius</i> see Polyb. apud Athen. XIV. p. 615. Syncellus p. 268. C. has mistaken the order of the three triumphs: <i>πρῶτος μὲν Ἀνίκιος καὶ Ὀκτάβιος ὁ τῆς ναυτικῆς δυνάμεως ἡγησάμενος ἀνὰ μίαν ἡμέραν ἑκάτερος ἐθριάμβευσεν, ὁ δὲ σοφώτατος Αἰμίλιος ἐπὶ τρεῖς.</i></p> <p>Livii Epit. 46. <i>Claudius Marcellus consul Alpinos Gallos C. Sulpicius Gallus consul Ligures subegit.</i> Obsequens c. 71. <i>M. Marcello P. Sulpitio</i> coss.—<i>Galli Ligures deleti.</i></p>
165.	589. <i>T. Manlius Torquatus Cn. Octavius</i>	<p><i>M. Claudius Marcellus cos. de Galleis Contrubeis et Liguribus ... tibusque an. DXXCVII.</i> [588 Varr.] ... <i>Interk. .... cius .... cos.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>tom. IX. p. 421. κομίδῃ νέος, ὡς ἂν περὶ τὸ ἑπτακαιδέκατον γεγονώς ἔτος. <i>Polybius</i> appears to mark an interval of seven years between this period and the death of <i>P. Æmilius</i>: XXXII. 11. ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν [from the acquaintance of <i>Scipio</i> with <i>Polybius</i>] —ἐν ἴσῳ πεντε τοῖς πρώτοις ἔτεσι πάνδημον ἐποιήσατο τὴν ἐπ' εὐταξίᾳ καὶ σωφροσύνῃ δόξαν. Then followed the death of <i>Æmilia</i>: c. 12. and two years afterwards—μετὰ ἔτη δύο—the death of <i>Æmilius</i> the father of <i>Scipio</i>: c. 14. These seven years place the death of <i>Æmilius</i> in B. C. 160, <i>L. Anicio M. Cornelio consulibus</i>, conformably with the date of the <i>Adelphi</i> of Terence. Conf. a. 160. 4.</p>	
	<p><i>Terentii Andria</i>: <i>Acta ludis Megalensibus</i> [pridie Nonas April. Fasti Verriani in April. Ovid. Fast. IV. 179—184. Conf. interpretes ad Livium XXIX. 14. ed. Drakenb.] <i>M. Fulvio et M. Glabrione ædilibus curulibus</i>.—<i>et est tota Græca</i>. Edita <i>M. Marcello Cn. Sulpitio</i> coss. Titulus fabulæ. The <i>Andria</i> was written before the death of <i>Cæcilius</i> B. C. 168: Sueton. in Vita Terentii: <i>Scripsit comædias sex: ex quibus primam Andriam cum ædilibus daret, jussus ante Cæcilio recitare. Ad cænantem cum venisset, dictus est initium quidem fabulæ, quod erat contemptiore vestitu, subsellio juxta lectulum residens legisse: post paucos vero versus invitatus ut accumberet, cænasse una, deinde cætera percurrisse non sine magna Cæciliæ admiratione</i> [conf. Hieronym. ad annum 159. 4.]. <i>Et hanc autem et quinque reliquas æqualiter populo probavit: quamvis Volcatius de enumeratione omnium ita scribat: "Sumetur Hecyra sexta ex his fabula."</i></p>
	<p><i>Terentii Hecyra</i>: Titulus fabulæ: <i>Acta ludis Megalensibus Sex. Julio Casare Cn. Cornelio</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Cassiod. Titulus Terentii <i>Hecyræ</i> . Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Fin. I. 7. Obseq. c. 72.	..... <i>ribus Ta...ncis an. DXXCVII. X. K. Mart.</i> Fast. Capitolin.
164.	Ol. 154. U.C. Varr. 590. <i>A. Manlius Torquatus Q. Cassius Longinus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. See col. 2.	These consuls are in Chron. Alex. <i>Τορκουάτου τὸ β' καὶ Λογγίνου</i> . In Fast. apud Noris. <i>Torquato et Longo</i> . Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Cassius Longinus in m. m. c.</i>
163.	591. <i>Ti. Sempronius Gracchus II. M. Juventius Thalna</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 73. Val. Max. IX. 12, 3. Titulus Terent. <i>Heautontim.</i> <i>Γράκχου καὶ Ταλίνου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Graccho et Haina</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Graccho</i> Cic. Nat. D. II. 4.	War in Corsica: Val. Max. IX. 12, 3. <i>M. Juventius Thalna consul, collega Ti. Gracchi consulis iterum, cum in Corsica, quam nuper subegerat, sacrificaret, receptis literis decretas ei a senatu supplicationes nuntiantibus,—mortuus humi jacuit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 53. ( <i>obiit</i> ) <i>M. Juventius Thalna cos. cum sacrificaret.</i> Liv. Epit. 46. <i>Res adversus Ligures et Corsos—gestas continet.</i>
162.	592. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica C. Marcius Figulus</i> Cassiod. Cic. Nat. D. II. 4. Div. II. 35. Val. Max. I. 1, 3. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 74.	In the Capitoline Marbles it is recorded of these consuls: <i>Vitio facti abdicarunt. In eorum loc. facti sunt P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.</i> Confirmed by Cicero Nat. D. II. 4.— <i>senatus ut abdicarent consules: Abdicaverunt.</i> Idem Div. II. 35. <i>Ti. Gracchi literis Scipio et Figulus, quod tum augures judicassent eos vitio creatos esse, magistratu se abdicaverunt.</i> Val. Max. I. 1, 3. <i>C. Figulus e Gallia Scipio Nasica e Corsica Romam redierunt et se consulatu abdicaverunt.</i>
161.	593. <i>M. Valerius Messalla C. Fannius Strabo</i> Fast. Capitol. Cassiod. Gell. II. 24. XV. 11. Tituli <i>Phormionis et</i>	Gellius XV. 11. <i>C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala coss. senatusconsultum de philosophis et de rhetoribus Latinis factum est.</i> “ <i>M. Pomponius prætor senatum consuluit, quod verba facta sunt de philosophis et de rhetoribus; de ea re ita censuerunt: uti M. Pomponius prætor animadverteret, curaretque uti ei e republica fideque</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Dolabella ædilibus curulibus. Non est peracta. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii tibiis paribus. Tota Græca Apollodori est. Acta primo sine prologo. Data secundo Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Relata est Lucio Æmilio Paulo ludis funebribus. Non est placita, tertio relata Q. Fulvio L. Marcio ædilibus curulibus. Egit L. Ambivius Turpio. Placuit. Donati præfatio: Acta l. M. Sex. Julio C. Rabirio ædil. cur. Egitque L. Ambivius. Modulatus est eam Flaccus Claudius t. par. Tota Græca est, factaque et edita quinto loco Cn. Octavio T. Manlio coss. Idem Ibid. Hæc fabula Apollodori esse dicitur Græca. Nam et ipsa et Phormio ab eodem dicuntur esse translata; quum reliquæ quatuor sint Menandri.</i></p>
	<p><i>Terentii Heautontimorumenos: Acta ludis Megalensibus, L. Cornelio Lentulo L. Valerio Flacco ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudii. Græca est Menandri. Acta primum tibiis imparibus deinde duabus dextris. Acta tertio M. Juventio M. Sempronio coss. Titulus fabulæ.</i></p>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox on the 30th of <i>Mesorë</i> in the seventeenth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period: Ptol. <i>μεγ. συνταξ.</i> III. p. 60. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.</p> <p>The first <i>Calippic</i> period of seventy-six years began Ol. 112. 3. B. C. 330: see part II. p. 340. consequently the second began Ol. 131. 3. B. C. 254; and the third, within which the observations of <i>Hipparchus</i> were made, began Ol. 150. 3. B. C. 178. The thirtieth of <i>Mesorë</i> in the seventeenth year = the 360th day of N. E. 586 corresponded to Sept. 27. B. C. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Terentii Eunuchus: Acta ludis Megalensibus L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merula ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Attilius Prænестinus tibiis duabus dextris. Græca Menandri. Acta II. modos fecit Flaccus Claudii,</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Eunuchi</i> Terent. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 1. Μεσάλα καὶ Κάβωνος Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>C. Fannii consulis XI. annis ante tertium Punicum bellum</i> Plin. H. N. X. 50.</p>	<p>"<i>sua videretur, uti Romæ ne essent.</i>" Suetonius de clar. Rhet. c. 1. <i>Rhetorica apud nos—sero recepta est:—quam constat nonnunquam etiam prohibitam exerceri. Quod ne cui dubium sit, vetus senatusconsultum, item censorium edictum subjiciam:</i> "<i>C. Fannio Strabone M. Valerio Messala consulibus M. Pomponius prætor senatum consului</i>" &amp;c. For the edict of the censors conf. a. 92.</p>
160.	<p>Ol. 155. U. C. Varr. 594. <i>L. Anicius Gallus M. Cornelius Cethegus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cass. Chron. Alex. <i>Titulus Adelporum</i> Terent.</p> <p>De <i>Cethego</i> Liv. Epit. 46.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Æmilius Paulus</i>; Tit. Terentii <i>Adelph.</i> see col. 4. conf. an. 167. 3. Epit. Liv. 46. In his second consulship B. C. 168, <i>Æmilius</i> was <i>major sexaginta annis</i> Liv. XLIV. 41. περὶ ἑξήκοντα γεγονώς ἔτη Plutarch. <i>Æmil.</i> c. 10. περὶ ἑξήκοντα ἔτη Diod. fragm. tom. IX. p. 419.</p>
159.	<p>595. <i>Cn. Cornelius Dolabella M. Fulvius Nobilior</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Sueton. in Vita Terentii. Chron. Alex.</p>	



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>M. Valerio C. Fannio</i> <i>coss.</i> Titulus fabulæ. Donatus in præfatione: <i>Acta est tanto successu ac plausu atque suffragio, ut rursus esset vendita et ageretur iterum pro nova: proque ea pretium quod nulli ante ipsam fabulam contigit octo millibus sestertiū numerarent poëtæ.</i> Sueton. in Vita Ter. <i>Eunuchus quidem bis die acta est, meruitque pretium quantum nulla antea cujusquam comædia; id est, octo millia nummū. propterea summa quoque titulo adscribitur [ubi hodie deest.].</i></p> <p><i>Terentii Phormio: Acta ludis Romanis [XVI—XIII. Kal. Octob. conf. Drakenborch. ad Livium XLV. 1, 6.] L. Postumio Albino L. Cornelio Merulā ædilibus curulibus. Egere L. Ambivius Turpio L. Atilius Prænестinus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudi tibiis imparibus. Tota Græca Apollodoru Epidicaζomenos facta est. IIII. C. Fannio M. Valerio coss. Tit. fabulæ.</i></p>
<p><i>Satyrus</i> the Peripatetic wrote βίους τῶν φιλοσόφων before the time of <i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, by whom he was abridged: Laërt. VIII. 40. Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ τῶν Σατύρου βίῳ ἐπιτομῇ. Idem IX. 26. Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ Σατύρου ἐπιτομῇ. <i>Satyrus</i> was the companion of <i>Aristarchus</i>, who flourished under the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>: conf. a. 156. Photius Cod. 190. p. 488. Σάτυρος ὁ Ἀριστάρχου γνώριμος ζῆτα ἐκαλεῖτο διὰ τὸ ζητητικόν. We must here interpret γνώριμος “companion,” not “disciple;” because <i>Heraclides</i>, whom <i>Satyrus</i> preceded, is also placed in the reign of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i>: conf. a. 205. For <i>Satyrus</i> see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 119. For <i>Heraclides</i>, Ibid. N<sup>o</sup>. 132.</p>	<p><i>Terentii Adelphi: Acta ludis funebribus Æmili Pauli, quos fecere Q. Fabius Maximus P. Cornelius Africanus. Egere L. Atilius Prænестinus, Minucius Prothimus. Modos fecit Flaccus Claudi tibiis Sarranis. Facta e Græca Menandru L. Anicio M. Cornelio coss. Titulus fabulæ.</i> Sueton. in Vit. Terent. <i>Adelphorum principium Varro etiam præfert principio Menandri.</i> The passage in the prologue:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">—quum illis placet Qui vobis universis et populo placent, Quorum opera in bello, &amp;c.</p> <p>is thus explained by an ancient critic apud Sueton. l. c. <i>Santra Terentium existimat, si modo in scribendo adjutoribus indiguerit, non tam Scipione et Lælio uti potuisse, qui tunc adolescentuli fuere, quam C. Sulpitio Gallo, homine docto, qui consularibus ludis initium fecerit fabularum dandarum; vel Q. Fabio Labcone et M. Popilio, consulari utroque et poëta. Ideo ipsum non juvenes designasse qui se adjuvisse dicerentur, sed viros quorum operam et in bello et in otio et in negotio populus sit expertus.</i> The younger <i>Africanus</i> was now only twenty-five years of age: conf. a. 167. 3. But <i>Lælius</i> might be older: and the testimonies to <i>Lælius</i> are so strong that we cannot easily reject them.</p>
<p><i>Crates</i> is at Rome about this time: Sueton. de illust. Gramm. c. 2. <i>Primus, quantum opinamur, studium grammaticæ in urbem intulit Crates Mallotes Aristarchi æqualis; qui missus ad senatum ab Attalo rege inter secundum ac tertium</i></p>	<p><i>Death of Terence: Sueton. in Vita: Post editas comædias nondum quintum atque trigesimum egressus annum—egressus urbem est, nec amplius rediit. De morte ejus Volcatius tradit,</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
158.	596. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus C. Popillius Lænas II.</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6. <i>Λεπίδου καὶ Λεγάτου</i> Chron. Alex.	..... <i>Nobilior pro cos. d. .... bus Veleatibus a. DXCV.</i> [596 Varr.] <i>XII. K. Sept.</i> Fast. Capitolin.
157.	597. <i>Sex. Julius Cæsar L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>septem annis ante bellum Punicum tertium</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. <i>De Julio</i> Polyb. XXXII. 20.	<i>Ariarathes</i> comes to Rome: Polyb. XXXII. 20. ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης παρεγένετο εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔτι θερείας οὔσης [the summer of B. C. 158]. τότε δὲ, παρειληφότων τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν περὶ τὸν Σέξτον Ἰούλιον [March B. C. 157], ἐγίγνετο περὶ τὰς κατ' ἰδίαν ἐντεύξεις.—παρῆσαν δὲ καὶ παρὰ Δημητρίου πρέσβεις.—ἀπεστάλκει δὲ καὶ Ὀροφέρνης πρεσβευτὰς κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 47. <i>Ariarathes Cappadociae rex, consilio Demetrii regis Syriae et viribus pulsus regno, a senatu restitutus est. Attalus II.</i> king of Pergamus assisted in his restoration: see Appendix <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> N <sup>o</sup> . 5. Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 440. notices τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀπόπλουν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα κάθοδον τοῦ Ἀριαράθου. For the restoration of <i>Ariarathes</i> , and his reign, at first jointly with <i>Holophernes</i> , and afterwards alone, see Appendix <i>Kings of Cappadocia</i> N <sup>o</sup> . 8.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>bellum Punicum, sub ipsam Ennii mortem, quum in regione Palatii prolapsus in cloacæ foramen crus fregisset, per omne legationis simul et valetudinis tempus plurimas ἀκροάσεις subinde fecit, assidueque disseruit.</i> Suetonius is not quite accurate. Ennius died B. C. 169: conf. a. 169. 4. <i>Attalus</i> began to reign B. C. 159: conf. Append. c. 6. N<sup>o</sup>. 5. If, therefore, <i>Crates</i> was sent by <i>Attalus</i>, he was sent ten years after the death of <i>Ennius</i>. If his mission was before the present year, <i>Attalus</i> has been named for <i>Eumenes</i>. The later date, however, for <i>Crates</i> B. C. 159 is the most probable, because his disciple <i>Alexander Polyhistor</i> was at Rome in the time of <i>Sulla</i>: conf. a. 83. Suidas agrees in the time at which <i>Crates</i> lived: Κράτης Τιμοκράτους Μαλλώτης, φιλόσοφος στωϊκός· ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρικὸς καὶ κριτικὸς [Κράτης ὁ κριτικὸς Athen. XI. p. 490. e.]—σύγχρονος Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. He taught <i>Panætius</i>: Strabo XIV. p. 676. Μαλλός—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν Κράτης ὁ γραμματικὸς· οὗ φησὶ γενέσθαι μαθητὴς Παναίτιος. <i>Crates</i> and his patron <i>Attalus</i> are mentioned by Plutarch. Mor. p. 1095. D.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the twentieth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period: on the first day τῶν ἐπαγομένων: the three hundred and sixty-first day of N. E. 589.=September 27. B. C. 159. conf. a. 162. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.</p>	<p><i>Sed ut Afer sex populo dedit comédias, Iter hinc in Asiam fecit: navem cum semel Conscendit, visus nunquam est, sic vita vacat.</i></p> <p><i>Q. Cosconius redeuntem e Græcia periisse in mari dicit cum CVIII fabulis conversis e Menandro. Cæteri mortuum esse in Arcadiæ Stymphalo sive Leucadia tradunt, Cn. Cornelio Dolabella M. Fulvio Nobiliore coss.</i> Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of <i>Terence</i> one year lower: <i>Olymp.</i> 155. 3. <i>Publius Terentius Carthaginiensis comædiarum scriptor ob ingenium et formam libertate donatus in Arcadia moritur; qui primam Andriam, antequam ædilibus venderet, Cæcilio multum se miranti legit.</i></p>
<p><i>Aristarchus</i> is placed here by Eusebius: <i>Olymp.</i> 155. 3. <i>Aristarchus grammaticus innotescibat.</i> Suidas and Chron. Alex. place him in Ol. 156. conf. a. 156.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed again the autumnal equinox in the twenty-first year of the third <i>Calippic</i> period: =Sept. 27. B. C. 158. conf. a. 159.</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
156.	<p>Ol. 156. U.C. Varr. 598. <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus</i> C. <i>Marcus Fingulus</i> II. Cassiod. Cic. Brut. c. 20. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 75. Δεντούλου καὶ Πιγούλου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 47. <i>C. Marcius consul adversus Dalmatas parum prosperè primum, postea feliciter pugnavit.</i> For Marcius in Illyncum see Polyb. XXXII. 24.</p>
155.	<p>599. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica</i> II. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> II. Cassiod. Cic. Acad. IV. 45. Fast. Capitolin. Νασίκου καὶ Μαρκέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Nasica et Marcellus</i> II. Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 47. <i>Eandem gentem (Dalmatas) Cornelius Nasica consul domuit.</i>  ..... <i>us Marcellus</i> II. cos. II. de ..... <i>us et .... an. DXCVIII.</i>  [599 Varr.] ... Fast. Capitolin.  The Athenians, who, after the war with <i>Perseus</i>, had plundered the Oropians, and had been fined 500 talents, obtain a remission of their fine: Cic. Acad. IV. 45. <i>Legi apud Clitomachum, cum Carneades et Stoicus Diogenes ad senatum in Capitolio starent, A. Albinum, qui tum P. Scipione et M. Marcello coss. prætor esset, eum qui cum avo tuo, Luculle, consul fuit</i> [conf. a. 151. 1.], <i>doctum sane hominem, ut indicat ipsius historia scripta Græce</i> [conf. a. 151. 4.], <i>jocantem dixisse Carneadi &amp;c.</i> Gellius VII. 14, 8. <i>Tribus philosophis, quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum populumque Romanum legaverant, impetratum uti mulctam remitterent quam fecerant iis propter Oropi vacationem. Ea mulcta fuerat talentum fere quingentum. Erant isti philosophi Carneades ex Academia, Diogenes Stoicus, Critolaus Peripateticus.</i> Cf. Gell. XVII. 21, 48. Macrob. Saturn. I. 5. Cic. de Orat. II. 37. Ep. Att. XII. 23. Tusc. IV. 3. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. Ælian. V. H. III. 17. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 22. ἤδη δὲ αὐτοῦ γέροντος [<i>Cato</i>] γεγονότος πρέσβεις Ἀθηνῆθεν ἤλθον εἰς Ῥώμην, οἱ περὶ Καρνεάδην τὸν Ἀκαδημαϊκὸν καὶ Διογένη τὸν Στωϊκὸν φιλόσοφον, καταδίκην τινὰ παραιτησόμενοι τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν ἐρήμην ὥφλον, Ὠρωπίων μὲν διωξάντων Σικυωνίων δὲ καταψηφισαμένων, τίμημα πεντακοσίων ταλάντων ἔχουσιν. See for the facts Pausanias VII. 11.  An embassy is sent to Rome in behalf of the Achæan exiles: Polyb.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Aristarchus* flourished: *Suidas*: Ἀρίσταρχος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς θέσει τῇ δὲ φύσει Σαμοθράξ, πατὴρ Ἀριστάρχου· γέγονε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ργς' Ὀλυμπιάδα, ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος· οὗ καὶ τὸν υἱὸν ἐπαίδευσεν. λέγεται δὲ γράψαι ὑπὲρ ὧ βιβλία ὑπομνημάτων μόνων. μαθητὴς δὲ γέγονεν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ [conf. a. 275], καὶ Κράττη τῷ γραμματικῷ Περγᾶ μὲν πλείστα διημιλλήσατο ἐν Περγᾷ. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ γραμματικοὶ περὶ τοὺς μ' ἐγένοντο. τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐν Κύπρῳ ἑαυτὸν ὑπεξαγαγὼν ἐνδεία τροφῆς, νόσω τῇ ὕδρωπι ληθθεῖς· ἔτη δὲ αὐτοῦ τῆς ζωῆς οβ'. See Append. c. 12. No. 127. Chron. Alex. p. 256. Olymp. 155. 2. Πτολεμ. Φιλομητ. κγ'. ὑπ. Νασικοῦ καὶ Μαρκέλλου. Ἀρίσταρχος γραμματικὸς ἠκμαζεν. This date, when rectified (see Introd. p. vi.), agrees with *Suidas*: these were consuls B. C. 155. Ol. 156. 2. in the twenty-sixth year of *Philometor*.

The successor of *Aristarchus* was *Ammonius*: Schol. Hom. Il. X. 397. εἴ τι χρὴ πιστεύειν Ἀμμωνίῳ τῷ διαδεξαμένῳ τὴν σχολὴν, ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ μὴ γεγόναι πλείονας ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου διορθώσεως [of the Iliad] τοῦτο φάσκοντι.—ταῦτα ὁ Δίδυμος. *Suidas*: Ἀμμώνιος Ἀμμωνίου Ἀλεξανδρεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου [sc. *Alexand. Polyhist.*] γνώριμος, ὃς καὶ διεδέξατο τὴν σχολὴν Ἀριστάρχου, πρὸ τοῦ μοναρχῆσαι τὸν Αὐγουστον. Hence Ἀμμώνιος ὁ Ἀριστάρχιος Schol. Hom. Il. X. 398.

*Diogenes*, *Critolaüs*, and *Carnades*, are ambassadors to Rome: see col. 2.

*Diogenes Babylonius* (Στωϊκὸς, γένος Σελευκεὺς, καλούμενος δὲ Βαβυλώνιος διὰ τὴν γειτονίαν Laërt. VI. 81. conf. Strab. XVI. p. 744.) studied under *Chrysippus*, and taught *Antipater*: Cic. Div. I. 3. *Acerrimo vir ingenio Chrysippus, qui totam de divinatione duobus libris explicavit sententiam, —quem subsequens unum librum Babylonius Diogenes edidit, ejus auditor: duo Antipater.* Idem de Offic. III. 12. *In hujusmodi causis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoi- co, aliud Antipatro discipulo ejus, homini acutissimo.* He lived to eighty-eight years of age: Lucian Macrob. c. 20. Διογένης ὁ Σελευκεὺς ἀπὸ Τίγριος, Στωϊκὸς φιλόσοφος, ὅκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. That he lived to old age is attested by Cato apud Cic. Senect. c. 7. referring to the embassy of this year. *Diogenes* was heard by *Lælius* (who was consul in B. C. 140): Cic. Fin. II. 8. *Ille qui Diogenem Stoicum adolens, post autem Panætium audierat, Lælius.* Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλώνιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ εὐγενείας is quoted Athen. IV. p. 168. e. Διογένης ὁ Βαβυλ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν νόμων Athen. XII. p. 526. d. He

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		XXXIII. 1. παρεγένοντο παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὲρ τῶν κατεχομένων.—ὧν ποιησαμένων λόγους ἐν τῇ συγκλήτῃ καὶ τοῦ διαβουλίου προτεθέντος, παρ' ὀλίγον ἦλθον ἀπολῦσαι τοὺς κατηγνιαμένους οἱ τοῦ συνεδρίου. τὴν δὲ αἰτίαν ἔσχε τοῦ μὴ συντελεσθῆναι τὴν ἀπόλυσιν Αὐλὸς Ποστούμιος στρατηγὸς ὧν ἐξαπέλεκτος [sc. in B. C. 155], καὶ βραβεύων τὸ διαβούλιον. while it was still winter: ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα Polyb. Ibid. Therefore in the beginning of B. C. 155, soon after the Ides of March, when the prætorship of <i>Albinus</i> commenced. Another embassy is sent upon the return of these ambassadors: Polyb. XXXIII. 2. 13.
154.	600. Q. <i>Opimius</i> L. <i>Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 76. Fast. Capitolin. De <i>Albino</i> Val. Max. VI. 3, 8. L. <i>Postumius Albin.</i> in m. m. c. in c. l. f. c. M' <i>Acilius Glabrio</i> Fast. Capitol. conf. Obseq. c. 76.	<i>Opimius</i> is sent against the <i>Oxybii</i> : Polyb. XXXIII. 5. ἐξέπεμφεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον. Ibid. c. 7. ἡ σύγκλητος πυθομένη τὰ γεγονότα παραχρῆμα τὸν ἕνα τῶν ὑπάτων Κόιντον Ὀπίμιον ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως, πολεμήσοντα τοῖς Ὀξυβίοις καὶ Δεκίταις. His success is described by Polybius XXXIII. 8. conf. Liv. Epit. 47.
153.	601. Q. <i>Fulvius Nobilior</i> T. <i>Annius Luscus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Brut. c. 20. Νόβιλιόρου καὶ Λαύσου Chron. Alex. <i>Nobiliore et Fusio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Cassiodorus: <i>Hi primi consules Kalendis Januariis magistratum inierunt, propter subitum Celtiberiæ bellum.</i> Livii Epit. 47 (loco mutilo). <i>Mutandi comitia caussa fuit quod Hispani rebellabant.</i> The Celtiberian war is conducted unsuccessfully by <i>Nobilior</i> : Appian. Iber. c. 44—47.
152.	Ol. 157. U. C. Varr. 602. M. <i>Claudius Marcellus</i> III. L. <i>Valerius Flaccus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 77. Fast. Capit. Μαρκελλίου τὸ δ' καὶ Φλάκκου Chron. Al. <i>Marcello II. et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris. L. <i>Valerius</i> in m. m. c. Fast. Capit. De <i>Marcello</i> Liv. Ep. 48. Eutrop. IV. 9. Appian. Ib. 48. Cic. in Pison. 19.	<i>Marcellus</i> has the conduct of the war in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 48. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Νωβελίωνι μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἀφικνεῖται διάδοχος Κλαύδιος Μάρκελλος. Polyb. XXXV. 2. οἱ Κελτίβηρες ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Μάρκον Κλαύδιον τὸν στρατηγὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐξαπέστειλαν τὰς πρεσβείας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. οὗτοι μὲν τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἤγον καταδοκούτες τὴν ἀπόστασιν τῆς συγκλήτου· Μάρκος δὲ, στρατεύσας εἰς τοὺς Λυσιτανούς καὶ τὴν Νερκόβρικα πόλιν κατὰ κράτος ἐλὼν, ἐν Κορδυβᾷ τὴν παραχειμασίαν ἐποιεῖτο. The winter of B. C. 152.



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>seems to be quoted on the Stoical philosophy by Stob. Ecl. Phys. II. 7. p. 114. Heeren. The immediate predecessor of <i>Diogenes</i> was <i>Zeno Tarsensis</i>: conf. a. 207. <i>Critolaüs</i> had now presided many years in his school, and was probably in advanced age, since his predecessor <i>Aristo</i> began to teach seventy-one years before this date: conf. a. 226. For <i>Carneades</i> conf. ann. 213. 129.</p>	
<p><i>Callistratus</i> the disciple of <i>Aristophanes</i> was contemporary with <i>Aristarchus</i>: Athen. I. p. 21. c. Καλλίστρατος ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος Ἀρίσταρχον ἐν συγ-γράμματι κακῶς εἰρήκεν ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ εὐρύθμως ἀμπέχε-σθαι. And <i>Moschus</i>: Suidas: Μόσχος Συρακού-σιος, γραμματικὸς, Ἀριστάρχου γνῶριμος· οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ δεύτερος ποιητὴς μετὰ Θεόκριτον τὸν τῶν Βουκολικῶν δραμάτων ποιητήν. For <i>Callistratus</i> see Appendix c. 12. N°. 128.</p>	<p><i>Pacuvius</i> flourished: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 156. 3. <i>Pacuvius Brundisinus</i> tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur: vixitque Romæ quoad picturam exercuit ac fabulas vendidit. Deinde Tarentum transgressus, prope nonagenarius diem obiit. He was fifty years older than <i>Attius</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 64. <i>Attius</i> iisdem ædilibus ait se et <i>Pacuvium</i> docuisse fabulam, cum ille octoginta ipse triginta annos natus esset. Hence <i>Gellius</i> XVII. 21, 49. <i>Pacuvio</i> jam sene <i>Attius</i>. As <i>Attius</i> was born B. C. 170, conf. an. 139. the birth of <i>Pacuvius</i> may be placed at B. C. 219, fifty years current before the birth of <i>Attius</i>; which will fix their exhibition, iisdem ædilibus, to B. C. 140. <i>Pacuvius</i> is now therefore about sixty-five years of age. He was the nephew of <i>Ennius</i>: Plin. H. N. XXXV. 4. Celebrata est—<i>Pacuvii</i> poetæ pictura. <i>Ennii</i> sorore genitus hic fuit, clarioremque eam artem Romæ fecit gloria scentæ. <i>Attius</i> is mentioned by Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 5.</p>
	<p><i>Cato causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit</i>, four years before the trial of <i>Galba</i>: conf. a. 149. According to <i>Livy</i>, <i>Plutarch</i>, and <i>Val. Max.</i> he was now in his eighty-sixth year; but according to the juster computation of <i>Cicero</i> he would be eighty-one: conf. ann. 234. 217. 149.</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
151.	<p>603. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Oros. IV. 21. Cassiod. Polyb. XXXV. 3. Liv. Ep. 48. Cic. Acad. IV. 45. Brut. c. 21. Gell. XI. 8. Macrob. Sat. Procem. lib. I. Chron. Alex.</p> <p>De <i>Lucullo</i> Appian. Iber. c. 49. Val. Max. II. 10, 4. V. 2, 4. external.</p>	<p>The Celtiberian war is unpopular at Rome: Polyb. XXXV. 3. 4. ἤδη ἔτυχον ὑπατοὶ καθεστάμενοι καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς παρειληφότες Αὔλος Ποστούμιος καὶ Λεύκιος Λικίνιος Λεύκολλος· ἔπειτα περὶ τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίνοντο φιλοτιμῶς—ἔσθω δὲ φιλοτιμότερον ἢ σύγκλητος διέκειτο πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον τοσούτω σφίσι τὰ πράγματα ἀπέβαινε παραδοξότερα. τοῦ μὲν γὰρ Κοίντου [Q. Fulvius Nobilior] τοῦ τὸν πρότερον ἐνιαυτὸν στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ [the year before Marcellus] καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατευσαμένων ἡγγελεκτόων εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην—τὴν ἀνδρείαν τῶν Κελτιβήρων, τοῦ δὲ Μαρκέλλου προφανῶς ἀποδειλιῶντος τὸν πόλεμον, ἐνέπεσέ τις πτοία τοῖς νέοις παράλογος.—τέλος δὲ καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν ἀμηχαναῖς ὄντων,—Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος Ἀφρικανὸς, νεὸς μὲν ὢν [æt. 34. conf. a. 167. 3.] δοκῶν δὲ σύμβουλος γεγενῆσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν εἴτε χιλιάρχον εἴτε πρεσβευτὴν πέμπειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν μετὰ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐξεῖναι. Liv. Ep. 48. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus A. Postumius Albinus</i> consules, quum delectum severe agerent,—a tribunis plebis—in carcerem conjecti sunt. Quum—ne ii quidem invenirentur qui aut tribunatum exciperent aut legati ire vellent, P. Cornelius Æmilianus processit, et excepturum se militiæ genus quodcunque imperatum esset professus est.—<i>L. Lucullus</i> consul, qui M. Claudio Marcello successerat,—Vaccæos et Cantabros et alias adhuc incognitas nationes in Hispania subegit. Appian Iber. c. 51—55. notices the cruelty, avarice, and perfidy of <i>Lucullus</i> in his war with a Celtiberian tribe, which he conducted ill. <i>Galba</i> the prætor is defeated by the Lusitanians: Liv. Ep. 48. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba prætor male adversus Lusitanos pugnavit</i>. Oros. IV. 21. <i>Ser. Galba prætor a Lusitanis magno prælio victus est</i>. He wintered in Lusitania at the same time that <i>Lucullus</i> wintered in Turdetania: Appian. Iber. c. 58. Σερούσιος Γάλβας ὁ Ἀτιλίου διάδοχος—μετὰ τῶν ἀμρ' αὐτὸν ἰππέων κατέφυγεν ἐς Καρμένην πόλιν· ἐνθα τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἀνελάμβανε, καὶ συμμαχικούς ἀθροίσας ἐς δισμυρίους διήλθεν ἐς Κουνέους καὶ παρεχίμαζεν ἐν Κονιστόργει. Λεύκολλος δὲ, ὁ τοῖς Οὐακκαίοις ἀνευ ψηφίσματος πολεμῆσας, ἐν Τυρδιτανίᾳ τότε χειμάζων, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Return of the Achæan exiles: Pausan. VII. 10. ἑπτακαίδεκάτῳ δὲ ὕστερον ἔτει [conf. a. 167] τριακοσίους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσονας, οἱ μόνοι περὶ Ἰταλίαν Ἀχαιῶν ἔτι ἐλείποντο, ἀφίσσιν. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀχαιῶν φυγάντων ἐντευχθεῖς διὰ Πολύβιον ὑπὸ Σκιπίωνος—ἀναστὰς ὁ Κάτων, ὥσπερ οὐκ ἔχοντες, εἶπεν, ὁ πράττωμεν, κ. τ. λ. Polyb. III. 5. ἀποκατέστησαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Περσικοῦ πολέμου κατατιθεέντας, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς ἐπενεχθείσης αὐτοῖς διαβολῆς.</p>
150.	<p>604. <i>T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Acilius Balbus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Cic. Senect. c. 5. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Plin. H. N. VII. 36.</p>	<p><i>Galba</i>, after his winter quarters [conf. a. 151], treacherously destroys the Lusitanians: Appian. Iber. c. 59. 60. Orosius IV. 21. <i>In Hispania Ser. Galba prætor Lusitanos citra Tagum flumen habitantes, cum voluntarios in deditionem recepisset, per scelus interfecit; simulans enim de commodis eorum se acturum fore, circumpositis militibus cunctos inermes incautosque prostravit</i>. Conf. Val. Max. IX. 6, 2. Among the few who escaped was <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 60. ὀλίγοι δ' αὐτῶν διέφυγον· ὢν ἦν Οὐρίαθρος, ὃς μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἡγήσατο Λυσιτανῶν, καὶ ἔκτεινε πολλοὺς Ῥωμαίων, καὶ ἔργα μέγιστα ἐπεδείξατο. Conf. c. 61. For these acts <i>Galba</i> was prosecuted: Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2. <i>A Libone trib. plebis</i> [i. e. <i>L. Scribonio Libone</i>: cf. Liv. Ep. 49. Cic. de Or. I. 53. II. 65.] <i>Ser. Galba pro rostris vehementer increparetur, quod Lusitanorum magnam manum, interposita fide, prætor in Hispania interemisset</i>,</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> returns with the other Achæan exiles into Greece : conf. an. 151. 2. 149. 3.</p>	<p><i>Albinus</i> the consul was a writer of history : Gellius XI. 8. <i>Juste venusteque admodum reprehendisse dicitur A. Albinum M. Cato. Albinus qui cum L. Lucullo consul fuit</i> [see col. 1.] <i>res Romanas oratione Græca scriptitavit. In ejus historiæ principio scriptum est ad hanc sententiam : Neminem succensere sibi convenire &amp;c.</i> Conf. Macrob. Saturn. Proëm. lib. I. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 12. Cicero Brut. c. 21. <i>A. Albinus, is qui Græce scripsit historiam, qui consul cum Lucullo fuit, et litteratus et disertus fuit.</i> That <i>Albinus</i> also wrote in Latin appears from Macrob. II. 16. <i>Postumius Albinus Annali primo de Bruto : "Ea causa sese stultum brutumque faciebat : "grossulos ex melle edebat."</i> For his prætorship conf. a. 155. 2.</p>
	<p><i>Cato</i> æt. 84. according to Cicero Senect. c. 5. <i>Hi consules T. Flamininus et M' Acilius. c. 10. quartum annum ago et octogesimum.</i> He brought down his <i>Origines</i> to this period : Nepos Vit. Caton. c. 3. <i>Senex scribere historias instituit, quarum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas regum pop. Rom. Secundus et tertius, unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica ; ob quam rem omnes ORIGINES videtur appellasse. In quarto autem bellum Pænicum primum ; in quinto secundum. Atque hæc omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. Reliquaque bella pari modo persecutus est usque ad præturam Ser. Galbæ qui diripuit Lusitanos</i></p>



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>actionique tribunicia</i> M. Cato, <i>ultima senectutis, oratione sua, quam in Origines retulit</i> [conf. Gell. XIII. 24, 15. Cic. Brut. c. 23. de Or. I. 53.], <i>subscriberet</i>. Conf. a. 149. 4. Galba was acquitted: Cic. pro Muren. c. 28. Brut. c. 23. Val. Max. I. c. Quintil. Inst. II. 15, 8.</p> <p><i>Menalcidas</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 11, 3. Μεναλκίδα Λακεδαιμονίῳ μὲν γένος στρατηγούντι δὲ ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν. The year of <i>Menalcidas</i> is determined by the stations of his successors. The Athenians through <i>Menalcidas</i> are in difficulties again with respect to Oropus: Pausan. VII. 11. Σικυώνιοι μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἀφικομένους ἐς καιρὸν τῆς κρίσεως Ἀθηναίοις ζημίαν πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἐπιβάλλουσι. Ῥωμαίων δὲ ἡ βουλή δεηθεῖσιν Ἀθηναίοις ἀφίησι [conf. a. 155] πλὴν ταλάντων ἑκατὸν τὴν ἄλλην ζημίαν.— χρόνος τε δὴ οὐ πολλὸς ὁ μεταξὺ ἦνυστο, καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν ἀδικουσιν ἄνδρες Ὠρωπίους.—ἐνταῦθα οἱ Ὠρωπίοι Μεναλκίδα—στρατηγούντι ἐν τῷ τότε Ἀχαιῶν ὑπισχνούνται δέκα ταλάντων ὅσιν ἦν σφισιν ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀχαιοὺς ἄγῃ.</p>
149.	<p>605. L. Marcius Censorinus M. Manilius Casiod. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Brut. c. 15. 27. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Liv. Ep. 49. Appian. Punic. c. 75. Flor. II. 15. Eutrop. IV. 10. Zonar. IX. p. 463. A. Vell. I. 13. Oros. IV. 22. Chron. Alex. post Romam conditam anno DCV Censorin. c. 17. De Manilio Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 52. Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447. Plin. H. N. XXII. 6.</p>	<p>First year of the third Punic war: Appian. Punic. c. 75. στρατηγὸς τοὺς ὑπάτους αὐτίκα ἐξέπεμπον, ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ πεζοῦ Μάνιον Μανίλιον ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ στόλου Λεύκιον Μάρκιον Κηνησάρκινον· οἷς ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λείλεκτο μὴ ἀνασχεῖν τοῦ πολέμου πρὶν Καρχηδόνα κατασκάψαι. Conf. Liv. Ep. 49. Qui ubi in Africam transierunt, acceptis quos imperaverant ecc obsidibus [Appian. Pun. c. 76. 77. Polyb. XXXVI. 2. 3. Diod. tom. X. p. 51.] et armis omnibusque instrumentis bellicis [Appian. c. 80. Polyb. XXXVI. 4. Diod. tom. X. p. 52.],—tunc quum ex auctoritate Patrum juberent ut in alium locum, dum a mari decem millia passuum—remotum oppidum facerent [conf. Appian. c. 81—90. Diod. p. 53.], indignitate rei ad bellandum Carthaginienses compulerunt. Obsideri obpugnarique cæpta est Carthago ab L. Marcio M. Manilio coss. Conf. Strab. XVII. p. 833. According to Strabo Ibid. Carthage contained at this time 700,000 inhabitants: ὅτε γὰρ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν—πόλεις μὲν εἶχον τριακοσίας ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ ἀνθρώπων δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ἐβδομήκοντα. The operations to the close of this year are described by Appian c. 97—109. Compare Liv. Ep. 49.</p> <p>The first law at Rome against bribery at elections: Cic. Brut. c. 27. L. Piso trib. plebis legem primus de pecuniis repetundis Censorino et Manilio coss. tulit. Idem de Offic. II. 21. Nondum centum et decem anni sunt [in B. C. 44] cum de pecuniis repetundis a L. Pisone lata est lex, nulla antea cum fuisset. Idem II. in Verr. III. 84. L. Piso ille Frugi, qui legem de repetundis primus tulit. For <i>Piso</i> see col. 4.</p> <p>Death of <i>Masinissa</i> æt. 90: Lucian. Macrob. c. 17. æt. 97: Eutrop. IV. 11. major nonaginta annis Liv. Ep. 50. His 92nd year is mentioned in Liv. Epit. 48. ἐνενήκοντα ἔτων—ὃς ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη πλείω τῶν 9 [B. C. 210—149] Polyb. XXXVII. 3. Conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 791. F. Appian. Punic. c. 106. Diod. tom. X. p. 66. <i>Masinissa</i> would therefore have been born B. C. 239. and yet in the present text of Livy XXIV. 49. he is called <i>septem et decem annos natus</i> in B. C. 213: a difference of nine years in the two accounts. We may therefore substitute in that passage <i>XXVII</i> for <i>XVII</i>. conf. Duker. ad locum.</p> <p><i>Diaeus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 12, 1. ἐγγόνει Μεναλκίδα καὶ ἀρχῆς διάδοχος τῆς Ἀχαιῶν ὁ Δίαιος.</p> <p>A <i>Pseudo-Philippus</i> appears in Macedonia; <i>Andriscus quidam</i>: Liv. Ep. 49. Porphyrius apud Euseb. Chron. I. 38. p. 178. Post decimum nonum annum [nineteen years after the defeat of <i>Perscus</i>],</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>[conf. an. 151. 2. 150. 2.]. <i>Atque horum bellorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus res notavit. In iisdem exposuit quæ in Italia Hispanisque viderentur admiranda. In quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina.</i> For the acts of <i>Galba</i> in <i>Lusitania</i> see col. 2. For his prosecution see 149. 4. <i>Galba</i> destroyed the <i>Lusitanians</i> in the beginning of this year, after his prætorship was expired; since a winter intervened: <i>Appian. Iber. c. 58.</i> He was prosecuted in B. C. 149, a little before the death of <i>Cato</i>.</p>
<p><i>Polybius</i> is sent for by the consul <i>Manilius</i>: <i>Polyb. fragm. Vatican. p. 447.</i> προσπεσόντων εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον πραγμάτων τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς παρὰ τοῦ Μανιλίου διότι καλῶς ποιήσουσι Πόλυβιον τὸν Μεγαλοπολίτην ἐκπέμψοντες μετὰ σπουδῆς εἰς Λιβυβαῖον, ὡς χρεῖας οὔσης αὐτοῦ δημοσίων ἔνεκεν πραγμάτων, ἔδοξε τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ἐκπέμπειν ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑπάτου γεγραμμένοις [<i>Polybius</i> therefore had returned home with the other exiles in B. C. 151: conf. a.]. ἡμεῖς δὲ, νομίζοντες ἑαυτοῖς καθήκειν κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους τὸ πειθαρχεῖν Ῥωμαίοις, πάντα τὰλλα πάρεργα θέσθαι [1. θέμενοι] τῆς θερείας ἀρχομένης ἐξεπλεύσαμεν ἀφικόμενοι δ' εἰς Κερκύραν, καὶ καταλαβόντες αὐτῆς γράμματα παρὰ τῶν ὑπάτων προσπεπτωκότα τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, ἐν οἷς διέταξαν ὅτι τοὺς ὁμήρους ἤδη παραδεδώκασιν αὐτοῖς οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πάντες [i. πάντας] ἔτοιμοι δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς πειθαρχεῖν, νομίσαντες δὲ λελύσθαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ μηκέτι χρεῖαν ἡμῶν εἶναι μηδεμίαν ἀπεπλεύσαμεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Cic. Brut. c. 15. L. Marcio M' Manilio coss. mortuus est annis LXXXVIII</i> [leg. <i>LXXXVII</i>] <i>ipsis ante me consulem</i> [B. C. 63]. <i>Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 27.</i> ἐξεργάσασθαι λέγεται τὸν τρίτον καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ Κάτων ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίου πόλεμον. ἀρξαμένων δὲ πολεμῶν ἐτελεύτησεν. <i>Cic. Brut. c. 20. annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, cum quidem eo ipso anno contra Ser. Galbam ad populum summa contentione dixisset.</i> According to <i>Livy XXXIX. 40.</i> he was now ninety: <i>Sextum et octogesimum annum agens causam dixerit, ipse pro se oraverit, scripseritque; nonagesimo anno Ser. Galbam ad populi adduxerit iudicium.</i> with whom <i>Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 15.</i> agrees: λέγεται ὀλίγον ἀπολιπούσας τῶν πενήκοντα φυγεῖν δίκας, μίαν δὲ τελευταίαν ἐξ ἑτῆ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα γεγονώς.—<i>τεσσαρῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐνιαυτῶν διεληθόντων, Σερούτιου Γάλβα κατηγόρησεν ἐνενήκοντα γεγονώς ἑτῆ.</i> And <i>Valerius Maximus VIII. 7, 1. Cato sextum et octogesimum annum agens—ab inimici capitali crimine accusatus suam causam egit.—Quinetiam in ipso diutissime actæ vitæ fine disertissimi oratoris Galbæ accusationi defensionem suam pro Hispania opposuit.</i> But the computation of <i>Cicero</i> better agrees with the account of <i>Cato</i> himself: conf. a. 217. <i>Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1.</i> agrees with <i>Cicero</i> in the age of <i>Cato</i>: <i>Cato DCV. anno urbis nostræ obiit, LXXXV. suo.</i></p> <p><i>L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi</i>, the author of the law against bribery (see col. 2.), was also an historian: <i>Cic. Ep. ad Fam. IX. 22. Piso ille Frugi in Annalibus suis.</i> <i>Varro de L. L. V. p. 149. Piso in Annalibus scribit, Sabino bello, quod fuit Romulo et Tatío &amp;c. Idem Ibid. p. 165. Scribit in Annalibus Piso &amp;c. Piso</i> was consul B. C. 133, conf. a. 133. 1. and afterwards censor. Hence <i>Dionys. Ant. II. p. 317. Πείσω Λεύκιος ὁ τιμητι-</i></p>

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		<p><i>qui fuit Ol. 157. 3. Andriscus quidam Iepide se Persei filium dictitavit, adscito etiam Philippi nomine, unde et falsus Philippus vocatus est. Is ope Thracum fretus Macedoniæ dominatum occupavit tenuitque anno uno.</i> The same numbers are in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the Tables lib. II. p. 358 erroneously places <i>Andriscus</i> at Olymp. 158. 3.</p>
148.	<p>Ol. 158. U.C. Varr. 606. <i>Sp. Postumius Albinus Magnus L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 78. Ἀλβίνου τὸ β' καὶ Πίσωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Magno et Cæsoniano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>De Pisone</i> Appian. Punic. c. 110. Zonar. IX. p. 467. A. Diod. tom. X. p. 65.</p>	<p>Appianus Punic. c. 110. ἦκε δὲ Καλπούρνιος Πίσων ὁ ὕπατος ἅμα ἤρι, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Λεύκιος Μαγκίνος ἐπὶ τὴν ναυαρχίαν.—ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τὸ θέρος ὅλον ἐφειδρεύων οὐκ ἤνυσεν—καὶ ἀπρακτος ἐς Ἰτύκην ἐπανελθὼν ἐχέριμαζεν. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 65.</p> <p><i>Damocritus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 1. Δαμοκρίτου στρατηγεῖν—ἡρημένους· περὶ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ἀφίκετο ἐς Μακεδονίαν στρατιά τε Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἡγεμῶν ἐπ' αὐτῇ Μέτελλος. Livii Epit. 50. <i>Pseudo-Philippus in Macedonia, cæso cum exercitu P. Juventio prætoris</i> [conf. Oros. IV. 22.], a Q. Cæcilio victus captusque est, et recepta Macedonia. Conf. Eutrop. IV. 13. Zonar. IX. p. 466. Porphyrius apud Euseb. I. 38. p. 178. <i>Tum demum Romani spreto Macedones qui Philippo studuissent stipendarios eos fecerunt Olymp. 157. 4. Itaque post Alexandrum regni quidem Macedonici, usque ad tempus quo id tributo subiectum est,—ab Ol. 114. 2. ad Ol. 157. 4. numerantur omnino Olympiades XLIII cum duobus annis; summa autem annorum est 174 [B. C. 32½—14½].</i> According to these numbers (with which the Greek fragments agree) the year of <i>Andriscus</i> [conf. a. 149] terminated before midsummer B. C. 148. Obsequens c. 78. concurs: <i>Sp. Postumio L. Pisone</i> coss. <i>Pseudo-Philippus</i> devictus. It appears from Pausanias that the successes of <i>Metellus</i> were obtained partly in this and partly in the following year.</p>
147.	<p>607. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus C. Livius Drusus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 79. Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Emiliano et Bruto</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>De Scipione</i> Appian.</p>	<p>Livii Ep. 51. <i>Carthago, in circuitu millia viginti tria passuum patens, magno labore obsessa ac per partes capta est; primum a Mancino legato, deinde a Scipione consule.</i> The operations of this campaign are described by Appian Pun. c. 113—125. Idem c. 125. 126. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐς ταῦτα ἀναλώθη. χειμῶνος δ' ἀρχομένου τὴν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν τε καὶ συμμαχούς ὁ Σκιπίων ἐγνώ προκαθελεῖν.</p> <p><i>Diaeus</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 13, 4. Δίαιος δὲ Ἀχαιοῶν μετὰ Δαμόκριτον στρατηγεῖν ἡρημένους.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, who is placed by Suidas in the reign of the sixth <i>Ptolemy</i> [conf. a. 205], must be referred to the end of the reign of <i>Philometor</i>, because <i>Satyrus</i>, whose work he abridged, also flourished in the same reign: conf. a. 160. For his epitome of <i>Sotion</i> conf. a. 205. His History is also quoted by Athenæus VIII. p. 333. a. Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. Idem XIII. p. 578. b. Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. de <i>Antigono et Demetrio Poliorcete</i>. Idem III. p. 98. c. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κασσάνδρου τοῦ Μακεδονίας βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφός.—ἱστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ ἑβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστ. Idem XIII. p. 566. a. Ἡρ. ὁ Λέμβος ἱστορεῖ κ. τ. λ. which may be referred to the same work. He is thus described by Laërtius V. 94. Ἡρακλείδης—Καλατιανός ἢ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γεγραφώς τὴν διαδοχὴν ἐν ἑξ βιβλίοις, καὶ Λεμβευτικὸν λόγον, ὅθεν καὶ Λέμβος ἐκαλεῖτο. Three works therefore are mentioned: 1. Λεμβευτικὸς λόγος. 2. ἱστορίαι. 3. διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων, or the <i>epitomæ</i> of the works of <i>Sotion</i> and <i>Satyrus</i>. This last work is quoted though not named by Laërt. VIII. 44. Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος, de <i>Pythagora</i>. VIII. 58. Ἡρ. ὁ τοῦ Σαρ. ἐτέρου φησὶν εἶναι τὰς τραγῳδίας. de <i>Empedocle</i>.</p>	<p>κὸς ἱστορεῖ. Idem Ib. p. 319. Πείσων ὁ τιμητικὸς φησι. Censorin. c. 17. <i>Piso Censorius</i>. His style was unadorned: Cic. de Or. II. 12. <i>Græci sic initio scriptitarunt ut noster Cato, ut Pictor, ut Piso.</i>—<i>Qualis apud Græcos Pherecydes, Hellanicus, Acusilaus fuit, alique permulti, talis noster Cato et Pictor et Piso; qui neque tenent quibus rebus ornatur oratio,—et dum intelligatur quid dicant unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem.</i> Idem Brut. c. 27. <i>Ipsæ etiam Piso—orationes reliquit quæ jam evanuerunt, et annales sane exiliter scriptos.</i> Gellius XI. 14. <i>Simplissima suavitate et rei et orationis L. Piso Frugi usus est in primo Annali, cum de Romuli regis vita atque victu scriberet, &amp;c.</i> <i>L. Pomili primo Annalium</i> is quoted de <i>Tullo Hostilio</i> by Plin. H. N. XXVIII. 2.</p> <p><i>Lucilius pœta nascitur</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 158. 1.</p>
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the thirty-second year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period (conf. a. 162). on the third day τῶν ἐπαγομένων, the 363rd day of N. E. 601.=Sept. 26. B. C. 147. In the following spring of the thirty-second year, on the 27th of <i>Mechir</i> N. E. 602.=March 24. B. C. 146, he observed the vernal equinox. See part II. p. 340. and Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Pun. c. 112. Liv. Ep. 50. Diod. tom. X. p. 64. Zonar. IX. p. 467. A. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 4.</p>	
146.	<p>608. <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Mummius</i> Censor. Fast. Capitol. Censorin. c. 17. Vell. I. 12. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 33. Oros. IV. 23. V. 3. Λεντούλου καὶ Νουμικίου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Appian. Punic. c. 127. ἀρχομένου δ' ἔαρος, ὁ μὲν Σκιπίων ἐπεχείρει τῇ τε Βύρσῃ κ. τ. λ. For the attack and capture of the <i>Byrsa</i> see Appian. c. 128—130. <i>Hasdrubal</i> surrenders himself: Appian. c. 131. Oros. IV. 23. conf. Polyb. XXXIX. 1. 2. Livii Epit. 51. <i>Ultimo urbis excidio quum se Hasdrubal Scipioni deditisset.</i></p> <p><i>Critolaüs</i> Achæan prætor: Pausan. VII. 14, 2. Δαίῳ ἐξήκοντος τοῦ χρόνου τῆς ἀρχῆς, στρατηγεῖν ὑπὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἡρέθη Κριτόλαος—καὶ (ἔτυχον γὰρ τότε ἦδη οἱ παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἡκοντες τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν δικάσαι) ἀξίετο μὲν ἐν Τεγέᾳ—τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐς λόγους ὁ Κριτόλαος. Polybius XXXVIII. 3, 1—3. notices the meeting at Tegea. <i>Critolaüs</i> defers the consideration till the next meeting, ἥτις ἐμελλε γενέσθαι μετὰ μῆνας ἐξ Polyb. Ibid. 3, 5. ἐς μῆνα ἐσομένην ἔκτον Pausan. Ibid. and employs the winter in going through the states: Polyb. Ib. 3, 7. ἐπιπορευόμενος κατὰ τὸν χειμῶνα τὰς πόλεις [the winter of B. C. 147]. <i>Critolaüs</i> therefore entered upon office in the autumn of B. C. 147; and it appears that the autumn and not the spring was now the season at which the Achæan prætorship commenced. A change is implied in the expression of Polybius IV. 37. (conf. a. 221), and yet down to B. C. 169 the spring continued to be the season (conf. a. 169. 3.); whence we may infer that the change was made not long before B. C. 146. <i>Critolaüs</i> was prætor in the consulship of <i>Mummius</i>: Pausan. VII. 14, 5. He is defeated by <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Cum Achæis—Q. Cæcilius Metellus ad Thermopylas conflavit: quibus victis, dux eorum Critolaüs veneno sibi mortem conscivit.</i> When the consul <i>Mummius</i> was expected: Pausan. VII. 15. Μέτελλος παραυτίκα ἐπέπυστο ὡς Μόμμιος καὶ ὁ σὺν αὐτῷ στρατὸς ἐπὶ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀφικνοῖτο, καὶ ἐποιεῖτο σπουδὴν εἰ ἐπιθεῖς αὐτὸς πέρας τῷ πολέμῳ φανῇ.—Κριτόλαος δὲ οὔτε ὥρῃ ζῶν μετὰ τὴν μάχην οὔτε ἐν τοῖς νεκροῖς εὐρέθη. <i>Diæus</i> succeeds to the command: Polyb. XL. 2. τοῦ Κριτολάου—μετηλλαχότος, καὶ τοῦ νόμου κελεύοντος, ἐπὶ ἀνθυπαῖα τι περὶ τὸν ἐνεστῶτα στρατηγὸν, τὸν προγεγονότα διαδέχεσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἕως ἂν ἡ καθήκουσα σύνοδος γένηται τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, ἐπέβαλε τῷ Δαίῳ—προεστάναι. conf. XL. 4. After the loss in the battle with <i>Metellus</i>, he directs τῶν οἰκογενῶν καὶ παρατρόφων τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἡλικίαις εἰς μυρῖους καὶ δισχιλίους ἐλευθεροῦν Polyb. XL. 2. Pausan. VII. 15. Δάιος—δούλους τε ἐς ἐλευθερίαν ἡρῖει—καὶ Ἀχαιῶν συνέλεγε καὶ Ἀρκάδων ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ. ἐγένετο δὲ, ἀναμειγμένον ὅμοῦ καὶ οἰκετῶν, τὸ ἀθροισθὲν ἐς ἑξακοσίους μὲν μάλιστα ἀριθμὸν ἰππεῖς, τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτεῦον τετρακισχίλιοι τε καὶ μυριοί. <i>Diæus</i> is defeated by <i>Mummius</i>, who destroys Corinth: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Diæus—ab Achæis dux creatus ad Isthmon a L. Mummio consule victus est; qui omni Achæia in deditionem accepta Corinthon ex senatusconsulto diruit.</i> τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἔρει τε κατὰ κράτος καὶ ἔκαψε Κόρινθον Pausan. VII. 16. Orosius V. 3. <i>Eodem anno quo et Carthago deleta est, Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummio coss. ruinam Carthaginis ever-sio Corinthi subsecuta est.</i> Conf. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 95. περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς δεινοῦ πάθους [f. τοῦ δεινοῦ π.] περὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τελεσθέντος, οὐχ ἦττον ἀτύχημα—συνέβαινε τοῖς Ἕλλησι.—μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Κριτόλαος</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Polybius</i> is present with <i>Scipio</i> at the destruction of Carthage: Appian. Punic. c. 132. He afterwards passes into Greece and is present at the destruction of Corinth: Conf. Polyb. apud Strabon. VIII. p. 381. Plutarch. Philopœm. c. 21. Polyb. XL. 8. 9. 10. Corinth therefore was destroyed after Carthage (see col. 2.) not before the autumn of B. C. 146. <i>Polybius</i> after this period visited Egypt, which he saw in the reign of <i>Physcon</i>: Strabo XVII. p. 797. ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ Φύσκωνος, καθ' ὃν ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὁ Πολύβιος. And <i>Physcon</i> began to reign in B. C. 146. The thirty-ninth book of the History of <i>Polybius</i> ended with the destruction of Corinth: Fragm. Vatican. p. 460. 461. ἡμεῖς δὲ παραγεγονότες ἐπὶ τὸ τέρμα τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας βουλόμεθα, προσαναμνήσαντες τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τῆς προεκθέσεως ἥς ἐποιήσαμεν καταβαλλόμενοι τὴν ἱστορίαν, συγκεφαλαιώσασθαι τὴν ὅλην ὑπόθεσιν, οἰκειώσαντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ τέλει καὶ καθόλου καὶ κατὰ μέρος. ἐξεθέμεθα τοιγαροῦν ἐν ἀρχαῖς ὅτι τῆς μὲν προκατασκευῆς ποιησόμεθα τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφ' ὧν Τίμαιος ἀπέλειπεν κ. τ. λ.—ἐπηγγειλάμεθα (δὲ) διότι πάλιν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἀρξάμενοι καθ' οὓς ἦν Ὀλυμπιάς θ' καὶ λ' πρὸς ταῖς ρ' [conf. a. 220] διέξιμεν τὰς κοινὰς τῆς οἰκουμένης πράξεις, περιγράφοντες κατ' Ὀλυμπιάδας καὶ διαιροῦντες κατὰ ἔτος καὶ συγκρίνοντες ἐκ παραβολῆς τὰς καταλλήλους, ἕως τῆς Καρχηδόνης ἀλώσεως καὶ τῆς Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῆς Ῥωμαίων περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν μάχης· ἔτι δὲ τῆς ἐπιγενομένης ἐκ τούτων ἀποκαταστάσεως περὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας.—τούτων δὲ πάντων ἡμῖν ἐπιτετελεσμένων, λείπεται διασαφῆσι τοὺς χρόνους τοὺς περιειλημμένους ὑπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν βίβλων καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῆς ὅλης πραγματείας.—τέλος τῆς Πολυβίου ἱστορίας λόγου λθ'. M<sup>r</sup>. Maio ad Polyb. Vatican. p. 452. although he errs in supposing the destruction of Corinth to have preceded that of Carthage, yet justly concludes that M<sup>r</sup>. Schweigh. has improperly referred the fragments of the Achæan war to lib. XL.: that the History ended in lib. XXXIX., and that lib. XL. contained rather a chronological summary of the whole work. <i>Polybius</i> survived this period at least seventeen years: conf. a. 129.</p> <p>Zonaras IX. p. 468. D.—471. B. describes the destruction of the two cities, and adds, τὰ μὲν οὖν μέχρι τούδε πεπραγμένα Ῥωμαίοις, βίβλων τυχῶν τῶν</p>	<p><i>Cassius Hemina</i> the historian flourished: Censorin. de Die nat. c. 17. <i>De quartorum ludorum sæcularium anno triplex opinio est. Antius enim et Varro et Livius relatos esse prodiderunt L. Marcio Censorino M. Manilio coss. post Romam conditam anno DCV. At Piso Censorius et Cn. Gellius, sed et Cassius Hemina, qui illo tempore vivebat, post annum factos tertium adfirmant, Cn. Cornelio Lentulo L. Mummio Achaico coss. id est, anno DCVIII.</i> Plin. H. N. XIII. 13. <i>Cassius Hemina, vetustissimus auctor Annalium, quarto corum libro prodidit, &amp;c. (de libris Numæ)—libros ejus repertos P. Cornelio L. F. Cethego M. Bæbio Q. F. Tamphilo coss. [B. C. 181] ad quos a regno Numæ colliguntur anni DXXXV.—eosque combustos a Q. Petilio prætore, quia philosophiæ scripta essent.</i> Priscian. VII. 13, 69. <i>Cassius Hemina Annalem suum quartum hoc titulo inscripsit: "Bellum Punicum posterior."</i> <i>Cassius Hermina</i> is quoted again by Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1. XXXII. 2.</p> <p><i>C. Fannius</i> the historian serves with <i>Scipio</i> at Carthage: Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 4. ὁ δ' οὖν νεώτερος Τιβέριος [sc. Tib. Gracchus] στρατευόμενος ἐν Λιβύῃ μετὰ τοῦ δευτέρου Σκιπίωνος—ταχὺ τῶν νέων πάντων ἐπρώτευν εὐταξία καὶ ἀνδρεία. καὶ τοῦ γε τείχους ἐπέβη τῶν πολεμίων πρῶτος, ὥς φησι Φάνιος, λέγων καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Τιβερίῳ συνεπιβῆναι καὶ συμμετασχεῖν ἐκείνης τῆς ἀριστείας. For <i>Fannius</i> conf. a. 142.</p>



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		<p>ἐξέκαυσε τὰς ὁρμὰς τοῦ πλὴθους πρὸς καινότητα. The ten <i>legati</i> sent to assist <i>Mummius</i> completed their task in six months, which terminated in spring: Polyb. XL. 9.10. μετὰ τὴν κατάστασιν τῶν δέκα κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα δὲ διοικήσαντες ἐν ἑξ̄ μηνὶ οἱ δέκα, καὶ τῆς ἑαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης, ἀπέπευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. The spring of B. C. 145, Ol. 158. 3. which places all these transactions within B. C. 146. We may place the fall of Carthage about July, the fall of Corinth about September (see col. 3.); and the ten <i>legati</i> would be occupied from October to March in arranging affairs. Pliny, when corrected, agrees with this date: H. N. XXXIV. 2. <i>Corinthus capta est Ol. CLVI</i> [i. <i>CLVIII.</i>], <i>anno tertio, nostræ urbis DCVIII.</i></p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Scipio</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus de Andrisco triumphavit; P. Cornelius Scipio—de Carthagine et de Hasdrubale.</i></p> <p><i>Antitheus</i> is Athenian archon at the time of the fall of Corinth: Pausan. VII. 16, 7. ὁ πόλεμος ἔσχεν οὗτος τέλος Ἀντιθέου μὲν Ἀθήνησιν ἄρχοντος Ὀλυμπιάδι δὲ ἐξηκοστῇ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατόν. In the Olympiad there is an error. The war ended within the third year of Ol. 158.</p>
145.	<p>609. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Æmilianus L. Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capit. Cic. Læl. c. 25. Μαξίμου καὶ Μανικίου Chron. Alex. De <i>Mancino</i> Plin. H. N. XXXV. 4.</p>	<p><i>Fabius Æmilianus</i> the consul commands in Spain against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 65. οἱ ἐν ἄστει Ῥωμαῖοι πυνθανόμενοι [hearing the successes of <i>Viriathus</i>] Φάβιον Μάξιμον Αἰμιλιανὸν—ἔπεμπον ἐς Ἰβηρίαν καὶ στρατιὰν ἑαυτῶ καταγράψειν ἐπέτρεπον. ὁ δὲ, Ῥωμαίων ἄρτι Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλόντων [the war in Greece was therefore completed in B. C. 146], καὶ τὸν τρίτον ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πόλεμον καταρθωκότων, φειδοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκείθεν ἐληλυθότων κατέλεγε πρῶτῃ βας—ἐς δύο τέλη. Liv. Ep. 52. <i>Viriathus in Hispania primum ex pastore venator, ex venatore latro, mox justique exercitus dux factus, totam Lusitaniam occupavit; M. Vetilius prætorum cepit; post quem C. Plautius prætor nihilo felicius rem gessit</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 61—64.]: <i>tantumque terroris is hostis intulit, ut adversus eum consulari opus esset et duce et exercitu.</i> Orosius V. 4. places the rise of <i>Viriathus</i> in the year of the fall of Corinth B. C. 146. <i>Iisdem consulibus. Vetilius, Plautius</i> (Πλαύτιος ὁ ἐξαπέλευκος στρατηγός), and <i>Fabius</i>, are mentioned by Diodorus fragm. tom. X. p. 71—73. For <i>Viriathus</i> see Diod. tom. X. p. 80. fragm. Vatican. p. 97.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Mummius</i>: Liv. Ep. 52. <i>L. Mummius de Achæis triumphavit: signa ænea marmoraque et pictas tabulas in triumpho tulit.</i> De <i>Mummio</i> conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7. XXXV. 4.</p> <p><i>Lælius</i> prætor: <i>quinquennio ante quam consul est factus</i>: Cic. Læl. c. 25.</p>
144.	<p>Ol. 159. U. C. Varr. 610. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. Fast. Capit. Chron. Al.</p>	<p>Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. <i>Cum Ser. Sulpicius Galba et Aurelius Cotta consules in senatu contenderent uter adversus Viriathum in Hispaniam mitteretur, ac magna inter Patres scriptis dissensio esset,—ut neuter in provinciam mitteretur (Scipio Æmilianus) obtinuit.</i></p>

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<p>πάσαι ταῦτα ἱστορησάντων ἀρχαίων ἀνδρῶν, ἐκείθεν ἐξείληφα κατ' ἐπιτομὴν, καὶ τῷ συγγράμματι τούτῳ ἐντέθεικα. At this point his authorities desert him till the year B. C. 83. See lib. X. p. 472.</p> <p><i>Clitomachus</i> is now at Athens with <i>Carnades</i>: Cic. Tusc. III. 22. <i>Legimus librum Clitomachi quem ille eversa Carthagine misit consolandi causa ad captivos cives suos.</i> See for <i>Clitomachus</i> B. C. 129.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed again the autumnal equinox on the 364th day of N. E. 602.=Sept. 27. B. C. 146. Conf. ann. 162. 147. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.</p>	
<p><i>Apollodori Χρονικῶν finis.</i> <i>Apollodorus</i>, who was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> the Stoic (de quo conf. a. 155) and of the grammarian <i>Aristarchus</i>, dedicated to <i>Attalus II.</i> and comprehended 1040 years [B. C. 1184—145] in his <i>Χρονικά</i>: <i>Scymnus Chius</i> 19—49.</p> <p>τῶν Ἀττικῶν τις γνησίαν τε φιλολόγων,  γεγονώς ἀκονστής Διογένης τοῦ Στωϊκοῦ,  συνεσχολακῶς δὲ πολὺν Ἀριστάρχῳ χρόνον,  συνέταξε τὰπὸ Τρωϊκῆς ἀλώσεως,  χρονογραφίαν στοιχοῦσαν ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν βίου·  ἔτη δὲ τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς χίλοις  ὠρισμένως ἐξέθετο, καταριθμοῦμενος  πόλεων ἀλώσεις, ἐκταπισμοὺς στρατοπέδων,  . . .  πράξεις βασιλείων, ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν βίους,  φυγὰς, στρατείας, καταλύσεις τυραννίδων.  . . .  ἐκεῖνα μὲν αἶν κεφαλαῖα συναθροίσας χρόνων  εἰς βασιλείας ἀπέθετο Φιλαδέλφου χάριν·  ἃ καὶ διὰ πάσης γέγονε τῆς οἰκουμένης  ἀθάνατον ἀπονέμοντα δόξαν Ἀττάλῳ  τῆς πραγματείας ἐπιγραφὴν εἰληφότι.</p> <p><i>Attalus Philadelphus</i> died in B. C. 138: see Append. <i>Kings of Pergamus</i> N<sup>o</sup>. 6. But some notices were inserted of more recent date, as the death of <i>Carnades</i> B. C. 129. conf. an. 129. 128.</p>	
<p><i>Antipater of Tarsus</i> the Stoic succeeded <i>Diogenes Babylonius</i>, and taught <i>Panæti</i>us. conf. ann. 155. 143. The precise time of his succession and his death is not preserved to us. But his predecessor <i>Diogenes</i> lived to eighty-eight,</p>	

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143.	<p>611. <i>Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Q. <i>Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 80. Fast. Capitolin. Oros. V. 4. Chron. Alex. <i>Pulchrino et Macedonico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Metello</i> Aur. Victor de Vir. illustr. Val. Max. VII. 5, 4. IX. 3, 7.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 53. <i>Ap. Claudius consul Salassos, gentem Alpinam, domuit</i> [conf. Dion. Cass. tom. I. p. 34. Oros. V. 4.]. <i>Alter Pseudo-Philippus in Macedonia a L. Tremellio quæstore cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Conf. Eutrop. IV. 15.</p> <p>The consul <i>Metellus</i> is sent into Spain: Val. Max. IX. 3, 7. III. 2, 21. Conf. Appian. Iber. c. 76.</p> <p>Embassy of <i>Scipio Africanus</i> to Egypt; before his censorship: Cic. Acad. IV. 2. <i>P. Africani historię loquuntur in legatione illa nobili, quam ante censuram obiit, Panætium unum omnino comitem fuisse.</i> Justin. XXXVIII. 8. <i>Ptolemæus Physcon—obvius legatis Romanorum Scipioni Africano et Sp. Mummio et L. Metello—procedit.</i> The accession of <i>Physcon</i> was in B. C. 146: see Append. <i>Kings of Egypt</i> N°. 6. The censorship of <i>Scipio</i> was in B. C. 142: Fast. Capitolin. The embassy may therefore be placed, at the latest, in B. C. 143.</p>



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<p>and his successor <i>Panætius</i>, whose disciple <i>Posidonius</i> was still living in B. C. 51, probably did not die much before B. C. 100. <i>Antipater</i> wrote against the discourses of <i>Carneades</i>: Plutarch. Mor. p. 514. D. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Στωϊκὸς Ἀντίπατρος, ὡς εἴοικε, μὴ δυνάμενος μηδὲ βουλόμενος ὁμόσε χωρεῖν τῷ Καρνεάδῃ μετὰ πολλοῦ βεύματος εἰς τὴν Στοᾶν φερομένων, γράφων δὲ καὶ πληρῶν βιβλία τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιλογιῶν, Καλαμοβόας ἐπεκλήθη. <i>Carneades</i> himself left nothing in writing: conf. Laërt. IV. 65. Cicero Acad. IV. 6. notices <i>Antipater</i> as attacking the academy. <i>Blossius</i>, the companion of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> in B. C. 133, was a disciple of <i>Antipater</i>: Plutarch. Tib. Gracch. c. 8. Βλόσσιος—ἐξ Ἰταλίας Κυμαῖος, Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ Ταρσέως γεγονώς ἐν ᾧ στεί συνήβης, καὶ τετιμημένος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ προσφωνήσεσι γραμμάτων φιλοσόφων.</p>	
<p><i>Panætius</i> accompanies <i>Scipio</i> in his embassy: see col. 2. Plutarch. Mor. p. 777. A. Σκηπίων μετέπεμψατο Παναίτιον, ὅτε αὐτὸν ἡ σύγκλητος ἐξέπεμψεν</p> <p>ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εἰννομίην ἐφορῶντα, ὡς φησι Ποσειδώνιος. Conf. Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 200. E.—201. A. Cic. Fin. IV. 9. <i>Homo in primis ingenuus et gravis, dignus illa familiaritate Scipionis et Lælii</i>. Conf. Vell. I. 13. Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 12. Idem Fin. II. 8. <i>Diogenem Stoicum</i> [conf. a. 155] <i>adolescens, post autem Panætium audierat Lælius</i>. <i>Panætius</i> was the disciple of <i>Diogenes</i> and <i>Antipater Tarsensis</i>, and taught <i>Posidonius</i>. Cic. Div. I. 3. <i>Posidonii doctor discipulus Antipatri—Panætius</i>. Suidas: Παναίτιος—Νικαγόρου Ῥόδιος,—Διογένηος γνώριμος, ὃς καθηγύσατο τοῦ Σκιπίωνος—ἐτελεύτησε δ' ἐν Ἀθήναις. His ancestors had been eminent at Rhodes: Strab. XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes] πολλοὶ στρατηλάται τε καὶ ἀθληταί, ὧν εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ Παναϊτίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόγονοι· τῶν δὲ πολιτικῶν καὶ τῶν περὶ λόγους καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ὁ Παναίτιος αὐτός. <i>Panætius</i> wrote a treatise <i>de Officiis</i>, which Cicero followed: Cic. de Offic. III. 2. <i>Panætius, qui sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, quemque nos, correctione quadam adhibita, potissimum secuti sumus</i>. Idem II. 17. <i>Panætius, quem multum in his libris secutus sum, non interpretatus</i>. Gellius XIII. 27. <i>Legebatur Panæti philosophi liber de Officiis secundus ex tribus illis inclytis libris quos M. Tullius magno cum studio—amulatus est</i>. He survived that publication thirty years: Cic. de Offic. III. 2. <i>Scriptum a discipulo ejus Posidonio est triginta</i></p>	

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142.	<p>612. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus</i> <i>Q. Fabius Maximus Servilianus</i> Cassiod. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5. Oros. V. 4. Obseq. c. 81.  ..... <i>rvilian</i>. Fast. Capitolin.  Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Μάξιμου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 53. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus proconsul Celtiberos cecidit</i>. Conf. Val. Max. VII. 4, 5. Idem IX. 3, 7. <i>Q. Metellus, cum provinciam Hispaniam consul prius deinde pro consule pæne totam subegisset, postquam cognovit Q. Pompeium consulem inimicum suum successorem sibi mitti</i> [conf. a. 141], <i>omnes qui modo militiam suam voluerunt finire dimisit</i>. Eutrop. IV. 16. <i>Metellus in Celtiberia apud Hispanos res egregias gessit. Successit ei Q. Pompeius</i>. The consul <i>Servilianus</i> is sent to conduct the war against <i>Viriathus</i>: Appian. Iber. c. 67. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους Κοϊντίω μὲν ὁ ἀδελφεὸς Αἰμιλιανοῦ, Φάβιος Μάξιμος Σεργιλίανος, ἔλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν διὰ τοῦχος. Oros. V. 4. <i>Fabius consul contra Lusitanos et Viriathum dimicans Bacciam oppidum, quod Viriathus obsidebat,—liberavit, et in deditionem—recepit</i>.</p>
141.	<p>613. <i>Cn. Servilius Cæpio</i> <i>Q. Pompeius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 5.  ..... <i>Q. Pomp...</i> Fast. Capitolin.  <i>Cepio et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p><i>Q. Pompeius</i> succeeds <i>Metellus</i> in Hither Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 76. Livii Epit. 54. <i>Q. Pompeius consul in Hispania Terrestinos subegit; cum cisdem et Numantinis pacem infirmatam fecit</i> [conf. a. 139]. Oros. V. 4. <i>Pompeius—consul fines Numantinorum ingressus accepta maxima clade discessit</i>. See for <i>Pompeius</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 89. <i>Fabius Servilianus</i> remains as proconsul in Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 53. <i>A Q. Fabio proconsule magna pars Lusitaniæ, expugnatis aliquot urbibus, recepta est</i>. Epit. 54. <i>Q. Fabius proconsul rebus in Hispania prospere gestis labem imposuit, pace cum Viriatho æquis conditionibus facta</i>. Appian. Iber. c. 69. 70. Οὐρίαθρος—συνετίθετο Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ τὰς</p>

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<p><i>annis vixisse Panætium posteaquam eos libros edidisset.</i> But the age to which he lived, and the date of his birth and death are unknown. conf. ann. 144. 51. His disciple <i>Mnesarchus</i> was teaching at Athens—<i>vigebat auditor Panætii illius tui Mnesarchus</i> Cic. de Or. I. 11.—in B. C. 111. conf. an.</p> <p><i>Hipparchus</i> observed the autumnal equinox in the thirty-sixth year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period (conf. a. 162), on the fourth day τῶν ἐπαγομένων: the 364th day of N. E. 605.=Sept. 26. B. C. 143. See App. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	
	<p><i>Antonius</i> the orator born, three years before <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. conf. a. 140.</p> <p><i>Fannius</i> the historian serves in Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 67. τότε μὲν οὖν [cos. Q. Fabio Serviliano] Φάννιος τε ὁ Λαίλιου κηδεστῆς λαμπρῶς ἠρίστευς. He is described by Cicero Brut. c. 26. <i>Horum</i> [sc. Tib. Gracchi seniorum] <i>atratibus adjuncti duo C. Fannii C. et M. filii fuerunt. quorum Caii filius, qui consul cum Domitio fuit</i> [B. C. 122], <i>unam orationem de sociis et nomine Latino contra Gracchum reliquit</i>;—<i>alter autem C. Fannius, M. filius C. Lælii gener, et moribus et ipso genere dicendi durior. Is soceri instituto—Panætium audiverat. Ejus omnis in dicendo facultas ex historia ipsius non ineleganter scripta perspicere potest.</i> Idem Brut. c. 21. (<i>Q. Metelli oratio</i>) <i>contra Gracchum exposita est in C. Fannii Annalibus.</i> Idem de Or. II. 67. <i>Fannius in Annalibus suis: (de Scipione Emiliano: conf. Brut. c. 87.)</i> Idem Leg. I. 2. <i>Non post annales pontificum maximorum</i> [conf. de Or. II. 12.], <i>quibus nihil potest esse jucundius</i> [jejunius Salmas.], <i>si aut ad Fabium aut ad Catonem aut ad Pisonem</i> [conf. a. 149] <i>aut ad Fannium aut ad Vennonium</i> [conf. Dionys. Ant. IV. p. 673.] <i>venias, quam ex his alius alio plus habet virium, tamen quid tam exile quam isti omnes? Fannii autem ætate conjunctus Antipater</i> [conf. a. 123.].</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	De <i>Pompeio</i> Val. Max. IX. 3, 7.	<p>συνθήκας ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρωσεν.—οὐ μὴν ἐπέμεινεν οὐδ' ἐς βραχὺ τὰ συγκείμενα· ὁ γὰρ ἀδελφὸς Σερούλιανού—Καιπίων, διάδοχος αὐτῷ τῆς στρατηγίας γενόμενος, διέβαλλε τὰς συνθήκας.</p> <p><i>Torquatus</i> condemns his son <i>Silanus</i> for maladministration: Liv. Ep. 54. <i>Quum Macedonum legati conquestum de D. Junio Silano prætoris venissent, quod acceptis pecuniis provinciam spoliasset,—T. Manlius Torquatus pater Silani—impetravit ut sibi cognitio mandaretur: et domi caussa cognita, filium condemnavit, abdicavitque: ac ne funeri quidem ejus, quum suspendio vitam finisset, interfuit.</i> Conf. Cic. Fin. I. 7. Val. Max. V. 8, 3.</p>
140.	<p>Ol. 160, U.C. Varr. 614. <i>C. Lælius Sapiens</i> Q. <i>Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 82. Cic. Brut. c. 43. .... Q. <i>Serv...</i> Fast. Capitol.</p> <p>Σκιπίωνος καὶ Λαίλιου Chron. Alex. <i>Lelio et Cæpio</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cæpione</i> Val. Max. IX. 6, 4.</p>	<p>The consul Q. <i>Cæpio</i> succeeds to the command in Lusitania: conf. a. 141. Eutropius IV. 16. <i>Quintus quoque Cæpio ad idem bellum missus est, quod quidam Viriathus contra Romanos in Lusitania gerebat. quo metu Viriathus a suis interfectus est cum XIV annis Hispanias adversus Romanos movisset.—Cum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpione consule peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse imperatorem a suis militibus interfici.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Livii Epit. 54. <i>Viriathus a proditoribus, consilio Servilii Cæpionis, interfectus est</i> [conf. Vell. II. 1. Diod. tom. X. p. 72. Val. Max. IX. 6, 4.], <i>et ab exercitu suo—nobilitate sepultus: vir duxque magnus, et per XIV annos, quibus cum Romanis bellum gessit, frequentius superior.</i> Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 92. Obseq. c. 82. Appian. Ib. c. 74. 75. Appian reckons eight years: ἔτεσιν ὀκτὼ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου. The fourteen years are computed from the beginning of the Celtiberian war B. C. 153; the eight years probably from the time at which <i>Viriathus</i> had acquired the lead.</p>
139.	<p>615. Cn. <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> M. <i>Popillius Lænas</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. I. 3, 2. .... M. <i>Pop...</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p>M. <i>Popillius</i> succeeds Q. <i>Pompeius</i> in Hither Spain: Appian. Iber. c. 79. <i>Pompeius</i> had therefore remained in B. C. 140 as proconsul: Appian. Ibid. ὁ Πομπήσιος—ἔπρασεν ἐς τοὺς Νομαντίνους κρύφα τοῦ πολέμου διαλύσεις.—ἤτησε δὲ καὶ ἀργυρίου τέλαντα τριάκοντα· ὧν μέρος αὐτίκα ἔδωσαν οἱ Νομαντίνοι, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Πομπήσιος ἀνέμενεν· παραγενομένου δὲ αὐτῷ διαδόχου Μάρκου Ποπιλλίου Λαίνα, οἱ μὲν ἔρρεον τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χρημάτων· ὁ δὲ—τὰς συνθήκας εἰδὼς ἀισχράς τε καὶ ἀνευ Ῥωμαίων γενομένης ἤρνεϊτο μὴ συνθέσθαι. This treaty is noticed by Liv. Ep. 54. Cic. Fin. II. 17. Vell. II. 1.</p> <p>The astrologers banished: Val. Max. I. 3, 2. <i>C. Cornelius Hispanus prætor peregrinus</i> M. <i>Popillio Lænate</i> Cn. <i>Calpurnio</i> coss. <i>edicto Chaldaeos intra decimum diem abire ex urbe atque Italia jussit.</i></p>
138.	<p>616. P. <i>Cornelius Scipio Nasica</i> D. <i>Junius Brutus</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 55.</p> <p>Νασίκα καὶ Βρουττίου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p><i>Brutus</i> is sent into Lusitania: Liv. Ep. 55. <i>P. Cornelio Nasica—et D. Junio Bruto coss. delectum habentibus, in conspectu tironum res saluberrimi exempli facta est &amp;c.—Junius Brutus consul in Hispania iis qui sub Viriatho militaverant agros et oppidum dedit quod Valentia vocatum est.</i> For his acts in Lusitania see Appian. Iber. c. 71—73. <i>Popillius</i> is unsuccessful in Hither Spain: Liv. Ep. 55. <i>M. Popillius a Numantinis, cum quibus pacem factam senatus irritam fieri censuerat, cum exercitu fusus fugatusque est.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 79. καὶ ὁ Ποπίλλιος ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τοὺς—Λούσονας, οὐδὲν δ' ἐργασάμενος (ἦκε</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Crassus</i> the orator born: Cic. Brut. c. 43. <i>Q. Cæpione consule natus et C. Lælio, triennio ipso minor quam Antonius.</i> Conf. a. 92.</p> <p><i>Attius</i> æt. 30, <i>Pacuvius</i> æt. 80, exhibit <i>iisdem ædilibus</i>: conf. a. 154.</p>
	<p><i>Attius</i> is mentioned here by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 160. 2. <i>L. Accius tragædiarum scriptor clarus habetur, natus Mancino et Serrano coss. [B. C. 170] parentibus libertinis: et seni jam Pacuvio Tarenti sua scripta recitavit: a quo et fundus Accianus juxta Pisaurum dicitur, quia illuc inter colonos fuerat ex urbe deductus [conf. a. 170].</i> Gellius XIII. 2. <i>Cum Pacuvius grandi jam ætate et morbo corporis diutino affectus Tarentum ex urbe Roma concessisset, Attius, tunc haud parvo junior, profisciscens in Asiam cum in oppidum venisset, devertit ad Pacuvium; comiterque invitatus, plusculisque ab eo diebus retentus, tragædiam suam cui <i>Atræus</i> nomen est desideranti legit.</i></p>
<p><i>Nicander</i> the poet is still living, since he dedicated to <i>Attalus III.</i> who began to reign B. C. 138. Conf. a. 182.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>γὰρ αὐτῷ διάδοχος ἐπὶ τὴν στρατηγίαν Ὀστίλιος Μαγκίνος) ἀνέξευξεν ἐς Ῥώμην.          Birth of <i>Sulla</i>: conf. a. 89.</p>
137.	<p>617. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus Porcina</i> C. <i>Hostilius Mancinus</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 4. Obseq. c. 83. Cic. Brut. c. 27. App. Iber. c. 80. .... <i>Manci</i> ... Fast. Capitol. Λεπίδου καὶ Φλαμίνου Chron. Al. <i>Porcina et Mancino</i> Fast. apud Noris.          De <i>Æmilio</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 94.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 55. <i>C. Hostilio Mancino consule sacrificante, &amp;c.—Quæ auspicia tristia fuisse eventu probatum est. Victus enim a Numantinis et castris exutus, quum spes nulla servandi exercitus esset, pacem cum eis fecit ignominiosam, quam ratam esse senatus vetuit.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 4. Appian. Iber. c. 80. τὸν ἕτερον τῶν ὑπάτων Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον ἐς Ἰβηρίαν ἐξέπεμπον Μαγκῖνον δ' ἀνεκάλουν ἐς κρίσιν. For <i>Mancinus</i> see Plutarch Tib. Gracch. c. 5—7. Cic. de Offic. III. 30. Vell. II. 1. Val. Max. I. 6, 7. Flor. II. 18. Obseq. c. 83.  <i>Brutus</i> remains in Lusitania as proconsul: conf. Appian. Iber. c. 80. 81. Liv. Ep. 55. <i>D. Junius Lusitaniam, triginta urbium expugnationibus, usque ad occasum et oceanum perdomuit.</i></p>
136.	<p>Ol. 161. U.C. Varr. 618. <i>P. Furius Philus Sex. Atilius Serranus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 84. Cic. de Offic. III. 30. Ep. Att. XII. 5. .... <i>Serra</i> ... Fast. Capitol. Φίλου καὶ Σερβιλίου Chron. Al. De <i>P. Furio</i> Val. Max. III. 7, 5.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>D. Junius Brutus in Hispania ulteriore feliciter adversus Gallæcos pugnavit. dissimili eventu M. Æmilius Lepidus proconsul adversus Vaccæos rem gessit, clademque similem Numantinæ passus est</i> [conf. Appian. Iber. c. 82. Oros. V. 5.].—<i>Mancinus—deditus Numantinis non est receptus.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 83. Μαγκῖνον μὲν δὴ Φούριος ἀγαγὼν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν γυμνὸν παρέδίδου τοῖς Νομαντίνοις· οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδέξαντο.</p>
135.	<p>619. <i>Ser. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Q. <i>Calpurnius Piso</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 85. Oros. V. 6. Chron. Alex. .... <i>Piso</i> Fast. Capitol.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardæos in Illyrico subegit.</i> <i>Piso</i> is sent against Numantia: Appian. Iber. c. 83. στρατηγὸς δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς αἰρεθεὶς Καλπούρνιος Πείσων οὐδ' ἤλασεν ἐπὶ Νομαντίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Παλλαντίων γῆν ἐσβαλὼν καὶ μικρὰ δρώσας ἐχέιμαζεν ἐν Καρπητανίᾳ τὸ ἐπίλοιπον τῆς ἀρχῆς. Conf. Obseq. c. 85.</p>
134.	<p>620. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Æmilianus</i> II. C. <i>Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 86. Liv. Ep. 56. Σκιπίωνος καὶ Φλάκκου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. .... <i>Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin.          De <i>Scipione</i> Oros. V. 7. Vell. II. 4. Val. Max. II. 7, 1. VIII. 15, 4.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 56. <i>Quum bellum Numantinum vitio ducum non sine pudore publico duraret, delatus est ultro Scipioni—consulatus: quem quum illi capere ob legem quæ vetabat quenquam iterum consulem fieri</i> [conf. Sigon. apud Drakenb. ad locum] <i>non liceret, sicuti priori consulatu legibus solutus est.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Æmilianus Scipio ob Numantinum bellum, cum candidatus non esset, consul creatur.</i> Appian. Iber. c. 84. ἤρουντο Κορήλιον Σκιπίωνα τὸν Καρχηδῶνα ἐλόντα αὐτῷς ὑπατεύειν, ὡς μόνον ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν Νομαντίνων δυνάμενον. He adds erroneously, ὁ δὲ καὶ τότε ἦν ἐτι νεώτερος τῆς νενομισμένης ἡλικίας. <i>Marius</i> serves at Numantia: Plutarch. Mar. c. 3. πρώτῃν στρατείαν στρατευσάμενος ἐπὶ Κελτίβηρας, ὅτε Σκιπίων Ἀφρικανὸς Νομαντίαν ἐπολιόρκει. And <i>Jugurtha</i>: see col. 4. conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 7. <i>Marius</i> in December B. C. 87 was seventy years of age: ὑπὲρ ἐβδομήκοντα γεγονῶς ἔτη Plutarch. Mar. c. 41. ἔτη ἐβδομήκοντα βεβιωκώς Ibid. c. 45. He was therefore born about B. C. 157, and was now about twenty-three.          Livii Ep. 56. <i>Bellum Servile in Sicilia ortum—C. Fulvio consuli mandatum est.</i> Conf. Obseq. c. 86. See for this war Diod. tom. X. p. 100—121. It arose sixty years after the overthrow of the Cartha-</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Hipparchus</i> observes the vernal equinox on the 29th of <i>Mechir</i> in the forty-third year of the third <i>Calippic</i> Period: N. E. 613.= March 23. B. C. 135. Conf. a. 162. Append. c. 12. N°. 134.</p>	
	<p><i>Sempronius Asellio</i> the historian served at Numantia: Gell. II. 13. <i>Asellio sub P. Scipione Africano tribunus militum ad Numantiam fuit, resque eas quibus gerendis ipse interfuit conscripsit.</i> And the poet <i>Lucilius</i>: Velleius II. 9, 4. <i>Celebre et Lucilii nomen fuit, qui sub P. Africano Numantino bello eques militaverat. quo quidem tempore juvenis adhuc Jugurtha ac Marius sub eodem Africano militantes in iisdem castris didicere quæ postea in contrariis facerent. Historiarum auctor jam tum Sisenna erat juvenis, sed opus belli civilis Sullanique post aliquot annos ab eo seniore editum est. Vetustior Sisenna fuit Cælius, æqualis Sisennæ Rutilius [conf. a. 88] Claudiusque Quadrigarius et Valerius Antias.</i> The ἀρχὴ therefore of the historians <i>Quadrigarius</i> and <i>Antias</i> may be placed between the time of <i>Gracchus</i> and the time of <i>Sulla</i>: B. C. 133—88.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		ginian power: Diod. p. 100. μετὰ τὴν Καρχηδονίων κατάλυσιν ἐπὶ ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι [B. C. 201—142] τῶν Σικελῶν εὐροούντων ἐν πᾶσιν, ὁ δουλικὸς αὐτοῖς ἐπανέστη πόλεμος. Whence it would seem that Sicily had been disturbed for about seven years before the consul <i>Fulvius</i> was sent.
133.	621. <i>P. Mucius Scævola</i> <i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> <i>Frugi</i> Cassiod. Vell. Pat. II. 2. Chr. Al. Cic. II. in Verr. IV. 49. Ep. Att. I. 19. <i>P. Mu</i> ..... <i>L. Calpurnius</i> .... <i>Fru</i> .. Fast. Capitol. De <i>Pisone</i> Oros. V. 9. Val. Max. II. 7, 9. IV. 3, 10.	<i>Scipio</i> besieges <i>Numantia</i> : conf. Appian. Iber. c. 90—97. Liv. Ep. 57. <i>Scipio Africanus Numantiam obsedit</i> &c. Surrender of <i>Numantia</i> : Vell. II. 4. <i>Scipio— intra annum ac tres menses quam eo venerat circumdatam operibus Numantiam excisamque æquavit solo</i> . Orosius V. 7. <i>Cum partem æstatis totamque hiemem ne adtentata quidem pugna transegiisset,—urbem ipsam obsidione conclusit</i> . Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Numantini fame coacti ipsi se per vicem tradentes trucidaverunt</i> . Sedition and death of <i>Tib. Gracchus</i> : Liv. Ep. 58. (See Appendix <i>Kings of Pergamus; Attalus III.</i> ). While <i>Scipio</i> was at <i>Numantia</i> : Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 7. 13. 21. <i>P. Mucio Scævola L. Calpurnio consulibus</i> Vell. II. 2. Μούκιος Σκαιούλας, ὁ νομοδείκτης, ὑπατεύων τότε Plutarch. Tib. Gr. c. 9. <i>Convocati Patres conscripti a consule Mucio Scævola quidnam in tali tempestate faciendum esset deliberabant</i> Val. Max. III. 2, 17. <i>Tiberius</i> was not quite thirty years of age: οὐπω τριάκοντα (ἔτη) γεγονώς Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. and nine years older than his brother <i>Caius</i> : Idem Ibid. ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοῖς ἐλείπετο (Γάιος) τὰδελεφού καθ' ἡλικίαν. Orosius V. 9. <i>In Sicilia post Fulvium consulem Piso consul Mamertium oppidum expugnavit</i> . Val. Max. II. 7, 9. <i>L. Calpurnius Piso consul cum in Sicilia bellum adversus fugitivos gereret</i> &c.
132.	Ol. 162. U. C. Varr. 622. <i>P. Popillius Lænas</i> <i>P. Rupilius</i> Fast. Capitol. Val. Max. IV. 7, 1. Cic. II. in Verr. IV. 50. Ep. Att. XIII. 32. annis XIV. after the fall of <i>Corinth</i> Ibid. Λενάτου καὶ Ρουπιλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Lenas et</i> <i>Calibo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Popilius P. Sul-</i> <i>picius</i> Cassiod. De <i>Rupilio</i> Val. Max. II. 7, 3. VI. 9, 8. IX. 12, 1. extern.	Triumph of <i>Scipio</i> in this year: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Captam urbem Scipio Africanus delevit et de ea triumphavit quartodecimo anno post Carthaginem deletam</i> . Eutropius IV. 19. <i>P. Scipio Africanus de Numantinis secundum triumphum egit XIV anno post quam priorem de Africa egerat</i> . Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>Africanus anno ante [ante Licinium et Flaccum consules] de Numantinis triumphaverat</i> . Servile war in Sicily ended: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>P. Rupilius consul in Sicilia cum fugitivis debellavit</i> . Oros. V. 9. <i>Rupilius consul—Tauroninium et Ennam firmissima fugitivorum refugia bello recepit</i> . Conf. Val. Max. IX. 12, 1. extern.
131.	623. <i>P. Licinius Crassus</i> <i>Mucianus</i> <i>L. Valerius</i> <i>Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>P. Licinius Cr</i> ... <i>L.</i> <i>Valer</i> ..... Fast. Capit. De <i>Crasso</i> Gell. I. 13, 10. Oros. V. 10. Val. Max. VIII. 7, 6.	War with <i>Aristonicus</i> : Cic. Phil. XI. 8. <i>Cum Aristonico bellum gerendum fuit L. Valerio P. Licinio consulibus</i> . The war was committed to <i>Crassus</i> : Cic. Ibid. <i>Populus Romanus consuli Crasso—bellum gerendum dedit</i> . Conf. Liv. Ep. 59. Strabo XIV. p. 646. αἱ Λεῦ- και πολυχνίον, ὃ ἀπέστησεν Ἀριστόνικος μετὰ τὴν Ἀττάλου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος τελευτήν, δοκῶν τοῦ γένους εἶναι τοῦ τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ διανοούμενος εἰς ἑαυτὸν ποιῆσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. ἐντεῦθεν μὲν οὖν ἐξέπεσεν ἡττηθεὶς ναυμαχία περὶ τὴν Κυ- μαίαν ὑπὸ Ἑρσίων, εἰς δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἰὼν ἤθροισε διὰ ταχέων πλῆθος ἀπὸρων τε ἀνθρώπων καὶ δούλων.—οὐ πολὺν δὲ διεγένετο χρόνον, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς αἱ τε πόλεις

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Lucilius</i> was born B.C. 148, conf. a. and would be now in his sixteenth year.</p>
	<p><i>Asellio</i> in his fifth book described <i>Tib. Gracchus</i>: Gell. II. 13. <i>In libro Sempronii Asellionis Rerum Gestarum quinto.—ejus verba de Tib. Graccho tribuno plebi, quo in tempore interfectus in Capitolio est, hæc sunt: “Nam Gracchus domo cum profisciscbatur, nunquam minus terna aut quaterna millia hominum sequebantur.”</i> The thirteenth book of <i>Asellio</i> is quoted by Gellius IV. 9, 12. <i>Sempronius Asellio tertio decimo Rerum Gestarum ita scripsit: Facta sua spectari oportere, non dicta, si minus facundiosa essent.</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>ἔπεμψαν πλῆθος, καὶ Νικομήδης ὁ Βιθυνὸς [conf. Append. c. 8. N<sup>o</sup>. 9. c. 9. N<sup>o</sup>. 8.] ἐπεκούρησε, καὶ οἱ τῶν Καππαδόκων βασιλεῖς ἔπειτα πρέσβεις Ῥωμαίων πέντε ἦγον, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα στρατεία καὶ ὕπατος Πόπλιος Κράσσος· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Μάρκος Περπέρνας [conf. a. 129], ὃς καὶ κατέλυσε τὸν πόλεμον, ζωγρίᾳ λαβὼν τὸν Ἀριστόνικον.—Περπέρναν δὲ νόσος διέφθειρε, Κράσσος δὲ περὶ Λευκάς ἐπιθιμένων τινῶν ἔπεσεν ἐν μάχῃ [conf. a. 130]. Μάνιος δὲ Ἀκύλλιος ἐπελθὼν ὕπατος [conf. a. 129] μετὰ δέκα πρεσβευτῶν διέταξε τὴν ἐπαρχίαν εἰς τὸ νῦν ἔτι συμμένον τῆς πολιτείας σχήμα.</p>
130.	<p>624. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher M. Perperna</i> Cas-Obseq. c. 17. Λευτούλου καὶ Περπέρνου Chron. Al. <i>Lentulo et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Claudio</i> Cic. Leg. III. 19. De <i>Perperna</i> Oros. V. 10. Val. Max. III. 4, 5.</p>	<p><i>Crassus</i> slain: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Adversus Aristonicum P. Licinius Crassus consul, quum idem pontifex maximus esset, (quod nunquam antea factum erat) extra Italiam profectus praelio victus et occisus est.</i> Conf. Val. Max. III. 2, 12. After the expiration of his consulship: Vell. II. 4. <i>Aristonicus cum initio belli Crassum Mucianum, virum juris scientissimum, decedentem ex Asia proconsulem interemisisset.</i> See Obseq. c. 87. It appears also from Cic. Leg. III. 19. that <i>Crassus</i> was yet alive when <i>C. Claudius</i> was consul. Justin XXXVI. 4. is not sufficiently distinct: <i>Asia Licinio Crasso consuli decernitur: qui, intentior Attalicæ prædæ quam bello, cum extremo anni tempore inordinata acie praelium conseruisset, victus pœnas inconsulte avaritiæ sanguine dedit.</i> <i>Extremo anni tempore</i> may mean the close of B. C. 130. Orosius V. 10. appears to suppose that <i>Crassus</i> was slain while yet consul.</p>
129.	<p>625. <i>C. Sempronius Tuditanus M. Aquillius</i> Cassiod. Vell. II. 4. Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5. ad Q. fr. III. 5. Oros. V. 10. Αὔδινάτου καὶ Ἀνουλλίνου [I. Τουδιτάνου καὶ Ἀκουλλίου] Chron. Alex. <i>Tuditano et Aquilino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Aristonicus</i> is captured and put to death: Liv. Ep. 59. <i>M. Perperna consul victum Aristonicum in deditionem accepit.</i> He was put to death in the beginning of the year of <i>Aquillius</i>: Justin. XXXVI. 4. <i>Ægre ferens successor ejus (Perperna) M. Aquillius consul ad eripiendum Aristonicum Perpernae, veluti sui potius triumphi munus esse deberet, festinata velocitate contendit. Sed contentionem consulum mors Perpernae diremit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 20. <i>Perperna consul Romanus—acie victum Aristonicum apud Stratonicen civitatem, quo fugerat, fame ad deditionem compulit. Aristonicus jussu senatus Romæ in carcere strangulatus est; triumphari enim de eo non poterat, quia Perperna apud Pergamum, Romam rediens, diem obierat.</i> Vell. Pat. II. 4. <i>Aristonicus—victus a M. Perperna ductusque in triumpho, sed M. Aquillio, capite pœnas dedit.</i> Death of <i>Scipio Africanus</i>; his consulibus: Cic. Nat. Deor. II. 5. Vell. II. 4. Oros. V. 10. Liv. Ep. 59. <i>Seditiones a triumphis Fulvio Flacco et C. Graccho et C. Papirio Carbone, agro dividendo creatis, excitatæ: quibus cum P. Scipio Africanus adversaretur,—mortuus in cubiculo inventus est.</i> At the age of fifty-six: Vell. II. 4. <i>Decessit anno ferme LVI.</i> Conf. ann. 167. 3. 195. 4. Livii Epit. 59. <i>C. Sempronius consul contra Iapydas primo rem male gessit; mox victoria cladem acceptam emendavit virtute D. Junii Bruti, ejus qui Lusitaniam subegerat.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>C. Sempronius Tuditano, cos. de Iapudibus an. DCXXIV.</i> [625 Varr.] K. Oct.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Carneades</i> aged eighty-five: Apollod. apud Laërt. IV. 65. φησὶ δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς ἀπελθεῖν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἔτει τετάρτῳ τῆς ρεβ' Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιώσαντα ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. Lucian. Macrob. c. 20. Καρνεάδης ὁ τῆς νεωτέρας Ἀκαδημίας ἀρχηγὸς ἔτη πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. or ninety according to Cicero Acad. IV. 6. <i>Carneades diu tenuit: nam nonaginta vixit annos.</i> He was the fourth from <i>Arcesilaüs</i>: conf. a. 215. and was in the embassy to Rome in B. C. 155. conf. an. He is fully described by Numenius apud Eusebium Præp. XIV. 8. <i>Clitomachus</i> succeeds: Laërt. IV. 67. Κλειτόμαχος Καρχηδόνιος—ἐλθὼν εἰς Ἀθήνας ἤδη τετταράκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς ἤκουσε Καρνεάδου.—καὶ διεδέξατο τὸν Καρνεάδην. Steph. Byz. Καρχηδών.—Κλειτόμαχος ὁ Διογνήτου—φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκος, διάδοχος Καρνεάδου τῆς Κυρηναίου σχολῆς· ὃς καὶ ἔπει ἐλθὼν Ἀθήνας—ἠκροάσατο Καρνεάδου. The twenty-eighth year is more probable than the fortieth. Eustathius ad Dionys. Perieg. 195. found the same number in his copy of Stephanus: ἐκ Καρχηδόνος φασὶ Κλειτόμαχον εἶναι τὸν Ἀκ. φιλόσοφον—ὃς ἠκροάσατο τοῦ σόφου Καρνεάδου καὶ ἐτῶν ἀνθρώπος ἐλθὼν Ἀθήνας. <i>Clitomachus</i> heard <i>Carneades</i> long: Cic. Acad. IV. 31. <i>Usque ad senectutem cum Carneade fuit; homo et acutus, ut Pænus, et valde studiosus ac diligens.</i> He had already studied at Athens before B. C. 146: conf. an. and was still teaching there in B. C. 111: conf. an.</p>	

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
128.	<p>Ol. 163. U.C. Varr. 626.  <i>Cn. Octavius T. Annius</i>  <i>Rufus</i> Cassiod. Chron.  Alex.  <i>Octavio et Rufo</i> Fast.  apud Noris.</p>	
127.	<p>627. <i>L. Cassius Longi-</i>  <i>nus L. Cornelius Cinna</i>  Cassiod. Δογγίνου καὶ  Κερίννα Chron. Alex.  <i>Ravilla et Cinna</i> Fast.  apud Noris. (scil. <i>L.</i>  <i>Cassio Longino Ra-</i>  <i>villa</i>) <i>T. Cassius</i> apud  Cassiod. <i>L. Cassius</i>  apud Cic. I. in Verr. 55.</p>	



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Polybius* is still living: since he was under thirty in B. C. 181: conf. an. and lived to the age of eighty-two: *Lucian*. *Macrob.* c. 22. Πολύβιος ὁ Λυκόρτα Μεγαλοπολίτης ἀγρόθεν ἀνελθὼν ἀφ' ἵππου κατέπεσε, καὶ ἐκ τούτου νοσήσας ἀπέθανεν ἑτῶν δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. His birth therefore could not be earlier than B. C. 210, and his death could not be earlier than B. C. 129.

*Apollodorus* of *Athens* mentioned the death of *Carneades*: conf. a. 129. His *χρονικά* closed at B. C. 145, and were dedicated to *Attalus* who died in B. C. 138. conf. a. 145. This passage therefore, in which the death of *Carneades* was mentioned, must have been added afterwards. *Apollodorus*, according to *Suidas*, was the disciple of *Pancætius* and *Aristarchus*: Ἀπολλόδωρος Ἀσκληπιάδου γραμματικὸς, εἷς τῶν Παναιτίου τοῦ Ῥοδίου φιλοσόφου καὶ Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ μαθητῶν, Ἀθηναῖος. According to *Scymnus* (conf. a. 145) he was the disciple of *Diogenes Babylonius*, συνησχολακῶς δὲ Ἀριστάρχῳ. He might hear both *Diogenes* and *Pancætius*, as *Laelius* heard both: conf. a. 143. We must understand συνησχολακῶς to mean “studied (together with others) under *Aristarchus*.” Thus *Plutarch*. *Mor.* p. 677. *C.* uses τῶν Ξενοκράτει συσχολασάντων to express “studied under *Xenocrates*.” *Apollodorus* probably survived this period full forty years, since he lived to read a work of *Castor*, who died in B. C. 15. conf. a. 56. See this examined in *Append.* c. 12. No. 174.

*Hipparchus* observes the vernal equinox on the 1st of *Phamenoth* in the fiftieth year of the third *Calippic* Period N. E. 620. = March 22. B. C. 128. In the same year he observed the sun at *Rhodes* on the sixteenth *Epiphi* = Aug. 4. B. C. 128. See *App.* c. 12. No. 134.

*Antipater* of *Sidon* is still living. See his time examined in *Append.* c. 12. No. 121.

*Hipparchus* takes an observation at *Rhodes* on the 221st day of N. E. 621. = May 2. B. C. 127: *Ptol.* μεγ. συντ. III. p. 112. ἀναγράφει ὁ Ἰππάρχος ἐν Ῥόδῳ τετηρημέναι διὰ τῶν ὀργάνων τὸν τε ἥλιον καὶ τὴν σελήνην τῷ ρζζ' ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς [N. E. 424 + 197 = N. E. 621] κατ' Αἰγυπτίους φαρμουθὶ ια'.—συνάγεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἑτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χκ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιβ' καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν—ιη. Another observation on the 287th day = July 7, B. C. 127: *Ibid.* p. 114. εἰληφάμεν πάλιν ἐκ τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππάρχου τετηρημένων

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
126.	628. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Aurelius Orestes</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 89. Oros. V. 10. Chron. Alex. Cic. Brut. c. 28. anno <i>DCXXVIII</i> . Censorin. c. 17.	Livii Epit. 60. <i>L. Aurelius consul rebellantes Sardos subegit.</i> <i>C. Gracchus</i> goes into Sardinia ταμίης Ὀρέστη τῷ ὑπάτῳ. Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 1. Cic. Brut. c. 28. <i>Fuit enim M. Lepido et L. Oreste consulibus quæstor Gracchus.</i> [M'Aquilli]us pro cos ex [Asi]a ann. <i>DCXXVII</i> . [628 Varr.] <i>III. Idus Novembr.</i> Fast. Capitolin. Thus supplied by Sigon. This triumph would refer to the war of <i>Aristonicus</i> , which <i>Perperna</i> had nearly completed three years and a half before: conf. a. 129.
125.	629. <i>M. Plautius Hypsæus M. Fulvius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 11. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. IX. 5, 1. Obseq. c. 90.	Livii Epit. 60. <i>M. Fulvius Flaccus primus Transalpinos Ligures bello domuit, missus in auxilium Massiliensibus adversus Salluvios Gallos.</i> <i>Aurelius</i> remains as proconsul in Sardinia: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2. δόγμα ποιῶνται—τὸν Ὀρέστην ἐπιμένειν, ὡς δὴ καὶ τοῦ Γαίου διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραμενοῦντος.
124.	Ol. 164. U. C. Varr. 630. <i>C. Cassius Longinus C. Sextius Calvinus</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 91. Vell. I. 15. Λογγίνου τὸ β' καὶ Βολβίνου Chron. Alex. De <i>Sextio</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 129.	<i>Aurelius</i> and <i>C. Gracchus</i> remain till this year in Sardinia: Gracchus apud Gellium XV. 12. <i>Biennium fui in provincia.</i> Apud Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 2. ἔφη—ταμιεύων τῷ στρατηγῷ παραμεμενηχέναι διετίαν.
123.	631. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus T. Quinctius Flamininus</i> Eutrop. IV. 21. Cassiod. Oros. V. 12. Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Appellato</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>C. Gracchus tribunus plebis.</i> He entered upon office <i>IV. Id. Decembres</i> [conf. Liv. XXXIX. 52. Dionys. Ant. VI. p. 1246. Plutarch. Mor. p. 283. B.] B. C. 124. The acts of <i>Caius</i> in his first tribuneship are noticed by Plutarch C. Gr. c. 3—7. Livii Epit. 60. <i>C. Gracchus Tiberii frater tribunus plebis, eloquentior quam frater, perniciosas aliquot leges tulit &amp;c.</i> Orosius V. 12. <i>Eodem anno</i> [sc. <i>Metello et Flaminio</i> cons.] <i>C. Gracchus,—tribunus plebis per tumultum creatus, magna reipublicæ perniciēs fuit.</i> The consul <i>Metellus</i> commands in the Baliares: Liv. Ep. 60. <i>Res a Q. Metello consule adversus Baliares gestas.</i> Triumph of <i>Flaccus</i> : .....us <i>Flaccus pro.....guribus Vocontieis e. .... an. DCXXX.</i> [631 Varr.] ..... Fast. Capitolin. Conf. a. 125. A colony is sent to Carthage: Eutrop. IV. 21. <i>L. Cæcilio Metello et T. Quinctio Flaminio</i> cons. <i>Carthago in Africa jussu senatus reparata est;—annis duobus et viginti post quam a Scipione fuerat eversa.</i> Vell. I. 15. <i>Cassio Longino et Sextio Calvino</i> cons.— <i>Fabrateria deducta est—et post annum—Carthago.</i> But this colony was not carried into effect till the second tribuneship of <i>Caius</i> , according to Liv.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>ἐν Ῥόδῳ διαστάσεων τὴν διωπτευμένην ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ρζζ' ἔτει ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους παῦνι ιζ'.—γίνεται ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἡμῶν μέχρι τῆς τηρήσεως χρόνος ἑτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν πάλιν χκ', καὶ ἡμερῶν πς' [ι. σπς'] καὶ ὥρων ἰσημερινῶν—δ'. The 17th <i>Payni</i> being the 287th day, we must correct the numbers to σπς'. These observations were made thirty-five years after the observation of the equinox recorded at B. C. 162.</p>	
	<p><i>Cælius Antipater</i> the historian flourished in the time of <i>C. Gracchus</i>: Cic. Div. I. 26. <i>C. Gracchus multis dixit, ut scriptum apud Cælium est, sibi in somnis quæsturam petenti Tiberrium fratrem visum esse dicere—codem sibi leto quo ipse interisset esse pereundum. Hoc antequam tribunus plebis C. Gracchus factus esset et se audisse scribit Cælius, et dixisse multis.</i> Conf. Val. Max. I. 7, 6. He was earlier than <i>Sisenna</i>: conf. a. 134. and was the instructor of <i>Crassus</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 12. <i>Paullulum se crexit et addidit historiæ majorem sonum vocis vir optimus, Crassi familiaris, Antipater.</i> Idem Brut. c. 26. <i>L. Cælius Antipater—scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, juris valde peritus, multorum etiam, ut L. Crassi, magister.</i> <i>Crassus</i> was now seventeen years of age: conf. a. 140. <i>L. Cælius Antipater in proæmio belli Punici</i> is quoted Cic. Or.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Ep. 60. <i>C. Gracchus—continuato in alterum annum tribunatu legibus agrariis latis effecit ut complures coloniae in Italia deducerentur, et una in solo diruta Carthagini, quo ipse triumphus creatus coloniam deduxit.</i> Plutarch agrees with this account: conf. a. 122. Orosius V. 12. has the same date as Eutropius.</p>
122.	<p>632. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Fannius Strabo</i> Cic. Brut. c. 26. Plin. H. N. II. 32. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 92. Chron. Alex. De <i>Fannio</i> Plutarch. C. Gracch. c. 8. 11. 12.</p>	<p><i>C. Gracchus tribunus plebis iterum</i>: from IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 123. He was elected when <i>Fannius</i> was made consul: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 8. κακείνος (Φάννιος) μὲν ὑπατος, Γάιος δὲ δήμαρχος ἀπεδείχθη τὸ δεύτερον. <i>Livius Drusus</i> is one of his colleagues: Plutarch. Ib. ἢν εἰς τῶν τοῦ Γαίου συναρχόντων Λίβιος Δροῦσος. Cic. Brut. c. 28. <i>M. Drusus—qui in tribunatu C. Gracchum collegam iterum tribunum fregit</i> [sic bene corrigunt]. Idem Fin. IV. 24. <i>Conferam Drusum cum C. Graccho ejus fere aequali: quae hic reipublicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat.</i> Sueton. Tib. c. 3. <i>Drusus—ob eximiam adversus Gracchos operam patronus senatus dictus.</i> <i>Gracchus</i> passes over to Carthage, where he remains seventy days, and returns to Rome at the time of the comitia for electing consuls: Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11. The consul <i>Fannius</i> opposes him: Ibid. c. 12.</p> <p><i>Aquae Sextiae</i> founded: Liv. Ep. 61. <i>C. Sextius proconsul, victa Salluviorum gente, coloniam Aquas Sextias condidit.</i> Obsequens c. 92. <i>Cn. Domitio C. Fannio</i> coss.—<i>Sallyes et Allobroges devicti.</i> Vell. I. 15. <i>Sextio</i> Calvino qui <i>Sallus</i> apud aquas quae ab eo <i>Sextiae</i> appellantur devicit. Cassiod. <i>Cn. Domitius et C. Fannius. His coss. Sextius oppidum aedificavit in quo Aquae Sextiae in Galliis.</i></p>
121.	<p>633. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus L. Opimius</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 93. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 29. De <i>Opimio</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 16. Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 11. 13. Oros. V. 12. Cic. in <i>Pison</i>. c. 39. Val. Max. IX. 4, 3. De <i>Fabio</i> Oros. V. 14. Plin. H. N. VII. 50. Strab. IV. p. 185. ubi male Αἰμιλιανός. De hoc anno Plin. H. N. XIV. 4.</p>	<p>Death of <i>C. Gracchus</i>: Liv. Ep. 61. <i>C. Gracchus seditioso tribunatu acto, quum Aventinum quoque armata multitudine occupasset, a Q. Opimio consule, ex senatus consulto vocato ad arma populo, pulsus et occisus est: et cum eo Fulvius Flaccus consularis, socius ejusdem furoris.</i> Conf. Cic. Phil. VIII. 4. Plutarch. C. Gr. c. 14—17. Oros. V. 12. Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 131. Val. Max. VI. 8, 3. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. Vell. II. 6. 7.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 61. <i>Cn. Domitius proconsul adversus Allobrogas ad oppidum Vindalium feliciter pugnavit.</i> Ibid. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus consul, Paulli nepos, adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum Arvernorum regem feliciter pugnavit: ex Bituiti exercitu caesa millia hominum centum viginti.—Allobroges in deditionem accepti.</i> Conf. Cæs. B. Gall. I. 45. Velleium II. 10. Orosium V. 13. 14. Florum III. 2. Plinius H. N. VII. 50. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus consul apud flumen Isaram praelio commisso adversus Allobrogum Arvernorumque gentes, ad VI. Idus Augustas, CXXX millibus perduellium casis, &amp;c.</i> Strabo IV. p. 185. καθ' ὃ συμπίπτουσιν ὁ Ἰσαρ ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ Ῥοδανὸς καὶ τὸ Κεμμένον ὄρος, Κόιντος Φάβιος Μάξιμος Αἰμιλιανὸς οὐχ ὅλαις τρισὶ μυριάσιν εἴκοσι μυριάδας Κελτῶν κατέκοψεν.</p>
120.	<p>Ol. 165. U. C. Varr. 634. <i>P. Manlius C. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiod. Μανιλίου καὶ Κάρβου Chron. Alex. <i>Manilio et Balbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	c. 69. The seventh book of his History is quoted by Nonius c. 2. p. 108. <i>Cælius Antipater lib. VII.</i> “ <i>Res pub. amisso confundato pulcherrimo oppido.</i> ” Idem c. 2. p. 89. <i>Cælius Annal. lib. VII.</i> Idem c. 10. p. 508. <i>Cælius Annali lib. VII.</i>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
119.	635. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus</i> <i>L. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 94. Μετέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Κόττα Chron. Alex. <i>Marcello et Cotta</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cotta</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 4.	<i>C. Marius tribunus plebis</i> : in the consulship of <i>Cotta</i> : Plutarch. Mar. c. 4.
118.	636. <i>M. Porcius Cato</i> <i>Q. Marcius Rex</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Val. Max. V. 10, 3. Gell. XIII. 19, 10. Plin. H. N. II. 31. Vell. I. 15. Obseq. c. 95. <i>Caudino et Rege</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Marcio</i> Oros. V. 14.	Gellius XIII. 19, 10. <i>M. Cato</i> — <i>satis vehemens orator fuit, multasque orationes ad exemplum avi scriptas reliquit: et consul cum Q. Marcio Rege fuit; inque eo consulatu in Africam profectus in ea provincia mortem obiit.</i> Liv. Ep. 62. <i>Q. Marcius consul Stænos gentem Alpinam expugnavit.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 14. Velleius I. 15. <i>Narbo Martius in Gallia Porcio Marcioque coss.—deducta colonia est.</i> Death of <i>Micipsa</i> : Liv. Ep. 62. <i>Micipsa Numidarum rex mortuus regnum tribus filiis reliquit, Adherbali, Hiempsali, et Jugurthæ fratris filio quem adoptaverat.—Jugurtha Hiempsalem—victum occidit, Adherbalem regno expulit.</i>
117.	637. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus</i> <i>Q. Mucius Scævola</i> Cassiod. Μετέλλου τὸ γ' καὶ Μαξιμίου Chron. Alex. <i>Diademo et Scævola</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Liv. Ep. 62. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Dalmatas subegit.</i> Ambassadors are sent to Numidia, who restore <i>Adherbal</i> : Sallust. Jug. c. 16.
116.	Ol. 166. U. C. Varr. 638. <i>C. Licinius Geta</i> <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. <i>Geta et Eburno</i> Fast. apud Noris.	
115.	639. <i>M. Æmilius Scaurus</i> <i>M. Cæcilius Metellus</i> Cass. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 96. <i>Scauro et Megello</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Cassiod. <i>M. Metellus et M. Scaurus. His coss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censores artem ludicram ex urbe removerunt, præter Latinum tibicinem cum cantore et ludum talorum.</i> Liv. Ep. 62. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus censores duos et triginta senatu moverunt.</i>
114.	640. <i>M. Acilius Balbus</i> <i>C. Porcius Cato</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 97. Plin. H. N. II. 29. 56.	Liv. Ep. 63. <i>Cato Porcius consul in Thracia male adversus Scordiscos pugnavit.</i> Conf. Eutrop. IV. 24.



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>L. Crassus</i> æt. 21. accuses <i>Carbo</i>: Cic. de Or. III. 20. <i>Annos natus unum et viginti</i> [nono decimo ætatis anno=U. C. Varr. 633 Auctor Dial. de Orat. c. 34.] <i>nobilissimum hominem et eloquentissimum in judicium vocarim.</i> Idem Brut. c. 43. <i>Accusavit C. Carbonem eloquentissimum hominem admodum adolescens.</i> De Or. I. 10. <i>C. Carbonem, quem tu adolescentulus perculisti.</i> From the expression <i>perculisti</i> we may infer that this cause was not in U. C. 633, the year before <i>Carbo</i>'s consulship, but in U. C. 635, the year after it.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Varro</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 166. 1. <i>M. Terentius Varro philosophus et poëta nascitur.</i></p>
	<p><i>Hortensius</i> born: conf. ann. 95. 50.  <i>Crassi oratio pro Licinia virgine vestali</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. <i>Defendit postea Liciniam virginem</i> [conf. Liv. Ep. 63. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Milone p. 837. Dion. tom. I. p. 39. et Vales. ad loc.] <i>cum annos XXVII. natus esset.</i> This cause was</p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
113.	<p>641. <i>C. Cæcilius Metellus Caprarius Cn. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. IV. 25. Tacit. Germ. c. 37. Obseq. c. 98. Plin. H. N. II. 33. Μετέλλου τὸ δ' καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Alex. <i>Caprario et Carbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Eutropius IV. 25. <i>C. Cæcilio Metello et Cn. Carbone</i> coss. duo Metelli fratres eodem die alterum ex Sardinia alterum ex Thracia triumphum egerunt; nuntiatumque Romæ est Cimbros e Gallia in Italiam transisse. Tacit. Germ. c. 37. Primum Cimbrorum audita sunt arma Cæcilio Metello ac Papirio Carbone consulibus. Liv. Ep. 63. <i>Cimbri gens vaga populabundi in Illyricum venerunt: ab iis Papirius Carbo consul cum exercitu fusus est.</i> Obsequens c. 98. <i>C. Cæcilio Cn. Papirio</i> coss.—<i>Cimbri Teutonique Alpes transgressi fœdam stragem Romanorum sociorumque fecerunt.</i></p>
112.	<p>Ol. 167. U. C. Varr. 642. <i>M. Livius Drusus L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Cassiod. Βρούτου καὶ Πέσου Chron. Alex. <i>Druso et Cæsoniano</i> Fast. apud Noris. Scil. <i>L. Calpurnio Pisone Cæsoniano.</i></p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 63. <i>Livius Drusus consul adversus Scordiscos gentem a Gallis oriundam in Thracia feliciter pugnavit.</i> Jugurtha kills Adherbal: Liv. Ep. 64. <i>Adherbal bello petitus a Jugurtha et in oppido Cirta obsessus contra denunciationem senatus ab eo occisus est.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 21—26. Sallust. Ib. c. 27. <i>Quod postquam Romæ cognitum,—lege Sempronia provinciæ futuris consulibus Numidia atque Italia decretæ: Consules declarati P. Scipio Nasica L. Bestia Calpurnius.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>in the month December: Macrobian. Sat. I. 10. <i>Fenestella dicens Æmiliam virginem XV. Kal. Januar. esse damnatam—deinde adjecit, "Sequebantur eum diem Saturnalia." Mox ait, "Postero autem die, qui fuit XIII. Kal. Jan. Linciniam virginem ut causam diceret jussam."</i></p> <p>In the consulship of <i>M. Acilius</i> and <i>C. Porcius</i>: Jul. Obseq. c. 97. which fixes this oration to December B. C. 114, when <i>Crassus</i> had lately entered his twenty-seventh year: conf. a. 92.</p>
<p><i>Agatharchides</i> was reader to <i>Heraclides Lembus</i>, and afterwards in advanced age tutor to <i>Ptolemy</i>: Phot. cod. 213. Ἀγαθαρχίδου—τούτω πατρίς μὲν ἡ Κνίδος ἦν, ἡ δὲ τέχνη γραμματικὸν ἐπεδείκνυτο· ὑπογραφέα δὲ καὶ ἀναγνώστην ὁ τοῦ λέμβρου (sic) Ἡρακλείδης, δι' ὧν αὐτῷ ἐξυπηρετεῖτο, παρέσχε γνώριζεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ θρεπτὸς Κινναίου. <i>Agatharchides</i> lib. I. περὶ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης apud Photium cod. 250. p. 1332. ἐγὼ δ' ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἡ τύχη με κατέστησεν ἐπιτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σοῦ, νέου παντελῶς ὄντος, καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, ἀπ' ἐκείνης εὐθὺς μέγαν ἐμαυτῷ πόνον ἐπέβαλον. τίνα τοῦτον; τοῖς πρὸς ἡδονὴν ὁμιλοῦσιν ἐναντιοῦσθαι καὶ δυσχεραίνειν, σοῦ πρῶτον αὐτοῦ περιαιρούμενος οὐ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀλλὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν—οἶδα γὰρ πρεσβύτερος ὢν καὶ πολλῶν ἐμπειρος γεγονώς πραγμάτων διὰ τοὺς θαπύειν ἐπιβεβλημένους—τάς μεγίστας βασιλείας ἄρδην ἀνγρημένους. <i>Agatharchides</i> was doubtless tutor to one of the two sons of <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i>; and more probably to the elder son, <i>Soter II.</i> than to the younger, <i>Alexander</i>. See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 143. <i>Heraclides Lembus</i> flourished about B. C. 148: conf. a. and his reader <i>Agatharchides</i>, thirty-five years after that date, might address <i>Soter II.</i> in the fourth year of his reign, about B. C. 113. In the fifth book of the same work he mentioned his declining age: Phot. cod. 213. τὴν ἅπασαν συγγραφὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ εἰ λόγου εἰς μνήμην ἀνάγει, ἐν ᾗ καὶ πεπαῦσθαι τοῦ γράφειν διὰ τινὰς τε αἰτίας ἄλλας, καὶ ὅτι τὰ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀποκλῖνοι πρὸς τὸ ἔξωρον.</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
111.	<p>643. <i>P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica L. Calpurnius Bestia</i> Cassiod. Sallust. Jug. c. 27. Eutrop. IV. 26. Val. Max. I. 8, 11. Obseq. c. 99. Oros. V. 15. Cic. Brut. c. 34. <i>Νασικάρπου καὶ Βεστίου</i> Chron. Alex. De <i>Scipione</i> Diod. tom. X. p. 133. Val. Max. VII. 5, 2.</p>	<p>Jugurthine war: Liv. Ep. 64. <i>Jugurthæ bellum indictum; idque Calpurnius Bestia consul gerere jussus pacem cum Jugurtha injussu populi et senatus fecit.</i> Conf. Sallustium Jug. c. 28, 29. Florus III. 1. <i>Primus in Numidiam Calpurnius Bestia consul mittitur: sed rex—pacem emit.</i> Obsequens c. 99. <i>P. Scipione L. Calpurnio coss.—Jugurthinum bellum exortum.</i></p>
110.	<p>644. <i>M. Minucius Rufus Sp. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. De <i>Albino</i> Eutrop. IV. 26. Oros. V. 15.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 64. <i>Jugurtha—Romam venit</i> [conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 33. 34.], <i>et propter eadem admissam in regulum quendam nomine Massivam,—Romæ interfectum,—clam profugit.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 35. The consul <i>Albinus</i> hastens into Africa, <i>uti ante comitia, quod tempus haud longe aberat,—bellum conficeret:</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 36. <i>Sed postquam dilapso tempore comitorum dies adventabat, Albinus, Aulo fratre in castris pro prætore relicto, Romam decessit.</i> Idem Ibid.</p>
109.	<p>645. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus M. Junius Silanus</i> Cassiod. Sallust. Jug. c. 43. Cic. Brut. c. 35. Cornel. I. p. 960. et Ascon. ad loc. Μετέλλου τὸ ε' καὶ Σιλάνου Chron. Alex. Megello et Silano Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Metello</i> Plutarch. Mar.</p>	<p>Sallust. Jug. c. 37. <i>Aulus—milites mense Januario</i> [Jan. B. C. 109] <i>ex hibernis in expeditionem evocat.</i> He is defeated, and concludes a peace: Sallust. c. 38. conf. Liv. Ep. 64.—Sallust. c. 39. <i>Ob ea consul Albinus—senatum de fœdere consulcbat:—Senatus decernit suo atque populi injussu nullum potuisse fœdus fieri.</i> Consul—<i>paucis diebus in Africam profisciscitur.</i> Idem c. 43, 44. <i>Post Auli fœdus—Q. Metellus et M. Silanus consules designati provincias inter se partiverant: Metelloque Numidia evenerat:—Is ubi primum magistratum ingressus est—ad bellum quod gesturus erat animum intendit.—Ubi in Africam venit, exercitus ei traditur Sp. Albini pro consule:—Albinus, Auli</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Diodorus* the Peripatetic, the successor of *Critolaüs*, flourished; and *Clitomachus* the successor of *Carneades*: *Crassus* apud Cic. de Or. I. 11. *Audiui summos homines, cum quæstor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas, florente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, quod eam Charmadas et Clitomachus et Æschines obtinebant. Erat etiam Metrodorus, qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligentius audierat.*—*Vigebat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus et Peripatetici Critolai Diodorus.* For the quæstorship of *Crassus* see col. 4. *Diodorus* the Peripatetic is mentioned by Cicero Tusc. Quæst. V. 30. *Critolaüs* and *Diodorus*—Κριτόλαος καὶ Διόδωρος ὁ Τύριος—are named together by Stobæus Ecl. Phys. I. 3, 28. p. 58. Heer. From the death of *Aristotle* B. C. 322 to this time, when *Diodorus* still taught, the Peripatetic school had subsisted 211 years under six teachers: *Theophrastus*, *Strato* (τῶν ἄλλων Περιπατητικῶν ὁ κορυφαίωτάτος Στράτων Plutarch. Mor. p. 1115. B.), *Lycæ*, *Aristo Ceus*, *Critolaüs*, *Diodorus*: of which space the three last had occupied 116 years, B. C. 226—111. Conf. a. 155. *Diodorus* therefore was now in advanced age. For the succession in this school, conf. a. 226. In the list of teachers—διάδοχοι τῆς σχολῆς κατὰ τάξιν—in the Life of *Aristotle* apud Buhle tom. I. p. 60. 61. the names appear to be partly interpolated and partly transposed. For the embassy of *Critolaüs* to Rome, conf. a. 155. *Clitomachus* had already arrived at old age—*senectutem*—eighteen years before this date, in B. C. 129, when he succeeded *Carneades*: conf. a. 129.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

The quæstorship of *Crassus* is placed in this year by Pighius Annal. tom. III. p. 119. ad U. C. [Capitolin.] 642. because *Scævola* and *Crassus* were quæstors in the same year [conf. a. 107], and because *hic annus quæsturæ Q. Mucii Scævolæ fuit, sicut ex ejus tribunatu plebis patebit.* Pighius produces no testimony to fix the quæstorship of *Scævola* to this date. Pearce ad Cic. de Or. I. 11. also without producing evidence, asserts, *Crassus quæstor fuit U. C.* [Varr.] 643. He probably follows Pighius. Since *Crassus* was born in B. C. 140 [conf. a. 92], and was therefore only in his twenty-ninth year in B. C. 111, it is not likely that he was quæstor before this date. But, if the legal age for the quæstorship was thirty-one, which is the opinion of Ernesti ad Ciceronem in Indice Legum v. ANNALES, —*Annus constitutus Villia lege* [in B. C. 180: conf. Liv. XL. 44.] *quæsturæ* 31.—and of Pighius himself, tom. II. p. 334. ad annum Capitolin. 573. (quoted apud Drakenborch. ad Liv. XL. 44.), then in that case the quæstorship of *Crassus* (and consequently of *Scævola*) would fall in B. C. 109.

Birth of *Atticus*: conf. a. 32.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	c. 7. Oros. V. 15. Val. Max. II. 7, 2. Eutrop. IV. 27.	<p><i>fratris exercitusque clade percussus,—quantum temporis æstivorum in imperio fuit plerumque milites stativis castris habebat.</i> The transactions of this campaign are related by Sallust c. 45—60. Idem c. 61. <i>Metellus, postquam videt—jam æstatem exactam esse,—exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia collocat.</i></p> <p>Meanwhile the consul <i>Silanus</i> had been engaged with the Cimbri: Liv. Ep. 65. <i>M. Junius Silanus consul adversus Cimbros infelicitèr pugnavit</i> [conf. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974.]: <i>legatis Cimbrorum sedem et agros in quibus consisterent postulantibus senatus negavit.</i>—And <i>Minucius</i> with the Thracians: Ibid. <i>M. Minucius proconsul adversus Thracas prospere pugnavit.</i> Eutrop. IV. 27. <i>A. M. Junio Silano collega Q. Metelli Cimbri in Gallia, et a Minucio Rufo in Macedonia Scordisci et Triballi—victi sunt.</i></p>
108.	Ol. 168. U. C. Varr. 646. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Galba M. Aurelius Scaurus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 100. Chron. Alex. <i>Calvo et Hortensio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<p><i>Metellus</i> continues in the command as proconsul: Sallust. Jug. c. 62. <i>Romæ senatus de provinciis consultus Numidiam Metello decreverat.</i> This campaign is related by Sallust c. 68—81. Obsequens c. 100. <i>C. Sergio Galba M. Scauro</i> <i>co.</i>—<i>Contra Jugurtham prospere dimicatum.</i></p>
107.	<p>647. <i>L. Cassius Longinus C. Marius</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 15. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. X. 13. <i>Longino et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Marius</i> was <i>C. Marius C. F. (C.) Nepos</i>; which the author had taken, as in some other instances, for a <i>cognomen</i>. But <i>Marius</i> had no <i>cognomen</i>: Plutarch. Mar. c. 1. <i>Γαίου Μαρίου πρώτου οὐκ ἔχοντος εἰπεῖν ὄνομα.</i></p> <p>De <i>Mario</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Mar. c. 9. Sallust. Jug. c. 73.*</p>	<p><i>Metellus</i> is superseded by <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 82. <i>Roma per literas fit certior Mario provinciam Numidiam datam. Nam consulem factum ante acceperat</i> (sc. at the preceding comitia: conf. c. 73.). Idem c. 86. <i>Marius—in Africam profectus paucis diebus Uticam ad-vehitur: exercitus ei traditur a P. Rutilio legato.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 10. <i>Sulla</i> is quæstor to <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 95. Val. Max. VI. 9, 6. Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Campaign of <i>Marius</i> in Africa: Sallust. c. 87—97. ending with winter quarters: <i>Marium jam in hiberna profisciscentem</i> c. 97. <i>in hiberna profisciscitur</i> c. 100. and again c. 103. <i>Marius exercitu in hibernaculis composito.</i></p> <p><i>Metellus</i> obtains a triumph: Vell. II. 11. <i>Metelli tamen et triumphus fuit clarissimus et meritum; virtutisque cognomen Numidici inditum.</i> Conf. Eutropium IV. 27.</p> <p><i>Cassius</i> slain in Gaul: Liv. Ep. 65. <i>L. Cassius consul a Tigurinīs Gallis, pago Helvetiorum, qui a civitate secesserant, in finibus Allobrogum cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Cæsar. B. Gall. I. 7. <i>L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 15.</p>
106.	648. <i>C. Atilius Serranus Q. Servilius Cæpio</i> Cassiod. Gell. XV. 28. Vell. II. 53. Obseq.	<p><i>Jugurtha</i> is captured: Liv. Ep. 66. <i>Jugurtha—vinctus a Boccho et Mario traditus est: in qua re præcipua opera L. Corneliū Sullæ quæstoris Marii fuit.</i> Conf. Sallust. Jug. c. 104—113. Plutarch. Sull. c. 3. Mar. c. 10. Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 141. This occurred in the</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Dionysius Thrax</i> came between <i>Aristarchus</i> and <i>Tyrannio</i>: Suidas: Διονύσιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, Θρᾷξ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Τήρου, Τήρος τούνομα κληθεὶς, Ἀριστάρχου μαθητῆς, γραμματικός· ὃς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυρραννίῳ τῷ προτέρῳ. συνέταξε δὲ πλεῖστα γραμματικὰ τε καὶ συνταγματικὰ καὶ ὑπομνήματα. <i>Aristarchus</i> began to be eminent B. C. 156: conf. a. <i>Tyrannio</i> was brought to Rome in B. C. 71: conf. a. An interval of eighty-five years. <i>Dionysius</i> in his youth might have heard <i>Aristarchus</i> in his old age: but it is not probable that he could have lived to teach at Rome in the time of <i>Pompey</i>. Suidas therefore may be thus corrected: Ἀριστάρχου μαθητῆς, γραμματικός· καὶ ἐξηγήσατο Τυρραννίῳ τῷ προτέρῳ, ὃς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπ. τοῦ μεγ. For <i>Tyrannio</i> at Rome conf. ann. 71. 58. That <i>Dionysius</i> taught at Rhodes is attested by Strabo XIV. p. 655. Διονύσιος ὁ Θρᾷξ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος—Ἀλεξανδρεῖς μὲν ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ Ῥόδιοι. And by Athenæus XI. p. 489. a. Διονύσιος ὁ Θρᾷξ ἐν Ῥόδῳ λέγεται τὴν Νεστορίδα κατασκευάσαι, τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτῷ συνευεγκάντων τὰργύριον. And by Suidas v. Τυρραννίων. conf. a. 71. See Append. c. 12. No. 151.</p>	<p><i>L. Crassus tribunus plebis</i>. He was tribune the year before <i>Scævola</i>: and <i>Scævola</i> was tribune in B. C. 106: Cic. Brut. c. 43. (<i>Scævola—collega Crassi</i>) omnibus quidem aliis in magistratibus, sed tribunus anno post fuit; eoque in rostris sedente suasit <i>Serviliam legem Crassus</i>. Nam censuram sine <i>Scævola</i> gessit. That oration was delivered in B. C. 106. conf. a. Of the tribunate of <i>Crassus</i> Cicero Ibid. remarks, Ita tacitus tribunatus, ut, nisi in eo magistratu cœnavisset apud præconem <i>Granium</i>, idque nobis his narravisset <i>Lucilius</i>, tribunum plebis nesciremus fuisse. <i>Granius</i> is mentioned by Cicero pro Plancio c. 14. The poet <i>Lucilius</i> (the friend of <i>Scipio</i> and <i>Lælius</i>: Hor. Sat. II. 1, 72.) is now in his forty-second year: conf. a. 148. For his death conf. a. 103.</p>
	<p>Birth of <i>Cicero</i>: Gell. XV. 28. A Q. Cæpione et Q. Serrano, quibus consulibus ante diem tertium Nonas Januarias M. Cicero natus est. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 5. III. Nonas natali mco. Conf. Ep.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>c. 101. Σεβράνου καὶ Σκιπίωνος Chron. Alex. De Serrano Cic. pro Plancio c. 5. De Cæpione Sallust. Jug. c. 114.</p>	<p>beginning of B. C. 106, soon after the winter quarters of <i>Marius</i>. He is still called consul by Sallust c. 104. <i>Legatis (Bocchi) potestas eundi Romam fit ab consule</i>. Upon their return, <i>Bocchus per literas a Mario petivit uti Sullam ad se mitteret. Is missus</i> &amp;c. c. 105. <i>Sulla</i>, in his conference with <i>Bocchus</i>, <i>dicat se missum a consule venisse</i> c. 109. Birth of <i>Pompey</i>: <i>consulibus C. Atilio Q. Servilio Vell. II. 53. prid. Kal. Octobres</i> Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 168. 3. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus oritur</i>. Rightly placed. Cassiodorus: <i>Q. Servilius et C. Atilius Serranus. His coss. per Servilium Cæpionem consulem judicia equitibus et senatoribus communicata</i>. Obsequens c. 101. <i>Q. Servilio Cæpione Atilio Serrano coss.—Per Cæpionem consulem senatorum et equitum judicia communicata</i>. Noticed by Tacitus Ann. XII. 60. <i>Sempronius rogationibus [B. C. 123] equester ordo in possessione judiciorum locaretur, aut rursus Serviliæ leges senatui judicia redderent, Mariusque et Sulla olim de eo vel præcipue bellarent</i>. Conf. a. 70.</p>
105.	<p>649. <i>P. Rutilius Rufus</i> <i>C. Manilius</i> Cassiod. <i>M. Manlius</i> Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>C. Manlius</i> Oros. V. 16. <i>Cn. Manlius</i> Liv. Ep. 67. <i>P. Rutilius</i> Cn. Mallius Val. Max. II. 3, 2. 'Ρούφου τὸ β' καὶ Μαλλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Rufo et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Atilio Corn. Manilio</i> Obseq. c. 102. De <i>Manlio</i> Cic. pro Muren. c. 17. pro Plancio c. 5.</p>	<p>Successes of the Cimbri: Liv. Ep. 67. <i>Ab iisdem hostibus (Cimbris) Cn. Manlius consul et Q. Servilius Cæpio proconsul victi prælio castrisque binis exuti sunt: militum millia octoginta occisa, calorum et lizarum quadraginta</i>. Conf. Oros. V. 16.—Sallust. Jug. c. 113, 114. <i>Jugurtha Sullæ vinctus traditur, et ab eo ad Marium deductus, Per idem tempus adversum Gallos a ducibus nostris Q. Cæpione et M. Manlio male pugnatum: quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat</i>. This is to be understood with some latitude. <i>Cæpio</i> was defeated <i>prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νύκτος Ὀκτωβρίων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. perhaps twenty months after the capture of <i>Jugurtha</i> in the beginning of B. C. 106. conf. a. And Plutarch Mar. c. 11. implies an interval: <i>ταχὺ τὸν φθόνον τοῦτον</i> [from the capture of <i>Jugurtha</i> by <i>Sulla</i>]—ἀπεσκέδασεν—ὁ κατασχὼν τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας κίνδυνος.—ἄρτι γὰρ ἀπηγγελημένης τῆς Ἰουγούρθα συλλήψεως, αἱ περὶ Τευτόνων καὶ Κίμβρων φῆμαι προσέπιπτον. It appears, then, that <i>Marius</i> remained almost two years in Africa as proconsul, after <i>Jugurtha</i> had been taken. He is elected consul in his absence: Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>Sed postquam bellum in Numidia confectum et Jugurtham vinctum adduci Romam nuntiatum est, Marius consul absens est, factus et ei decreta provincia Gallia</i>. Velleius II. 12. inaccurately places the defeat of <i>Cæpio</i> in his consulship: <i>Effusa immanis vis Germanarum gentium—cum Cæpionem Manliumque consules, et ante Carbonem Silanumque fudissent in Galliis</i>. But <i>Cæpio</i> was routed after <i>Manlius</i>; consequently when proconsul. Florus III. 3. rightly observes the order of these events: <i>Nec primum quidem impetum Silanus [B. C. 109], nec secundum Manlius [B. C. 105], nec tertium Cæpio [Oct. B. C. 105], sustinere potuerunt</i>.</p>
104.	<p>Ol. 169. U. C. Varr. 650. <i>C. Marius II. C. Flavius Fimbria</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974. Obseq. c. 103. See col. 2. De <i>Mario</i> Plin. H. N. X. 4. Plut. Mar. c. 14.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Marius</i>: Sallust. Jug. c. 114. <i>Is Kalendis Januariis magna gloria consul triumphavit</i>. Plutarch. Mar. c. 12. αὐταῖς καλάνδαις Ἰανουαρίαις, ἣν ἔτους ἀρχὴν ἄγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν τε ὑπατείαν ἀνέλαβε καὶ τὸν θρίαμβον εἰσήλασεν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 67. Velleium II. 12. Plinium H. N. XXXIII. 1. <i>Sulla</i> is <i>legatus</i> to <i>Marius</i>: Plutarch. Sull. c. 4. (τῷ Σύλλᾳ) ἐχρῆτο πρὸς τὰς στρατείας, τὸ μὲν δευτέρον ὑπατεύων πρεσβευτῆ, τὸ δὲ τρίτον χιλιάρχῳ.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Att. XIII. 42. ἡμέρα τρίτη τῶν νέων καλανδῶν Plutarch. Cic. c. 2. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 168. 3. *Cicero Arpini nascitur matre Helvia patre equestris ordinis ex regio Volscorum genere.* In reality in the middle of Ol. 168. 2.

*Crassus æt. 34. suasit Serviliam legem* [see col. 2.]: Cic. Brut. c. 43. *Quatuor et triginta tum habebat annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat: his enim consulibus eam legem suasit, quibus nati sumus.* Cic. de Or. II. 55. mentions *Crassi orationem de lege Servilia.*



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		Obsequens c. 103. <i>C. Mario C. Flacco</i> [l. <i>Flavio</i> ] <i>coss.</i> — <i>Cimbri Alpes transgressi—junxerunt se Teutonis.</i> — <i>In Macedonia Thraces subacti.</i>
103.	651. <i>C. Marius III. L. Aurelius Orcstes</i> Cassiod. Μαξιμου καὶ Ὀρίστου Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 14.	Liv. Ep. 67. <i>Mario propter Cimbrici belli metum continuatus per complures annos magistratus est. Secundo et tertio absens consul creatus quartum consulatum dissimulanter captans consecutus est.</i> Vell. II. 12. <i>Tum multiplicati consulatus ejus. Tertius in apparatu belli consumptus: quo anno Cn. Domitius tribunus plebis legem tulit ut sacerdotes, quos antea collegæ sufficiebant, populus crearet.</i> <i>Sulla</i> military tribune: conf. a. 104.
102.	652. <i>C. Marius IV. Q. Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiod. Plutarch. Mar. c. 14. 15. Plin. H. N. XXII. 6. Obseq. c. 104. Cic. pro Archia c. 3. Eutrop. V. 1. Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Oros. V. 16.	Liv. Ep. 68. <i>C. Marius consul summa vi obpugnata a Teutonis et Ambronibus castra defendit: duobus deinde præliis circa Aquas Sextias eos hostes delevit, in quibus cæsa traduntur hostium ducenta millia, capta nonaginta. Marius absens quintum consul creatus est. triumphum oblatum donec et Cimbros vinceret distulit.</i> Velleius II. 12. <i>Quarto (consulatu) trans Alpes circa Aquas Sextias cum Teutonis conflixit amplius CL (millibus) hostium priore ac postero die ab eo trucidatis.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 15—22. Oros. V. 16. A second Servile war arises in Sicily, κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κιμβρῶν τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν. Diod. tom. X. p. 147. Described by Diodorus tom. X. p. 143—166. It lasted almost four years, and was ended by the proconsul <i>Aquillius</i> , probably in B. C. 99: conf. a. which determines the beginning of the war to this year. It was ill conducted by <i>L. Lucullus</i> and <i>C. Servilius</i> : Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1181. = tom. X. p. 161. προχειρίζεται κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν ἡ σύγκλητος—Λεύκιον Λικίννιον Λούκουλλον.—ἦν τε δὲ τῶν δεόντων ὁ στρατηγὸς—οὐδέν. p. 164. Γάιος δὲ Σερουίλιος καταπεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς διάδοχος Λουκούλλου οὐδ' αὐτὸς τι ἄξιον μνήμης ἐπραξε. <i>Servilius</i> was succeeded by the consul <i>Aquillius</i> in B. C. 101: conf. a.
101.	653. <i>C. Marius V. M. Aquillius</i> Cassiod. Diod. tom. X. p. 164. Chron. Alex. De <i>Mario</i> Oros. V. 16. Val. Max. IX. 7. 1. Plutarch. Mar. c. 22.	Velleius II. 12. ( <i>Marius</i> ) <i>quinto (consulatu) citra Alpes in campis quibus nomen erat Raudiis ipse consul et proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus fortunatissimo decertavere prælio: cæsa aut capta amplius C (millia) hominum.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 16. Liv. Ep. 68. <i>Cimbri repulso ab Alpibus fugatoque Q. Catulo proconsule—quum fugientem proconsule mexeritumque consecuti in Italiam trajecissent, junctis ejusdem Catuli et C. Marii exercitibus, prælio victi sunt:—in quo cæsa traduntur hos-</i>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Artemidorus</i> flourished: Marcianus Heracleot. p. 65. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος γεώγραφος κατὰ τὴν ρξβ' ὀλυμπιάδα γεγονώς, τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος τῆς ἑντος καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς τυγχανούσης θαλάσσης ἐκπεριπλεύσας, θεαστάμενος δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον τὰ Γάδειρα καὶ μέρη τινὰ τῆς ἑκτος θαλάσσης,—τῆς μὲν ἀκριβοῦς γεωγραφίας λείπεται τὸν δὲ περίπλουν τῆς ἑντος Ἡρακλείου πορθμοῦ θαλάσσης καὶ τὴν ἀναμέτρησιν ταύτης μετὰ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας ἐν ἑνδεκα διεξῆλθε βιβλίοις, ὡς σαφέστατον καὶ ἀκριβέστατον περίπλουν τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς ἀναγράψαι θαλάσσης. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 149.</p>	<p><i>Attii Tereus</i>: in the sixtieth year before the death of <i>Cæsar</i>: Cic. Phil. I. 15. <i>Nisi Accio tum plaudì et sexagesimo post anno palmam dari putabatis, non Bruto</i>. The drama was the <i>Tereus</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 2. <i>Delectari mihi (Brutus) Tereo videbatur, et habere majorem Accio quam Antonio gratiam</i>. The sixtieth year before B. C. 44 will fix the date to B. C. 103. <i>Attius</i> at this time is about sixty-seven years of age: conf. a. 170.</p> <p>Death of <i>Turpilius</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 2. <i>Turpilius comicus senex admodum Sinuessæ moritur</i>. And of <i>Lucilius</i>: Hieron. Ibid. Ol. 169. 2. <i>C. Lucilius satirarum scriptor Neapoli moritur ac publico funere effertur anno ætatis XLVI</i>. As he was born in B. C. 148 (conf. a.), he is rightly said to be in his forty-sixth year. And yet the expression of Horace Sat. II. 1, 34. by whom <i>Lucilius</i> is called <i>senex</i>, implies that he lived to a later period.</p>
<p><i>Archias</i> in his youth comes to Rome: Cic. pro Arch. c. 3. <i>Ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque—sc ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiæ (nam ibi natus est)—celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit, post in ceteris Asiæ partibus cunctæque Græciæ ejus adventus celebrabantur.—Hac tanta celebritate famæ cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo.—Statim Luculli cum prætextatus etiam tum Archias esset cum domum suam receperunt</i>. He was still living forty-one years afterwards, in B. C. 61: conf. a.</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 169. 3. <i>M. Furius poëta cognomento Bibaculus Cremonæ nascitur</i>. This poet is ridiculed by Horace Sat. II. 5, 41. conf. Schol. ad locum et Quintil. VIII. 6, 17.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>tium centum quadraginta millia, capta sexaginta</i> [conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 27.]. <i>Marius totius civitatis consensu exceptus pro duobus triumphis qui obferbantur uno contentus fuit.</i> The battle was fought <i>III. Kal. Sextil.</i> Plutarch. Mar. c. 26. <i>πρὸ τριῶν ἡμερῶν τῆς νομηγίας τοῦ νῦν μὲν Αὐγούστου τότε δὲ Σεξτιλίου μηνός.</i></p> <p><i>Aquillius</i> commands in Sicily: Diod. apud Phot. Cod. 244. p. 1184. = tom. X. p. 164. <i>τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διελθόντος</i> [probably the first year of the war], <i>ὑπατος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Γάιος Μάριος ἤρεθῃ τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἀκύλλιος ὧν ὁ Ἀκύλλιος στρατηγὸς κατὰ τῶν ἀποστατῶν σταλαῖς—ἐπιφανεῖ μάχῃ τοὺς ἀποστάτας ἐνίκησε.</i>—He concludes the war in the fourth year: conf. a. 99.</p> <p>The disorders which occurred when <i>Saturninus</i> was a candidate for the tribuneship are noticed by Val. Max. IX. 7, 1. 3. Liv. Ep. 69. The election occurred after the return of <i>Marius</i> to Rome: Val. Max. IX. 7, 1. <i>L. Equitium, qui—tribunatum adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum &amp;c.</i></p>
100.	<p>Ol. 170. U. C. Varr. 654. <i>C. Marius VI. L. Valerius Flaccus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 34. Plutarch. Mar. c. 28. Vell. I. 15. Obseq. c. 105. Cic. Brut. c. 62. pro Rabir. c. 7. in Catil. I. 2. Phil. VIII. 5. Ascon. in Cic. Pison. p. 601. De <i>Mario</i> Oros. V. 17. Vell. II. 12.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 69. <i>L. Appuleius Saturninus—tribunus plebis per vim creatus non minus violenter tribunatum quam petierat gessit: et, quum legem Agrariam per vim tulisset, Metello Numidico, eo quod in eam non juraverat, diem dixit: qui—in exsilium voluntarium Rhodum profectus est</i> [conf. Cic. pro Plancio c. 36. in Pisonem c. 9.]. <i>Profecto C. Marius scditionis auctor, qui sextum consulatum per tribus sparsa pecunia emerat, aqua et igni interdixit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 29—31. Plutarch. Mar. c. 29. Cic. pro Sext. c. 16.]. <i>Idem Appuleius Saturninus tribunus plebis C. Memmium candidatum consulatus—occidit, quibus rebus concitato senatu—obpressus armis cum Glaucia prætorē—interfectus est.</i> See Cicero pro Rabir. c. 7. <i>Fit senatusconsultum ut C. Marius L. Valerius consules adhiberent tribunos plebis et prætores quos eis videretur, operamque darent ut imperium P. R. majestasque conservaretur. Adhibent omnes tribunos plebis præter Saturninum, prætores præter Glauciam, &amp;c.</i> And Velleius II. 12. who favours <i>Marius</i>. Cic. Brut. c. 62. <i>Longe improbissimus C. Servilius Glaucia. —is prætor eodem die quo Saturninus tribunus plebis, Mario et Flacco consulibus, est interfectus.</i> Compare also Oros. V. 17. Val. Max. III. 2, 18. On <i>Saturninus</i> see Val. Max. VIII. 1, 2. 3. damnat. VIII. 6, 2.</p> <p>Birth of <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>: in the month <i>Quintilis</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 106. Macrobi. Sat. I. 12. <i>Hoc mense a. d. quartum Idus Quintiles Julius procreatus est.</i> Conf. a. 44.</p> <p>Obsequens c. 105. <i>C. Mario L. Valerio coss.—Fugitivi in Sicilia præliis trucidati.</i> Conf. a. 99.</p>
99.	<p>655. <i>M. Antonius A. Postumius Albinus</i> Cassiod. Gell. IV. 6. Plin. H. N. VIII. 7. Obseq. c. 106. Ἀντωνίου καὶ Ἀλβίνου Chron. Alex. <i>Antonino et Albino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Return of <i>Metellus</i>: Liv. Ep. 69. <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus ab exsilio ingenti totius civitatis favore reductus est.</i> Gell. XIII. 28. <i>Verba sunt Claudii Quadrigarii ex Annalium ejus tertio decimo: “Contione “dimissa Metellus in Capitolium venit cum multis mortalibus; inde “cum domum proficiscitur tota civitas eum reduxit.”</i> Conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 13. Appian. Civ. I. 33. <i>τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους—Μετέλλω ἡ κάθοδος ἐδόθη.</i> Two years of exile are mentioned by Diodorus tom. X. p. 173. <i>περὶ τῆς τοῦ Μετέλλου φυγῆς ἐπ' ἑτῇ δὺω γενομένων λόγων ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 3. <i>Instruxerunt auxeruntque ab omni parte Grammaticam L. Ælius Lanuvinus gener Q. Ælii, Servius Claudius, uterque eques Romanus, multique ac varii et in doctrina et in republica usus. L. Ælius cognomine duplici fuit. nam et Præconinus, quod pater ejus præconium fecerat, vocabatur, et Stylo</i> [Hence Ælius Stilo Plin. H. N. IX. 35. <i>Stilonis Præconini Idem XXXVII. 1.</i>] <i>quod orationes nobilissimo cuique scribere solbat. tantus optimatum fautor ut Q. Metellum Numidicum in exilium comitatus sit. L. Ælius was the preceptor of Varro and of Cicero himself: Cic. Brut. c. 56. Fuit is omnino vir egregius et eques Romanus cum primis honestus, idemque eruditissimus et Græcis literis et Latinis, antiquitatisque nostræ et in inventis rebus et in actis scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus. quam scientiam Varro noster acceptam ab illo auctamque per sese—pluribus et illustrioribus litteris explicavit. Sed idem Ælius Stoicus esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit unquam nec fuit: scribebat tamen orationes quas alii dicerent.—scriptis etiam ipse interfui, cum essem apud Ælium adolescens cumque audire perstudiose solerem.</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Probably two years current. He went into exile in the beginning of B. C. 100, and returned towards the end of B. C. 99.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 69. <i>M'Aquillius proconsul in Sicilia bellum Servile excitatum confecit.</i> Conf. Cic. de Or. II. 47. <i>M'Aquillius—quem ego (Antonius) consulem fuisse, imperatorem ornatum a senatu, orantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminisse.</i> This war was ended in the fourth year: Diod. tom. X. p. 166. ὁ μὲν οὖν κατὰ Σικελίαν τῶν οἰκετῶν πόλεμος, διαμείνας ἔτη σχεδὸν πρὸς τέτταρα, τραγικὴν ἔσχε τὴν καταστροφὴν. The conclusion of the war is related by Livy l. c. after the return of <i>Metellus</i>; which places its termination in B. C. 99: and it had lasted a year before the consulship of <i>Aquillius</i> (conf. a. 101), which places its commencement in B. C. 102.</p>
98.	<p>656. Q. <i>Cæcilius Metellus Nepos T. Didius</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c. 107. Fast. Capitol. Μετέλλου τὸ 5' καὶ Κιτιδίου Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Junio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>L. Cornelius Dolabell. pro cos. ex Hispania ulterior. de Lusitan. DCLV. [656 Varr.] V. K. Feb.</i> Fast. Capitolin. This date, <i>V. Kal. Feb.</i> U. C. Varr. 656. is in reality January B. C. 97. But, as that would fall within the consulship of <i>Lentulus</i> and <i>Crassus</i>, and as this triumph is placed by the Marble in Ed. Sigon. in the year of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Didius</i>, it may be doubted whether in this case also, as at B. C. 81, 44, 39, the year of the city has not been anticipated. See <i>Introduct.</i> p. xviii.</p>
97.	<p>657. Cn. <i>Cornelius Lentulus P. Licinius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Plin. H. N. X. 2. XXX. 1. Obseq. c. 108. Fast. Capitolin. Μεγνούλλου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 70. <i>T. Didius proconsul adversus Celtiberos feliciter pugnavit.</i> <i>Sertorius</i> served under <i>Didius</i> in Spain: conf. <i>Sallustium</i> apud Gell. II. 27. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 3. ἐκπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Δειδίου στρατηγῶ χιλιάρχος ἐπ' Ἰβηρίας. He had first served under <i>Capio</i> in B. C. 105, and then with <i>Marius</i>, against the Cimbri: Plutarch. Ibid.</p> <p>Plinius H. N. XXX. 1. <i>DCLVII. demum anno urbis Cn. Cornelio Lentulo P. Licinio Crasso coss. senatusconsultum factum est ne homo immolaretur.</i></p>
96.	<p>Ol. 171. U. C. Varr. 658. Cn. <i>Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Cassius Longinus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro p. 1005. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 109. <i>Enobarbus et Longino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Obsequens c. 109. <i>Cn. Domitio C. Cassio coss.—Ptolemæus rex Ægypti Cyrenis mortuus S. P. Q. R. hæredem reliquit.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>Cn. Domitius et C. Cassius. His coss. Ptolemæus Ægypti rex populum Romanum hæredem reliquit.</i> A mistake for <i>Cyrenarum rex</i>: Liv. Ep. 70. <i>Ptolemæus Cyrenarum rex, cui cognomentum Apioni fuit, mortuus hæredem P. R. reliquit, et ejus regni civitates senatus liberæ esse jussit.</i> Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 171. 1. <i>Ptolemæus rex Cyrenæ moriens Romanos testamento dimisit hæredes.</i></p>
95.	<p>659. L. <i>Licinius Crassus Q. Mucius Scævula</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 110. Fast. Capitolin. Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 709. Cic. Brut. c. 64. de Offic. III. 11. Val. Max.</p>	

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>(<i>M. Antonius</i> defends <i>M Aquilius</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 47. Liv. Ep. 70. <i>Quum M Aquilius de pecuniis repetundis causam diceret, ipse judices rogare noluit. M. Antonius qui pro eo perorabat tunicam a pectore ejus discidit, ut honestas cicatrices ostenderet: quibus conspectis, indubitanter absolutus est. Cicero ejus rei solus auctor.</i> This cause appears to be placed by the epitomator in B. C. 98 or B. C. 97; being related between the conclusion of the Servile war in Sicily and the acts of <i>Didius</i> the proconsul in Spain.)</p>
<p><i>Meleager</i> the collector of the <i>Anthologia</i> flourished: Scholiastes in Cod. Vatic. p. 82. apud Jacobs t. VI. p. xxxix. Γαδαρηγὸς ἦν, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἐμνημόνευσεν· ἡμίμασεν ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἐσχάτου, The last <i>Seleucus</i> reigned in B. C. 95. See Appendix c. 3. N<sup>o</sup>. 17. <i>Meleager</i> mentioned the death of <i>Antipater Sidonius</i>: Ep. 123. εἰς τὸν τάφον Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. And <i>Anti-</i></p>	<p><i>Hortensius L. Crasso Q. Scævola</i> consulibus primum in foro dixit:—<i>Undeviginti annos natus erat eo tempore</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 64. born therefore B. C. 114.</p> <p><i>Crassi oratio pro Q. Cæpione</i>: Cic. Brut. c. 43. <i>Est etiam L. Crassi in consulatu pro Q. Cæpione, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Lucretius</i>: Hieronymus in Eusebii</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	VIII. 15, 6. <i>De Crasso</i> Val. Max. III. 7, 6. Cic. in <i>Pison</i> . c. 26.	
94.	660. <i>C. Cælius Calvus</i> <i>L. Domitius Ahenobar-</i> <i>bis</i> Cassiod. Fast. Ca- pitolin. Obseq. c. 111. <i>Cn. Domitius C. Cæ-</i> <i>lius</i> Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I. Βάλλου καὶ Αἰνοβάββου Chron. Alex.	
93.	661. <i>C. Valerius Flac-</i> <i>cus M. Herennius Cas-</i> <i>siod.</i> Obseq. c. 112. Chron. Alex. Fast. Ca- pitolin. Plin. H. N. XIX. 3.	<i>T. Didius II. pro cos. ex Hispania de Celtibereis an. DCLX.</i> [661 Varr.] <i>IIII. Id. Jun. P. Licinius Crassus pro cos. de Lusitaneis</i> <i>an. DCLX. pridie Idus Jun. Fast. Capitolin.</i>
92.	Ol. 172. U.C. Varr. 662. <i>C. Claudius Pulcher M.</i> <i>Perperna</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Obseq. c. 113. Φούλκου καὶ Περγέρνου Chron. Alex. <i>Pulcro et</i> <i>Perperna</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Sulla</i> , being sent to Cappadocia, received the ambassadors of <i>Arsaces</i> king of Parthia: the first public transaction between Rome and Parthia: Plutarch. <i>Sull.</i> c. 5. Liv. Ep. 70. <i>Ariobarzanes in regnum Cappadociæ a L. Cornelio Sulla reductus est. Parthorum legati a rege Arsace missi venerunt ad Sullam ut amicitiam P. R. peterent.</i> After the prætorship of <i>Sulla</i> : Plutarch. Ibid. μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀποστέλλεται. But Velleius II. 15. places his prætorship in B. C. 91: <i>L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio coss.</i> [B. C. 90] <i>L. Sulla anno ante prætura functus</i> , &c. He appears to have placed the prætorship of <i>Sulla</i> too low. Exile of <i>P. Rutilius</i> : Liv. Ep. 70. <i>P. Rutilius, vir summæ innocentie, quoniam legatus Q. Mucii proconsulis a publicanorum injuriis Asiam defenderat</i> [in B. C. 94], <i>invisus equestri ordini, penes quem judicia erant, repetundarum damnatus in exilium missus est.</i> Velleius II. 13. <i>Eam potestatem nacti equites Gracchanis legibus</i> [B. C. 123]— <i>P. Rutilium, virum non sæculi sui sed omnis ævi optimum, interrogatum lege repetundarum maximo cum gemitu civitatis damnaverant.</i> Cicero Brut. c. 30. <i>Rutilius—doctus vir et Græcis literis cruditus, Panætii auditor, prope perfectus in Stoicis.</i> — <i>Qui quaquam innocentissimus in judicium vocatus esset (quo judicio convulsam penitus sci- mus esse rempublicam), cum essent eo tempore eloquentissimi viri L. Crassus et M. Antonius consulares, eorum adhibere neutrum voluit. dixit ipse pro sese.</i> Idem pro Scauro p. 1007. <i>Cum judicia penes equestrem ordinem essent, et P. Rutilio damnato nemo tam innocens videretur ut non timeret illa.</i> Conf. Cic. pro Fonteio c. 13. in <i>Pisonem</i> c. 39. The epitomator relates the condemnation of <i>Rutilius</i> between the mission of <i>Sulla</i> and the tribuneship of <i>Drusus</i> ; which would place it in B. C. 92. But as <i>Crassus</i> was now censor, and as Cicero Brut. c. 30. merely calls him <i>consularis</i> , the trial perhaps occurred in the preceding year B. C. 93, before the censorship of <i>Crassus</i> .

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*pater* was still living in B. C. 127: see Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 121. which agrees with the account of the Scholiast. For *Meleager* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 156.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Chron. *Olymp.* 171. 2. *T. Lucretius poëta nascitur, qui—propria se manu interfecit anno ætatis quadragesimo quarto.*

*Philo* flourished: Crassus apud Cic. de Or. III. 28. *Nunc enim apud Philonem quem in Academia maxime vigere audio.* referring to B. C. 91. The successor of *Clitomachus*: Stob. Eclog. Phys. II. 7. p. 38. Heer. Φίλων ἐγένετο Λαρισσαῖος, φιλόσοφος Ἀκαδημαῖκος, ἀκουστῆς Κλειτομάχου. Cic. Acad. IV. 6. *Industria plurimum in Clitomacho fuit: declarat multitudo librorum.—Jam Clitomacho Philo vester operam multos annos dedit. Philone autem vivo patrocinium Academiae non defuit.* Euseb. Præp. XIV. 8. p. 739. Α. εὐάδοχος δὲ Κἀγεάδου τῆς διατριβῆς καλίσταται Κλειτόμαχος· μετ' οὖν Φίλων. In Stobæus l. c. a copious abstract is given of the doctrines of *Philo*, who is also described by Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9. He took refuge at Rome in B. C. 88. From the age of *Clitomachus* (conf. a. 111), *Philo* probably succeeded soon after B. C. 111.

*L. Crassus censor*: Fast. Capitolin. (*consules*) ..... *Pulcher M. Perperna.* (*censores*) ..... *Ahenobarbus L. Licinius* ..... Plin. H. N. XVII. 1. *Nobilissimarum gentium ambo Crassus atque Domitius censuram post consulatum simul gessere anno conditæ Urbis DCLXII. frequentem jurgiis propter dissimilitudinem morum.* Conf. Macrob. Sat. II. 11. Val. Max. IX. 1, 4. *Crassus* according to Cicero Brut. c. 44. was now in his forty-eighth year: *Censoris oratio, qua anno duodequingagesimo usus est.* But, as *Pulcher* and *Perperna*, in whose year he was censor, are the forty-ninth consuls (both extremes being included) from *Cæpio* and *Lælius*, in whose year he was born (conf. a. 140), he must have completed his forty-eighth year before the close of B. C. 92. He was probably born in the latter part of B. C. 140, and might have completed his forty-ninth year at his death in September B. C. 91.

Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 6. *Aurelius Opilius Epicurei cujusdam libertus philosophiam primo deinde rhetoricam novissime grammaticam docuit. Dimissa autem schola, Rutilium Rufum damnatum in Asiam secutus ibidem Smyrnæ simulque consenuit; composuitque variæ eruditionis aliquot volumina, ex quibus novem unius corporis.* *Rutilius* was condemned in this or the preceding year: see col. 2. His residence at Smyrna is attested by Ovid de Ponto I. 3, 63—66. Cicero pro Balbo c. 11.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>The censors issue an edict against the rhetoricians: Sueton. de Clar. Rhet. c. 1. <i>Interjecto tempore</i> [conf. a. 161] <i>Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus et L. Licinius Crassus censores</i> [see col. 4.] <i>ita edixerunt: "Renuntiatum est nobis esse homines qui novum genus disciplinae instituerunt; ad quos juvenus in ludos [ludum Gell.] conveniat: eos sibi nomen imposuisse Latinos Rhetoras: ibi homines adulescentulos totos dies desiderare"</i> &amp;c. Conf. Gellium XV. 11. Auctor de clar. Or. c. 35. <i>Rhetores—paulo ante Ciceronis tempora extitisse nec placuisse majoribus nostris ex eo manifestum est quod L. Crasso et Domitio censoribus cludere—ludum impudentiae jussi sunt.</i> Alluded to by Crassus himself apud Cic. de Or. III. 24.</p>
91.	<p>663. <i>L. Marcius Philippus Sex. Julius Cæsar</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Cic. Cornel. I. p. 960. Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. Obseq. c. 114. Eutrop. V. 3. Flor. III. 18. Oros. V. 18. <i>L. Marcio Sex. Julio</i> coss. anno ante <i>Sociale bellum</i> Plin. H. N. II. 83. <i>Sex. Julio L. Marcio</i> coss. belli <i>Socialis initio</i> Idem XXXIII. 3. De <i>Philippo</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 116. Val. Max. VI. 2, 2. IX. 5, 2. Cic. de Or. I. 7. III. 1.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 71. <i>M. Livius Drusus tribunus plebis</i> [de quo Diod. tom. X. p. 180. Appian. Civ. I. 35. Cic. pro Milon. c. 7. pro Plancio c. 14. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 960. Flor. III. 18. Val. Max. IX. 5, 2. Plin. H. N. XXVIII. 9. XXXIII. 1. 3. 11.]—<i>socios et Italicos populos spe civitatis Romanæ sollicitavit, iisque adjuvantibus per vim legibus agrariis frumentariisque latis judicariam quoque pertulit: "Ut æqua parte judicia penes senatum et equestrem ordinem essent."</i> Quum deinde promissa sociis civitas præstari non posset, irati <i>Italici defectionem agitare cæperunt.—Livius Drusus, invisus etiam senatui factus, velut Socialis belli auctor—domi occisus est.</i> Conf. Velleium II. 13. 14. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 116. preserves the oath which was prepared for the allies: ὅρκος Φιλίππου [the consul <i>Philippus</i> in concurrence with <i>Drusus</i>]. "ὁμνυμι τὸν Διὰ τὸν Καπετώλιον κ. τ. λ.—τὸν αὐτὸν φίλον καὶ πολέμιον ἡγήσεσθαι Δρούσῳ, καὶ μήτε βίου μήτε τέκνων καὶ γονέων μηδεμίας φείσεσθαι [1. φείσεσθαι] ψυχῆς ἂν μὴ συμφέρῃ Δρούσῳ τε καὶ τοῖς τὸν αὐτὸν ὅρκον ὁμόσασιν· ἂν δὲ γένωμαι πολίτης τῷ Δρούσου νόμῳ, πατριᾷ ἡγήσομαι τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ μέγιστον εὐεργέτην Δρούσον, κ. τ. λ." Idem apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν τῶν ὑπεσχημένων τοῖς Ἰταλιώταις ἐγένετο, ὃ ἐξ αὐτῶν πόλεμος πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ἐξεκαύθη, ὑπατευόντων ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Λευκίου Μάρκου Φιλίππου καὶ Σέξτου Ἰουλίου. Conf. Diod. fragm. tom. X. p. 182. Vatican. p. 112. 114. Eutrop. V. 3. Obsequens c. 114. <i>L. Martio Sex. Julio</i> coss.—<i>cum bellum Italicum consurgeret. Drusus</i> was the son of that <i>Drusus</i> who had opposed <i>C. Gracchus</i> in B. C. 122: Sueton. Tib. c. 3. <i>Filium reliquit quem in simili dissensione multa varie molientem diversa factio per fraudem interemit.</i> He was slain after the Ides of September: see col. 4.</p>
90.	<p>664. <i>L. Julius Cæsar P. Rutilius Lupus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Obseq. c. 115. Fast. Capitolin. Cic. Div. I. 2. Appian. Civ. I. 40. Vell.</p>	<p>The Marsian or Social war: Liv. Ep. 72. <i>Italici populi defecerunt—initio belli a Picentibus moto.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 40. Velleius II. 15. <i>Mors Drusi</i> [conf. a. 91] <i>jampridem tumescens bellum excitavit Italicum. Quippe L. Cæsare et P. Rutilio</i> coss. <i>universa Italia, cum id malum ab Asculanis ortum esset</i> [conf. Liv. Ep. 72. Oros. V. 18.],—<i>ac deinde a Marsis exceptum in omnes penetrasset regiones,</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Metrodorus of Scepsis* is about the same age as *Crassus*: Cic. de Or. II. 88. *Vidi ego summos homines et divina prope memoria, Athenis Charmadam, in Asia quem vivere hodie aiunt* [that is, consul *Philippo ludorum Romanorum diebus* Cic. de Or. I. 7.] *Scepsium Metrodorum*. Idem de Or. III. 20. *Quæstor in Asia cum essem, æqualem fere meum ex Academia rhetorem nactus Metrodorum*. II. 90. *Audivi et Athenis cum essem doctissimos viros, et in Asia istum ipsum Metrodorum Scepsium*. *Crassus* was now forty-nine years of age: conf. a. 92. 4. *Metrodorus* was probably a few years older, because he had been patronized by *Demetrius of Scepsis*: Laërt. V. 84. οὗτος [*Demetrius*] καὶ Μητρόδωρον προσβίβασε τὸν πολίτην. Strabo XIII. p. 609. ἐκ τῆς Σκήψεως Δημήτριος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτον Μητρόδωρος, ἀνὴρ ἐκ τοῦ φιλοσόφου μεταβέβηκώς ἐπὶ τὸν πολιτικὸν βίον, καὶ ῥητορεύων τὸ πλέον ἐν τοῖς συγγράμμασιν. But, as *Demetrius* was near fifty in B. C. 156 [conf. a. 190], we may suppose *Metrodorus* to have been born at least as early as B. C. 145, when *Demetrius* was about sixty. He died or was put to death in B. C. 70: Strabo Ibid. διὰ τὴν δόξαν ἐν Χαλκηδόνι γάμου λαμπροῦ πένης ὧν ἔτυχε, καὶ ἐχρημάτιζε Χαλκηδόνιος· Μηδριάτην δὲ θεραπεύσας τὸν Εὐπάτορα συναπήρεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἐκείνῳ μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς καὶ ἐτιμήθη διαφερόντως. —οὐ μέντοι διητυύχησεν, ἀλλὰ ἐμπεσὼν εἰς ἐχθραν ἀδικωτέρων ἀνθρώπων ἀπέστη τοῦ βασιλέως κατὰ τὴν πρὸς Τιγράνην τὸν Ἀρμένιον πρεσβείαν. ὁ δ' ἄκοντα ἀνέπεμψεν αὐτὸν τῷ Εὐπάτορι.—κατὰ δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον εἴθ' ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως εἴθ' ὑπὸ νόσου· λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφότερα. Conf. a. 70.

*Symnus Chius* flourished: he wrote after *Apolodorus*: conf. a. 145. and dedicated to *Nicomedes* king of Bithynia:—Scymn. v. 50—67.

ἐγὼ δ', ἀκούων διότι τῶν μὲν βασιλέων  
μόνος βασιλικὴν χρηστότητα προσφέρει,  
πεῖραν ἐπεθύμησ' αὐτὸς ἐπ' ἔμμαντοῦ λαβεῖν,

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Death of *Crassus*: Cic. de Or. III. 1. *Mane Idibus Septembris et ille (Crassus) et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit. Ibi cum Drusus multa de Philippo questus esset, retulit ad senatum de illo ipso quod consul in eum ordinem tam graviter in concione esset invectus, &c.* [conf. Val. Max. VI. 2, 2.]—*Crassus cum febri domum rediit dieque septimo lateris dolore consumptus est.* For his age conf. a. 92.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 172. 2. *L. Pomponius Bononiensis Atellanarum scriptor clarus habetur.*

*M. Æmilius Scaurus* (de quo Sallust. Jug. c. 15. 25. 29. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15.), who was consul in B. C. 115 (conf. a.), is at this time seventy-two years of age: Ascon. in Cic. pro Scauro p. 1008. *Italico bello exorto—Q. Varius trib. pleb. legem tulit ut quæreretur de iis quorum*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	II. 15. Plin. II. N. II. 30. De <i>Rutilio</i> Oros. V. 18. De <i>Julio</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 119.	<i>arma adversus Romanos cepit</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 38. 39.].— <i>Id bellum amplius CCC (millia) juventutis Italicae abstulit.</i> Liv. Ep. 73. <i>L. Julius Caesar consul male adversus Samnites pugnavit.</i> — <i>Quum P. Rutilius consul male adversus hostes Marsos pugnasset, et in praelio cecidisset</i> [III. Id. Jun. Ovid. Fast. VI. 563.], <i>C. Marius legatus ejus meliore eventu cum hostibus conflixit.</i> A conference of <i>Marius</i> and <i>Pompeius Silo</i> is noticed by Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 118. <i>Marius</i> and <i>Pompeius</i> are opposed to each other in Plutarch Mario c. 33. The various events of the war in this year were related by Livy libb. 73. 74. and are in Appian Civ. I. 41—48. Oros. V. 18. Diod. apud Phot. cod. 244. p. 1185. The freedom of the city is given to such of the states as remained faithful: Appian. Civ. I. 49. ἡ βουλὴ— <i>Ἰταλιωτῶν τοὺς ἐτι ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ παραμένοντας ἐψηφίσατο εἶναι πολίτας.</i> —καὶ τὰς ἐς Τυρρηνοὺς περιέπεμπεν οἱ δὲ ἄσμενοι τῆς πολιτείας μεταλάμβανον. In the consulship of <i>Julius</i> : Cic. pro Balbo c. 8. <i>Ipsa denique lex Julia, qua lege civitas est sociis et Latinis data.</i> Gell. IV. 4. <i>Civitas universo Latio lege Julia data est.</i>
89.	665. <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo</i> <i>L. Porcius Cato</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. III. 5. See col. 2. Oros. V. 18. Fast. Capitolin. Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1185. <i>Pompeio et Strabo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Pompeio Strabone</i> <i>L. Porcio Catone</i> <i>cos. secundo anno belli Italici</i> Ascon. in Cic. Corn. I. p. 971.	<i>Cn. Pompeius consul Marsos acie vicit</i> Liv. Ep. 74. For the acts of <i>Pompey</i> see Appian Civ. I. 50—52. Liv. Ep. 75. <i>L. Porcius consul rebus prospere gestis fusisque aliquoties Marsis dum castra eorum expugnat cecidit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 50. τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Πόρκιος μὲν Κάτων ὁ σύναρχος τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάρσοις πολεμῶν ἀνῆρέθη. on the death of <i>Porcius</i> see Oros. V. 18. The events of this year are described by Orosius l. c. Appian. Civ. I. 50—52. <i>Sulla</i> on the last day of April took <i>Stabiae</i> : Plin. H. N. III. 5. <i>In Campano agro Stabiae oppidum fuere usque ad Cn. Pompeium et L. Carbonem</i> [l. <i>Catonem</i> ] <i>consules, pridie Kalendas Maii: quo die L. Sulla legatus bello Sociali id levit.</i> Liv. Ep. 75. <i>L. Sulla Hirpinos domuit Samnites multis praeliis fudit aliquot populos recepit: quantisque raro quisquam alius ante consulatum rebus gestis, ad petitionem consulatus Romam est profectus.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 6. παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὕπατος ἀποδείκνυται μετὰ Κοῖντου Πομπηίου, πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονώς. Undequinquagesimo ætatis suæ anno Vell. II. 17. <i>Cn. Pompeius Strabo cos. de Asculaneis Picentibus an. DCLXIV.</i> [665 Varr.] VI. K. Jan. Fast. Capitolin.
88.	Ol. 173. U. C. Varr. 666. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla</i> <i>Q. Pompeius Rufus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Vell. II. 17. Liv. Ep. 77. Obseq. c. 116. Cic. Brut. c. 89. Or. in Rull. I. 3. II. 15. 21. pro Cluentio c. 5. Plutarch. Sull. c. 6. Ascon. in Cic. Corn. I. p. 957. .... <i>qui postea</i> [felix appellatus est] <i>Q. Pompeiu</i> ..... Fast. Capitolin. De <i>Sulla</i> Val. Max.	Liv. Ep. 76. <i>Cn. Pompeius proconsul Vestinos et Pelignos in deditio-nem accepit.</i> For the acts of <i>Cn. Pompey</i> conf. Vell. II. 21. The Social war concluded: Strabo V. p. 241. δύο δ' ἔτη συνέμειναν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, μέχρι διαπράξαντο τὴν κοινωνίαν περὶ ἧς ἐπολέμουν. Vell. II. 17. <i>Finito ex maxima parte, nisi qua Nolani belli manebant reliquiae, Italico bello (quo quidem Romani victis adflictisque ipsi exarmati quam integris universis civitatem dare maluerunt), consulatum inierunt Q. Pompeius et L. Cornelius Sulla.</i> The civil war of <i>Marius</i> and <i>Sulla</i> : Liv. Ep. 77. Their first quarrel, εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῷ συμμαχικῷ πολέμῳ, respecting the command in the Mithridatic war, the victory of <i>Sulla</i> , who proscribes twelve of the opposite party, and the adventures of <i>Marius</i> , are related by Appian Civ. I. 55—62. Plutarch Sull. c. 7—10. Mario c. 34—40. Orosius V. 19. <i>Mithridates Asiam occupavit</i> Liv. Ep. 78. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 17. Four years before the peace with <i>Sulla</i> : conf. a. 84.

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>καὶ παραγενέσθαι καὶ τί βασιλεὺς ἐστ' ἰδεῖν·  ἢν' αὐτὸς ἐτέροις χάριν ἀπαγγέλλειν ἔχω.  διὸ τῇ προθέσει σύμβουλον ἐξελεξάμην  τὸν σιγκατορθώσαντα καὶ τῷ σὺ πατρὶ  τὰ τῆς βασιλείας πρότερον, ὡς ἀκούομεν,  παρὰ σοί τε, βασιλεῦ, γνησίως τιμώμενον  κατὰ πάντα, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα τὸν Διδύμοις λέγω  τὸν καὶ θεμιστεύοντα καὶ μουσαγέτην·  οὗ δὴ σχεδὸν μάλιστα καὶ πεπεισμένους  κατὰ λόγον ἤκω πρὸς σε· κοινὴν γὰρ σχεδὸν  ταῖς φιλομαθοῦσιν ἀναδέδεικας ἐστίν.  θεὸς δὲ συνεψάψαιτο τῇ προαιρέσει.  ἐκ τῶν σποράδην γὰρ ἱστορημένων τισὶν  ἐν ἐπιτομῇ σοι γέγραφα τὰς ἀποικίας  κτίσεις τε πόλεων—</p> <p>See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 159.</p>	<p><i>opera consiliove socii contra P. R. arma sump-</i>  <i>sissent, tum Q. Cæpio [de quo conf. a. 106]—</i>  <i>egit ut Q. Varius trib. pleb. belli concitati crimine</i>  <i>adesse apud se Scaurum juberet anno LXXII.—</i>  <i>Innexus nobilissimis juvenibus processit in forum,</i>  <i>deinde accepto respondendi loco dixit, "Q. Va-</i>  <i>rius Hispanus M. Scaurum principem sena-</i>  <i>tus socios in arma ait concitasse: M. Scaurus</i>  <i>"princeps senatus negat:" &amp;c.—Scaurus ita fuit</i>  <i>patricius ut tribus supra eum ætatibus jacuerit</i>  <i>domus ejus fortuna: nam neque pater neque avus</i>  <i>neque etiam proavus—honores adepti sunt. Cicero</i>  <i>Brut. c. 29. Hujus et orationes sunt, et tres ad</i>  <i>L. Fufidium libri scripti de vita ipsius acta [conf.</i>  <i>Tacit. Agric. c. 1. Val. Max. IV. 4, 11. Plin.</i>  <i>H. N. XXXIII. 1.] sane utiles. His son was</i>  <i>defended by Cicero in B. C. 54. conf. a.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicero serves under the consul Pompeius: Cic.</i>  <i>Phil. XII. 11. Cn. Pompeius Sexti filius consul</i>  <i>me præsentē, cum essem tiro in ejus exercitu, cum</i>  <i>P. Vettio Scatone duce Marsorum inter bina castra</i>  <i>collocutus est.</i></p>
<p><i>Philo comes to Rome: see col. 4. Conf. Plu-</i>  <i>tarch. Cic. c. 3. Φίλωνος τοῦ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας, ὃν μά-</i>  <i>λιστα Ῥωμαῖοι τῶν Κλειτομάχου συνήθων καὶ διὰ τὸν</i>  <i>λόγον ἐθαύμασαν καὶ διὰ τὸν τρόπον ἠγάπησαν. See for</i>  <i>Philo B. C. 129. 92.</i></p> <p>From the death of <i>Plato</i> B. C. 347 to this year  inclusive the Academy had flourished 260 years  under ten successive teachers: <i>Speusippus</i> [conf.  a. 347], <i>Xenocrates</i> [339], <i>Polemo</i> [315], (with  whom <i>Crates</i> and <i>Crantor</i> were contemporary,  conf. a. 315. 278); <i>Arcesilaüs</i> [299. 278. part II.  p. 367.], <i>Lacydes</i> [299. 215], <i>Evander</i> [215], <i>He-</i>  <i>gesinus</i> [Ib.], <i>Carneades</i> [215. 155. 129], <i>Clito-</i>  <i>machus</i> [129. 111], <i>Philo</i>.</p> <p><i>Apollonius Molo</i> the rhetorician flourished:</p>	<p><i>Cicero hears Philo and Molo at Rome: Cic.</i>  <i>Brut. c. 89. Cum princeps Academicæ Philo cum</i>  <i>Atheniensium optimatibus Mithridatico bello domo</i>  <i>profugisset Romamque venisset, totum cū me tra-</i>  <i>didi.—eodem anno [sc. Sulla consule et Pompeio]</i>  <i>etiam Moloni Rhodio Romæ dedimus operam, et</i>  <i>actori summo causarum et magistro. And the</i>  <i>tribune Sulpicius: Ibid. Tum P. Sulpicii in tri-</i>  <i>bunatu quotidie concionantis totum genus dicendi</i>  <i>penitus cognovimus. Sulpicius, who was of the</i>  <i>party of Marius (Plutarch. Mar. c. 35. Sull. c.</i>  <i>8.) was slain by Sulla: Plutarch. Sull. c. 10.</i>  <i>conf. a. 87.</i></p> <p><i>P. Rutilius</i> is resident at Mytilenē: <i>Cic. pro</i>  <i>Rabir. Post. c. 10. P. Rutilium Rufum necessita-</i></p>



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	IX. 7, 1. mil. De <i>Pompeio</i> Idem IX. 7, 2. mil.	Servil]ius Vatia pro pr. d. ... an. DCLXV. [666 Varr.] XII. K. Novem. Fast. Capitolin.
87.	667. Cn. Octavius L. Cornelius Cinna Casiod. Chron. Alex. Plutarch. Mar. c. 41. Sertor. c. 4. Oros. V. 19. Val. Max. I. 6, 10. Flor. III. 21. De Cinna Plutarch. Sull. c. 10. De Octavio Val. Max. IV. 7, 5.	Velleius II. 20. Cum ita civitas Italiae data esset [conf. a. 90] ut in octo tribus contribucrentur novi cives, ne potentia eorum et multitudo veterum civium dignitatem frangeret [conf. Appian. Civ. I. 49.], plusque possent recepti in beneficium quam auctores beneficii, Cinna in omnibus tribubus eos se distributurum pollicitus est. Quo nomine ingentem totius Italiae frequentiam in urbem acciverat. e qua pulsus collegae optimatumque viribus cum in Campaniam tenderet, ex auctoritate senatus consulatus ei abrogatus est. The expulsion of Cinna from Rome and his junction with Marius were related by Livy lib. 79. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 124. notices the contest of Cinna and Octavius. Liv. Ep. 80. Italicis populis a senatu civitas data est. In the fifth year from the beginning of the war. Hence perhaps Eutro-

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Strabo XIV. p. 655. Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ ἑσπερίστυεν—καθάπερ καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Μαλακός, καὶ Μόλων ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλέους μαθηταὶ τοῦ ῥήτορος. Ibid. p. 661. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο λόγου ἄξιοι δύο ῥήτορες ἀδελφοὶ Ἀλαβανδεῖς, Μενεκλῆς τε καὶ Ἰεροκλῆς, —ὃ τε Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ ὁ Μόλων. Molo taught Cicero at Rome in this year: see col. 4. and at Rhodes in B. C. 78: conf. a. 78. 3. 4. He also taught Lucceius: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. and Cæsar: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 3. τῆς Σύλλα δυνάμεως ἤδη μαρτυρομένης—ἐπλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον [Cæsar] ἐπὶ σχολὴν πρὸς Ἀπολλώνιον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος, οὗ καὶ Κικέρων ἠκροῶτο, σοφιστεύοντος ἐπιφανῶς.—ἐπανελθὼν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην Δολοβέλλαν ἐκρίνε κακώσεως ἐπαρχίας. Suetonius Cæs. c. 4. reverses the order of these transactions: *Composita seditione civili* [the sedition of Lepidus B. C. 78] *Cornelium Dolabellam—repetundarum postulavit; absolutoque* [conf. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Scauro p. 1013.], *Rhodium secedere statuit, et ad declinandam invidiam, et ut per otium ac requiem Apollonio Molonis, clarissimo tunc dicendi magistro, operam daret.* The prosecution, therefore, of Dolabella was in B. C. 77, when Cæsar was twenty-three years of age. In Auct. Dial. de clar. Or. c. 34. it is placed two years earlier: *uno et vicesimo ætatis anno Cæsar Dolabellam*: which is less probable, because Sulla was then living. Cæsar, then, according to Suetonius, might hear Molo about B. C. 77. Apollonius of Alabanda—*summum illum doctorem Alabandensem Apollonium* Cic. de Or. I. 28.—who taught at Rhodes in the prætorship of Scævola about twelve years before this date,—*cum ego prætor Rhodum venissem, et cum summo illo doctore Apollonio ea quæ a Panætio acceperam contulissem* Scævola. apud Cic. de Or. I. 17.—was perhaps Apollonius ὁ μαλακὸς of Strabo. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τοῦ Μόλωνος is quoted by Porphyry. apud Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 4.

Antiochus the Academic philosopher accompanies Lucullus to Alexandria: Lucullus apud Cic. Acad. IV. 4. *Cum Alexandria pro quæstore esset, fuit Antiochus mecum, et erat jam antea Alexandriæ familiaris Antiochi Heraclitus Tyrius, qui et Clitomachum multos annos et Philonem audierat.* Ibid. c. 2. *Cum e philosophis ingenio scientiaque putaretur Antiochus Philonis auditor excellere, eum secum et quæstor habuit et post aliquot annos imperator.* The victory of Lucullus over Tigranes in B. C. 69 was noticed by Antiochus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 28. ταύτης τῆς μάχης

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*tis excusatio defendet; qui cum a Mithridate Mytilenis oppressus esset, crudelitatem regis in togatos vestitus mutatione vitavit.* He had now been four or five years in exile: conf. a. 92. 2. Rutilius was consul in B. C. 105: conf. a. 105. 1. He was never tribune: Cic. pro Plancio c. 21. *Tribuni plebis P. Rutilius Rufus, C. Fimbria, C. Cassius, Cn. Orestes, facti non sunt; quos tamen omnes consules factos scimus esse.* Ernesti therefore in Indic. Histor. ad Ciceron. improperly confounds P. Rutilius apud Cic. de Or. I. 40. who was tribune about B. C. 136, when Mancinus had been rejected by the Numantines, with this Rutilius. Rutilius the exile wrote the history of his own life: Tacit. Agni. c. 1. and a History which is quoted by Plutarch Mar. c. 28. ὡς δὲ Ῥουτίλιος ἱστορεῖ, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα φιλαλήθης ἀνὴρ καὶ χρηστὸς ἱστὸρ δὲ τῷ Μαρίῳ προσκεκρουκώς. referring to B. C. 100. and by Gellius VII. 14. on the embassy of Carneades in B. C. 155. and by Livy XXXIX. 52. on the death of Scipio B. C. 183. conf. a. This Roman History was written in the Greek language: Athen. IV. p. 168. e. Ἀπίκιος ὁ καὶ τῆς φυγῆς αἴτιος γενόμενος Ῥουτίλιῳ τῷ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἱστορίαν ἐκδεδωκότι τῇ Ἑλλήνων φωνῇ. Idem VI. p. 274. c. Ῥουτίλιος Ῥούφος ὁ τὴν πάτριον ἱστορίαν γεγραφώς.

Plotius Gallus teaches at Rome: Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 173. 1. *Plotius Gallus primus Romæ Latinam Rhetoricam docuit; de quo Cicero sic refert: "Memoria teneo pueris nobis "primum Latine docere capisse Plotium quen- "dam."* Conf. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 2. Seneca Controv. præf. lib. II. p. 147. *Primus omnium Latinus rhetor Romæ fuit, puerio Cicerone, Plotius.*

Antonius slain: see col. 2. In the year after Sulpicius: Cic. Brut. c. 89. *Occiderat Sulpicius illo anno [coss. Sulla et Pompeio] tresque proximo trium ætatum oratores erant crudelissime interfecti, Q. Catulus, M. Antonius, C. Julius.* Conf. Plutarch. Mar. c. 44. Val. Max. VIII. 9, 2. De Catulo Val. Max. IX. 12, 4.

Sisenna the historian described these times: Tacit. Hist. III. 51. *Prælio quo apud Janiculum adversus Cinnam pugnatum est [in B. C. 87] Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein cognito futurum scipsum interfecit* [conf. Liv. Ep. 79.], ut

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>pius V. 3. <i>Quadriennio—hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno finem accepit.</i> The eight new tribes mentioned by Velleius are ten in Appian. Civ. I. 49. 'Ρωμαῖοι μὲν δὴ τούσδε τοὺς νεοπολίτας οὐκ ἐς τὰς πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα φυλὰς αἱ τότε ἦσαν αὐτοῖς κατέλεξαν, —ἀλλὰ δεκατεύοντες ἀπέφηναν ἑτέρας, ἐν αἷς ἐχειροτόνουν ἔσχατοι. The first grant of the freedom of the city was made in B. C. 90 to those states which had remained in allegiance: conf. a. 90. when eight new tribes appear to have been added. The second grant, described by Livy lib. 80. was made in B. C. 87 to those who were in arms: conf. Appian. Civ. I. 53. And on this occasion the eight new tribes may have been augmented to ten: to which the two new tribes mentioned by Sisenna apud Nonium p. 484. may refer.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 80. <i>Cinna et Marius in urbem recepti sunt; qui velut captam eam cædibus et rapinis vastarunt, Cn. Octavio consule occiso et omnibus adversæ partis nobilibus trucidatis; inter quos M. Antonio eloquentissimo viro.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 22. Oros. V. 19. Plutarch. Mar. c. 42—44.</p> <p><i>Sulla</i>, having left Italy during the consulship of <i>Cinna</i> (Plutarch. Sull. c. 10.), opposes <i>Archelaüs</i> in Greece: Appian. Mithrid. c. 30. and besieges <i>Aristion</i> at Athens: Idem Ibid. ὁ δ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐχώρει, καὶ μέρος τι στρατοῦ ἐς τὸ ἄστυ περιπέμφας Ἀριστίωνα πολιορκεῖν αὐτὸς ἐνθαπερ ἦν Ἀρχέλαος ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατῆλθε, κατακεκλεισμένων ἐς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν πολεμίων. See for <i>Aristion</i> Plutarch Mor. p. 809. E. Athen. V. p. 211—214. where he is called Ἀθηνίων. During the winter which followed, <i>Sulla</i> sends <i>Lucullus</i> to collect a fleet: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 2. ἐξέπεμψεν ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης τὸν Λούκουλλον ἄζοντα ναῦς ἐκείθεν. ἦν μὲν οὖν ἀκμὴ χειμῶνος. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 33.</p>
86.	<p>668. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna II. C. Marius VII.</i> Cassiod. Vell. II. 23. Chron. Alex. Appian. Civ. I. 75.</p> <p><i>L. Cornelius Cinna II.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin. <i>Cinna II. et Marius</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Marius VII. Cinna III.</i> Oros. V. 19.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Marius</i>: Liv. Ep. 80. <i>Cinna et Marius—citra ulla comitia consules in sequentem annum se ipsos renunciaverunt: eodemque die quo magistratum inierant Marius Sex. Licinium senatorem de saxo dejici jussit; editisque multis sceleribus, Idibus Januarii decessit.</i> Or four days later according to Plutarch Mar. c. 46. ἀποθνήσκει δ' οὖν Μάριος ἡμέρας ἑπτακαίδεκα τῆς ἐβδόμης ὑπατείας ἐπιλαβών. <i>Consulatus initio</i> Vell. II. 23. At the age of seventy: conf. a. 134.</p> <p>Athens stormed by <i>Sulla</i> on the Calends of March: Plutarch. Sull. c. 14. ἐλθὲν δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας αὐτὸς φησιν ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι Μαρτίαις καλάνδαις. <i>Archelaüs</i> defeated in Boeotia: Plutarch. Sull. c. 15—19. Appian. Mithrid. c. 41—45. About the time of the surrender of Athens; according to Pausanias I. 20, 4. ἦλθον ἄγγελοι—Σύλλα μὲν ὡς Ἀθηναίοις εἶη τεῖχος ἐαλωκός, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθήνας πολιορκήσασι, Τάξιλον κερρατῆσθαι τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Χαιρώνειαν. perhaps referring to the surrender of the citadel. See the order in Eutropius V. 6. <i>Sulla Archelaüm apud Piræum non longe ab Athenis obsedit ipsamque urbem cepit: postea commisso prælio contra Archelaüm eum vicit.</i> Oros. VI. 2. <i>Archelaüm apud Piræum—diu obsedit, ipsam Atheniensium urbem vi cepit, ac postea justo prælio cum Archelao conflixit.</i> Velleius II. 23. <i>Dominante in Italia Cinna</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῇ περὶ θεῶν γραφῇ μνησθεὶς οὕτως φησιν ἄλλην ἐφεωρακέναι τοιαύτην τὸν ἥλιον. He was probably with <i>Lucullus</i> on that occasion. Plutarch <i>Lucull.</i> c. 42. mentions the friendship of <i>Lucullus</i> for <i>Antiochus</i>: (Δούκουλλος) ἴδιον τῆς Ἀκαδημίας ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔρωτα καὶ ζῆλον ἔσχεν, οὐ τῆς νέας λεγομένης, καίπερ ἀνθούσης τότε τοῖς Καρνεάδου λόγοις διὰ Φίλωνος, ἀλλὰ τῆς παλαιᾶς, πιθανὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δεινὸν εἰπεῖν τότε προττάτην ἐχούσης τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην Ἀντίοχον· ὃν πάσῃ σπουδῇ ποιησάμενος φίλον ὁ Δούκουλλος καὶ συμβιωτὴν ἀντέταττε τοῖς Φίλωνος ἀκροαταῖς. <i>Antiochus</i>—<i>didicit apud Philonem tam diu ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem</i> Cic. <i>Acad.</i> IV. 22. His brother <i>Aristus</i> was also a philosopher of note: Cic. <i>Acad.</i> IV. 4. And was heard by <i>Brutus</i>: Plutarch. <i>Brut.</i> c. 2. Cic. <i>Acad.</i> I. 3. as <i>Antiochus</i> was heard by <i>Varro</i>: Cic. <i>Ibid.</i> <i>Antiochus</i> was afterwards heard by <i>Cicero</i>: conf. a. 79.</p>	<p><i>Sisenna memorat.</i> <i>Sisenna</i> was now advanced in age: conf. a. 134. The twelfth book of his History is mentioned by Priscian VI. 15, 79. <i>Sisenna</i> in <i>XII. Historiarum</i>. The twenty-third book (if the numbers are genuine) is quoted by Nonius Marcellus c. 7. p. 468.—<i>Sisenna Hist. lib. XXIII.</i> “<i>Multi populi plurimæ contiones dictaturam omnibus animis et studiis suffragaverunt.</i>” Probably the dictatorship of <i>Sulla</i>. <i>Pompeius Silo</i>, a leader in the Marsian war, was mentioned in the fourth book: Nonius c. 4. p. 356. <i>Sisenna Hist. libro quarto</i>: “<i>Popedius opinione frustrata.</i>” Other incidents of the Marsian war may be traced in his fragments: Macrob. <i>Sat.</i> VI. 4. <i>Sed et Sisenna in secundo dixit</i>: “<i>Et Marsi propius succedunt, atque ita scutis projectis tecti</i>” &amp;c. Nonius c. 8. p. 484. <i>Sisenna Hist. libro III.</i> “<i>Lucius Calpurnius Piso ex senaticonsulto duas novas tribus</i>”—This may be referred to B. C. 87: see col. 2. Cic. <i>de Div.</i> I. 44. <i>Sisenna</i>—<i>exponit initio belli Marsici et Deorum simulacra sudavisse</i> &amp;c. <i>Sisenna</i> is mentioned with <i>Hortensius</i> and <i>Lucullus</i> by Plutarch <i>Lucull.</i> c. 1. νέον ὄντα [<i>Lucullum</i>] πρὸς Ὀρθήσιον τὸν δικολόγον καὶ Σισεννᾶν τὸν ἱστορικὸν ἐκ παιδιᾶς τινος εἰς σπουδὴν προσελθούσης ὁμολογῆσαι κ. τ. λ. <i>Sisenna</i> and <i>Hortensius</i> by Senec. <i>Controv. præf. lib. I.</i> p. 73. On the historian <i>Sisenna</i> see Sallust. <i>Jug.</i> c. 95.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Catullus</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. <i>Chron. Olymp.</i> 173. 2. <i>C. Valerius Catullus scriptor lyricus Veronæ nascitur.</i></p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> is ambassador at Rome on the part of the Rhodians during the last illness of <i>Marius</i>: Plutarch. <i>Mar.</i> c. 45. Μάριος εἰς νόσον κατηνέχθη πλεωρῆτιν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ φιλόσοφος, αὐτὸς εἰσελθεῖν καὶ διαλεχθῆναι περὶ ὧν ἐπρέσβευεν ἤδη νοσοῦντι φάσκων αὐτῷ. For his settlement at Rhodes conf. ann. 78. 62. <i>Posidonius</i> before this period had visited various countries; as Spain: ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ φησὶν ἰδεῖν Ποσειδώνιος Strab. XIII. p. 614. Ποσειδώνιος εἶρηκεν ὅτι πλεόν ἐκ Γαδείρων εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν προσερχομένη τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλία Idem XVII. p. 827. <i>Liguria</i>: ἐν τῇ Λιγυστικῇ φησὶν ὁ Ποσειδώνιος διηγῆσασθαι τὸν ξένον ἑαυτῷ Idem III. p. 165. Gaul: φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν ταύτην πολλαχού [in many parts of Gaul] Idem IV. p. 197.</p> <p><i>Archias</i> is with <i>Lucullus</i> in Asia: Cic. <i>pro Arch.</i> c. 5. <i>Proximis censoribus</i> [scil. <i>Cn. Cornelio L. Gellio</i> B. C. 70, coss. <i>Pompeio et Crasso</i>] <i>hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud</i></p>	<p>Birth of <i>Sallust</i>: Chron. Alex. p. 258. <i>Ol.</i> 172. 2. <i>Ptol. Alexandri</i> 10°. ὑπ. Μαρίου τὸ ζ' καὶ Κίνας τὸ β'. Σαλούστιος ἐγεννήθη καλάνδαις Ὀκτωβρίαις. These consuls are placed as usual too high in the Chronicle (see <i>Introd.</i> p. vi.): being in reality coincident with <i>Ol.</i> 173. 3. and the fourth year of <i>Ptol. Soter</i>. The birth of <i>Sallust</i> (in October B. C. 86) is rightly placed by Hieron. in Euseb. <i>Chron. Olymp.</i> 173. 3. <i>Sallustius Crispus scriptor historicus in Sabinis Amiterni nascitur.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>major pars nobilitatis ad Sullam in Achaiam—perfugit. Sulla interim cum Mithridatis præfectis circa Athenas Bæotiamque et Macedoniam ita dimicavit ut et Athenas reciperet.</i> Archelaüs defeated again: Appian. Mith. c. 49—50. Eutrop. V. 6. Plutarch. Sull. c. 20. 21. After which Sulla ἐς Θεσσαλίαν ἐλθὼν ἐχέμαζεν: Appian. Mith. c. 51.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 82. <i>L. Valerius Flaccus consul</i> [de quo Plutarch. Sull. c. 20. Cic. pro Flacc. c. 25. 32.] <i>collega Cinna missus ut Sullæ succederet—a C. Fimbria legato ipsius, ultimæ audaciæ homine, occisus est, et imperium ad Fimbriam translatum.</i> Conf. Oros. VI. 2. Diod. tom. X. p. 206. Appian. Mithrid. c. 51. 52.</p>
85.	<p>669. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III. Cn. Papirius Carbo</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>L. Cornelius Cinna III. Cn. ....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Κίinna τὸ β' [l. τὸ γ'] καὶ Κάρβωνος Chron. Al. <i>Cinna III. et Carbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Successes of <i>Fimbria</i> in Asia: Liv. Ep. 83. Appian. Mith. c. 53. ληγούσης ἄρτι τῆς τρίτης ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος [towards the middle of B. C. 85]. Strabo XIII. p. 594. mentions his success and his death: συνεπέμψθη ὁ Φιλαβρίας ὑπάτω Οὐαλερίῳ Φλάκκῳ ταμίᾳ—καταστασιάσας δὲ καὶ ἀνελὼν τὸν ὕπατον κατὰ Βιθυνίαν αὐτὸς κατεστάθη κύριος τῆς στρατιᾶς.—τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ἐπελθὼν Σύλλας κατέλυσε. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Quum L. Cinna et Cn. Papirius Carbo ab seipsis consules per biennium creati bellum contra Sullam pararent, effectum est per L. Valerium Flaccum principem senatus—ut legati ad Sullam de pace mitterentur.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>M. Brutus</i>: ten years after the consulship of <i>Crassus</i> B. C. 95: conf. Cic. Brut. c. 94. <i>Annis ante decem causas agere cœpit Hortensius</i> [conf. a. 95. 4.] <i>quam tu es natus.</i></p>
84.	<p>Ol. 174. U. C. Varr. 670. <i>Cn. Papirius Carbo II. L. Cornelius Cinna IV.</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Cn. Papirius Carbo II. solus consulatum gessit.</i> L. Co. .... Fast. Capitol. Κάρβωνος τὸ β' καὶ Σκριβωνίου Chron. Alex. <i>Carvo II. et Cinna IIII.</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Cinna</i> Oros. V. 19.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 83. <i>Cinna ab exercitu suo—interfectus est</i> [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 5.]; <i>consulatum Carbo solus gessit. Sulla quum in Asiam trajecisset pacem cum Mithridate fecit ita ut is cederet provinciis Asia, Bithynia, Cappadocia.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 22. ἐγένοντο συνθήκαι, Μιθριδάτην μὲν Ἀσίαν ἀφεῖναι καὶ Παφλαγονίαν, ἐκστῆναι δὲ Βιθυνίας Νικομήδει καὶ Καππαδοκίας Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ κ. τ. λ. The terms of this peace are also in Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 733. and in Dio fragm. 173. 1. tom. I. p. 73. who transcribes Plutarch. For the interview of <i>Mithridates</i> and <i>Sulla</i> see Plutarch Sull. c. 24. He adds, (τὴν Ἀσίαν Μιθριδάτης) ἔτη τέσσαρα λεηλατῶν καὶ φορολογῶν διετέλεσεν. Appian. Civ. I. 76. Σύλλας—τὰ ἐς Μιθριδάτην παντ' ἐπιταχύνας, καὶ ἔτεσιν οὐδ' ὅλοις τρισὶν ἑκατάδεκα μὲν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας κατακανὼν τὴν δὲ Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἀσίαν, καὶ ἄλλα ἔθνη πολλὰ, ὅσα Μιθριδάτης προειλήφει, ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀναλαβὼν—ἐπανήκει. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 56—63. Cassiodorus: <i>L. Cinna IV. et Cn. Papirius II. His coss. Asiam in XLIV regiones Sulla distribuit.</i></p>
83.	<p>671. <i>L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus C. Norbanus</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. V. 7. Tacit. Hist. III. 72. Flor. III. 21. Obseq. c. 118. <i>L. Corne-</i></p>	<p>The preparations of <i>Carbo</i> and his party against <i>Sulla</i> occupied the eighty-fourth book of Livy. <i>Pompey</i> ἔτη μὲν τρία καὶ εἴκοσι γεγονώς opposes <i>Carbo</i> on the part of <i>Sulla</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 6. 7. Velleius II. 29. <i>Sub adventum in Italiam L. Sullæ—XXIII annos natus.</i> Conf. Zonar. X. p. 472. C. He entered his twenty-third year <i>prid. Kal. Octob.</i> B. C. 84: conf. a. 106. Diodorus fragm. tom. X. p. 212.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>exercitum fuisse: superioribus</i> [scil. <i>L. Marcio Philippo M. Perperna</i> B. C. 86, coss. <i>Cinna II. Mario VII.</i>] <i>cum eodem quæstore fuisse in Asia: primis</i> [the first after <i>Archias</i> became a citizen] <i>Julio et Crasso</i> [B. C. 89 <i>Cn. Pompeio et L. Catone</i> coss.], <i>nullam populi partem esse censam.</i></p>	
<p><i>Sulla</i> acquires the library of <i>Apellicon</i>: Plutarch. Sull. c. 26. ἀναχθεὶς δὲ πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐξ Ἑρέσου [after the peace with <i>Mithridates</i>] τριταῖος ἐν Πειραιεὶ καθαρμίσθη, καὶ μυθεὶς ἐξεῖλεν ἑαυτῷ τὴν Ἀπελλίκωνος τοῦ Τηΐου βιβλιοθήκην, ἐν ᾗ τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν Ἀριστοτέλους καὶ Θεοφράστου βιβλίων ἦν, οὕτω τότε σαφῶς γνωριζόμενα τοῖς πολλοῖς. λέγεται δὲ, κομισθείσης αὐτῆς εἰς Ῥώμην, Τυραννίωνα τὸν γραμματικὸν ἐνσκευάσασθαι τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ παρ' αὐτοῦ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνδρόνικον εὐπορήσαντα τῶν ἀντιγράφων εἰς μέσον θῆναι, καὶ ἀναγράψαι τοὺς νῦν φερομένους πίνακας. <i>Tyrannio</i> came to Rome in B. C. 71: conf. a. Compare with the narrative of Plutarch Strabo XIII. p. 609. <i>Apellicon</i>, the friend of the tyrant <i>Aristion</i> (Athen. V. p. 214. 215.), was now dead: Strabo XIII. p. 609. εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἀπελλίκοντος τελευτὴν Σύλλας εἶλε τὴν Ἀπελλίκοντος βιβλιοθήκην ὃ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλὼν. δεῦρο δὲ κομισθεῖσαν Τυραννίων ὁ γραμματικὸς διεχειρίσατο φιλαριστοτέλης ὦν, θεραπεύσας τὸν ἐπὶ τῆς βιβλιοθήκης.</p>	
<p><i>Alexander Polyhistor</i> came to Rome in the time of <i>Sulla</i>: Servius in Virgil. <i>Æn.</i> X. 388. <i>Alexander Polyhistor, quem Lucilius Sylla</i> [lege cum Vossio <i>Lucius Sylla</i>] <i>civitate donavit.</i> Suidas: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, ὃς Πολυίστωρ ἐπεκλήθη, καὶ Κορνήλιος διότι Κορνηλίῳ Λεντούλῳ αἰχμαλωτισθεὶς</p>	



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>lius Scipio Asiaticus C.</i> Fast. Capitolin. <i>Ν.</i>..... <i>Σκιπίωνος καὶ Νάρβωνος</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Asiatico II. et Pulbo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Norbano</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. De <i>Scipione</i> Ib. c. 28.</p>	<p>inaccurately makes <i>Pompey</i> twenty-two—<i>εἰκοσι καὶ δυεῖν ἐτῶν τὴν ἡλικίαν ὑπάρχων</i>—in Sicily in B. C. 82. He had then entered his twenty-fifth year. The observation of Wesseling ad Diod. l. c. who supposes <i>Diodorus</i> to be accurate (<i>congruunt anni</i>), is negligent, and is refuted by Wesseling himself.</p> <p>Liv. Ep. 85. <i>Sulla in Italiam cum exercitu trajecit, missisque legatis qui de pace agerent a consule C. Norbano violatis, eundem Norbanum praelio vicit</i> [conf. Oros. V. 20.]: <i>et quum L. Scipionis alterius consulis—castra obpugnaturus esset, universus exercitus consulis—signa ad Sullam transtulit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. 28. Diod. tom. X. p. 210. <i>Sulla</i> landed at Brundisium in the beginning of the year, and after his success against the consuls <i>περιπέμπει ἐς ὅσα δύναιτο τῆς Ἰταλίας φιλεῖν τε καὶ φόβον καὶ χρέμασι καὶ ἐλπίσιν ἀγείρων, μέχρι τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ θέρους ἐκατέρους ἐς ταῦτα ἀνηλώθη.</i> Appian. Civ. I. 86. Obsequens c. 118. <i>L. Scipione C. Norbano coss.—L. Sulla post quintum annum victor in Italiam reversus magno terrori fuit inimicis.</i> <i>Sulla</i> left Italy in the beginning of B. C. 87 (conf. a.), and returned in the beginning of B. C. 83. He was therefore four years absent, and returned in the beginning of the fifth.</p> <p><i>Sertorius</i> fled to Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 86. <i>μετὰ τὴν Συέσσης κατάληψιν ἔρρευγεν ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 6.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>L. Scipio et C. Norbanus. His coss. Capitolium custodum negligentia concrematur.</i> Confirmed by Tacitus Hist. III. 72. Referred also to this year by Obsequens c. 118. This accident occurred <i>prid. Non. Quintil.</i> Plutarch. Sull. c. 27. <i>ἐμπεσέσθαι τὸ Καπιτώλιον ὃ καὶ συμβῆναι τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης—πρὸ μιᾶς νύκτων Κυντιλίων ἁς νῦν Ἰουλίας καλοῦμεν.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 86.</p>
82.	<p>672. <i>C. Marius Cn. Papirius Carbo III.</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 87. Eutrop. V. 8. Flor. III. 21. Vell. II. 26. 27. Cic. in Rull. III. 2. 3. Val. Max. VII. 6, 4. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. 49. <i>C. Marius in mag. occis. est.</i> Cn..... Fast. Capitolin. Then follows Ibid. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix</i> [Dict.] <i>L. Valerius Flaccus</i> [mag. eq.] <i>Κάρβωνος τὸ γ' καὶ Μάρκου τὸ β'</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Gratilliano et Carbo III.</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Mario</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 126.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 87. <i>Sulla C. Marium—in oppido Præneste obsedit.</i> Ep. 88. <i>Carbonem exercitu ejus fuso—Italia expulit: cum Samnitibus, qui soli ex Italicis populis nondum arma posuerant, juxta urbem Romanam ante portam Collinam debellavit: recuperataque republica pulcherrimam victoriam crudelitate quanta in nullo hominum fuit inquitnavit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. I. 93. Plutarch. Sull. c. 29—32. Vell. II. 27. Oros. V. 20. 21. Val. Max. IX. 2, 1. Liv. Ep. 88. <i>C. Marius Præneste obsessus—septus ab exercitu mortem sibi conscivit.</i> Conf. Diod. apud Phot. p. 1189. Val. Max. VI. 8, 2. On <i>Marius</i> at Præneste conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. The victory over the Samnites was gained <i>Carbone ac Mario coss. Kalendis Novembribus</i>: Vell. II. 27. <i>Carbo</i> is put to death by <i>Pompey</i> in Sicily: Val. Max. IX. 13, 2. <i>Tertio in consulatu suo, jussu Pompeii in Sicilia ad supplicium ductus.</i> Conf. Val. Max. VI. 2, 8. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 21. For the circumstances see Plutarch Pomp. c. 10. Liv. Ep. 89. <i>Sulla dictator factus.</i> Appian. Civ. I. 100. <i>ὁ Σύλλας ἐς μὲν πρόσχημα τῆς πατρίου πολιτείας ὑπάτους αὐτοῖς ἐπέτρεψεν ἀποφῆναι καὶ ἐγένοντο Μάρκος Τύλλιος καὶ Κορνήλιος Δολαβέλλας. αὐτοὺς δὲ οἷα δὴ βασιλέων δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ἦν.</i> For the return of <i>Sulla</i> and the war of <i>Sulla</i> (seconded by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>) against <i>Carbo</i>, <i>Norbano</i>, and young <i>Marius</i>, see Appian. Civ. I. 76—96. <i>ἤρξατο μὲν οὖν ὁ πόλεμος, ἐξ οὗ Σύλλας ἐς Βρεντέσιον παρήλθεν,</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

ἐπράθη, καὶ αὐτῷ παιδαγωγὸς ἐγένετο, εἴτα ἡλευθερώθη. ἦν δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τῶν Σύλλα χρόνων καὶ ἐπὶ τάδε. ἀνηρέθη δὲ ἐν Λαυρενταῖς ὑπὸ πυρὸς τῆς οἰκίας φθαρείσης. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ Ἑλένη μαθοῦσα τὸ συμβάν ἀπήγγεστο. ἦν δὲ γραμματικὸς τῶν Κράτητος μαθητῶν. *Alexander* was now advanced in years if he heard *Crates*, who was in reputation seventy-six years before: conf. a. 159. *Crates* might live till about B. C. 123; and the disciple might be twenty years of age at the death of his master: which would suppose him about sixty at this time. *Polyhistor*, though called a Milesian by Suidas, was born in Phrygia: Steph. Byz. Κοτιάσιον. πόλις Φρυγίας.—ἐνθα ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδου γραμματικὸς πολυμαθέστατος χρηματίζων· ὃς περὶ παντοδαπῆς ὕλης τεσσαράκοντα δύο ἔγραψε λόγους. Hence Etymol. v. δέδοικα: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κοτιαεύς. Idem v. περιῤῥήδης: περιῤῥαγῆς, περιῤῥυῆς. οὕτως Ἀλ. ὁ Κοτιαεύς. He was not the disciple of the grammarian *Asclepiades*, as Berkel. ad Steph. interprets; because *Asclepiades* flourished more than a century before *Polyhistor* came to Rome: conf. a. 196. ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδου therefore means *Asclepiadis cujusdam filius*. *Polyhistor* was admired by the Roman grammarian *Higinus* (for whom see B. C. 47. 4.): Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20. *Studiose et avide imitatus est Cornelium Alexandrum grammaticum Græcum; quem propter antiquitatis notitiam Polyhistorem multi, quidam Historiam vocabant.* For the works of *Alexander* see Append. c. 12. N°. 152.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 174. 3. *P. Terentius Varro vico Atace in provincia Narbonensi nascitur: qui postea XXXV. annum agens Græcas literas cum summo studio didicit.* Mentioned by Horace Sat. I. 10, 46.—*experto frustra Varrone Atacino.* This poet composed a poem *de Bello Sequanico*: Priscian. Gramm. X. 1, 3. *P. Varro Belli Sequanici libro secundo.* and on the Argonautic Expedition: Probus ad Virgil. Georg. II. 126. *Varro: qui quatuor libros de Argonautis edidit.* These appear to have been translated from Apollonius: Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 87. *Atacinus Varro in iis per quæ nomen est assecutus interpret operis alieni.* This poem is referred to by Ovid Trist. II. 439. *Is quoque Phasiacas Argo qui duxit in undas.* and again De Ponto IV. 16, 21. *Vclivolique maris vates*—where he is mentioned among the poets whom Ovid remembered.

Birth of *C. Licinius Calvus*: Plin. H. N. VII. 49. *C. Mario Cn. Carbone III. coss. ad V. Kal.*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>ὀλυμπιάδων οὐσῶν ἑκατὸν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τεσσαράων· μῆκος δ' αὐτοῦ—οὐ πολὺ ὡς ἐπὶ τοσοῖσδε ἔργοις ἐγένετο—ἐς δὲ τριετὲς ὁμῶς προῆλθε κατὰ γε τὴν Ἰταλίαν, μέχρι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνεδήσατο Σύλλας. Ibid. c. 84. The three years were only current years. Sulla passed into Italy in the beginning of B. C. 83: Ol. 174. 1. <i>exeunte</i>: and became dictator at the end of B. C. 82: the middle of Ol. 174. 3. The actual space was less than two years.</p>
81.	<p>673. <i>M. Tullius Decula Cn. Cornelius Dolabella</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 100. Gell. XV. 28. Cic. in Rull. II. 14. <i>M. Tullius Decula Cn.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin. Φουσκούλου καὶ Δολαβέλλα Chron. Alex.</p>	<p>[L. Cornelius Sulla] <i>Felix Dict.</i> [de rege Mithridate] a. DCLXXII. [673 Varr.] .... <i>Kal. Febr.</i> [per biduum: conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1.] Fast. Capitolin. Placed by Dodwell ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2587. in B. C. 80. But, if Sulla had triumphed ... <i>Kal. Februar.</i> B. C. 80, he would have been described in the Marble as <i>cos. II.</i> since that day fell within his second consulship: whereas the triumph is placed in Ed. Sigon. within the year of Tullius and Dolabella. His triumph therefore must be referred to ... <i>Kal. Feb.</i> B. C. 81. and it appears that the year of the city is anticipated in the Marble, and is reckoned, not from the <i>Palilia XI. Kal. Mai.</i> but from <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when the consuls entered upon office, and which was now therefore ἔτους ἀρχῇ Plutarch. Mar. c. 45. Thus, in the consulship of <i>Censorinus</i> B. C. 39, <i>Kal. Januar.</i> and <i>VII. Kal. Novemb.</i> are both reckoned in the Marble to fall within U. C. 714. Conf. a. 39. See Introd. p. xviii.</p> <p>Triumph of Pompey: Eutrop. V. 9. <i>Cn. Pompeius (quod nulli Romanorum tributum erat) quartum et vicesimum annum agens de Africa triumphavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 89. <i>XXIV annos natus, adhuc eques Romanus, quod nulli contigerat, ex Africa triumphavit.</i> The African war for which he triumphed was carried on, according to Plutarch, in his twenty-fourth year: ἔτος ἄγων ἐκείνο τέταρτον καὶ εἰκοστὸν Plutarch. Pomp. c. 12. and yet after the dictatorship of Sulla commenced, and after the death of Carbo: Ibid. c. 9. 10. 11. These notes of time must not be rigidly taken. Pompey completed his twenty-fourth year <i>prid. Kal. Octob.</i> B. C. 82: conf. ann. 106. 83. Sulla was not dictator till after <i>Kal. Novemb.</i> conf. a. 82. We may place the African expedition in the very beginning of B. C. 81, and the triumph before the end of September: that is, before his twenty-fifth year was completed. For his triumph see Plutarch Pomp. c. 14.</p> <p>Cato æt. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 3.</p>
80.	<p>Ol. 175. U. C. Varr. 674. <i>L. Cornelius Sulla Felix II. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 103. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 50. Gell. XV. 28. Σύλλου καὶ Μετέλλου Chr. Alex. Sulla</p>	<p>(Liv. Ep. 89. <i>Mytilenæ in Asia, quæ sola urbs post victum Mithridatem arma retinebat, expugnata dirutaque sunt.</i> From the order of events in the Epitomator, the capture of Mytilenæ may be referred to B. C. 80 or B. C. 79. At this siege Cæsar was present: Sueton. Cæs. c. 2. (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>Stipendia prima in Asia fecit M. Thermi prætoris contubernio:—et a Thermo in expugnatione Mytilenarum corona civica donatus est.</i>)</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Junias M. Cæcilius Rufus et C. Licinius Calvus eadem die geniti sunt, oratores quidem ambo.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Quintio</i>: Gell. XV. 28. <i>M. Tullium et Cn. Dolabellam, quibus consulibus causam privatam pro Quintio apud Aquilium Gallum judicem dixit.</i> At the age of twenty-six: Gell. Ibid. Rightly placed by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 4. <i>Vicesimo sexto anno ætatis Cicero Quintium defendit.</i></p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 11. <i>Valerius Cato ut nonnulli tradiderunt Burseni cujusdam libertus ex Gallia; ipse libello cui est titulus Indignatio ingenuum se natum ait, et pupillum relictum, eo-que facilius licentia Sullani temporis exutum patrimonio. Docuit multos et nobiles, visusque est peridoneus præceptor maxime ad Poëticam tendentibus, ut quidem apparere vel his versiculis potest:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Cato grammaticus, Latina Siren, Qui solus legit ac facit poëtas.</i></p> <p><i>Scriptis præter grammaticos libellos etiam poëmata; ex quibus præcipue probantur Lydia et Diana. Lydiæ Ticide meminit: "Lydia doctorum maxima cura liber." Dianæ Cinna: "Sæcula permaneat nostri Diana Catonis." Vixit ad extremam senectutem sed in summa pauperie et pæne inopia.</i></p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 174. 4. <i>Vultacilius</i> [lege <i>L. Otacilius</i> cum Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 151. Voss. de Hist. Latin. p. 40.] <i>Plotus Latinus rhetor Cn. Pompeii libertus et doctor scholam Romæ aperuit.</i> Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 3. <i>L. Otacilius Pilitus</i> [forte <i>Plotus</i>] <i>servisse dicitur—deinde rhetoricam professus Cn. Pompeium Magnum docuit, patris ejus res gestas nec minus ipsius compluribus libris exposuit; primus libertinorum, ut Cornelius Nepos opinatur, scribere historiam orsus.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Sex. Roscio</i>: Gell. XV. 28. <i>Necque dubium est quin post annum quam pro Quintio dixerat Sex. Roscium reum parricidii defenderit, annos jam septem atque viginti natus, L. Sulla Felice II. Q. Metello Pio cons. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 175. 1. Roscio contra Chrysogonum defenso Cicero Athenas secedit, et inde post triennium Romam regreditur.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>et Pio</i> Fast. apud Noris.  <i>L. Cornelius Sulla</i>  <i>Felix II. Q. Ca</i>.....  Fast. Capitolin.  De <i>Metello</i> Val. Max. V.  2, 7. Cic. pro Planc. c. 29.</p>	
79.	<p>675. <i>P. Servilius Vatia</i> Ap. <i>Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 22. Appian. Civ. I. 103. <i>P. Servilius Vatia</i> qui postea <i>Isauricus</i> appellatus est. Ap. <i>Cl.</i>.....  Fast. Capitolin. Βιτία καὶ Πούλχρου Chron. Al. <i>Vacia et Pulcro</i> Fast. apud Noris.  De <i>Appio</i> Cic. pro Plancio c. 21.</p>	<p>Abdication of <i>Sulla</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 103. τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει ὁ μὲν δῆμος καὶ τότε τὸν Σύλλαν θεραπεύων ᾔρξειτο ὑπατεύειν· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἀνασχόμενος ὑπάτους αὐτοῖς ἀπέφηνε Σερουίλιον Ἰσαυρικὸν καὶ Κλαύδιον Πούλχρον· αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν μεγάλην ἀρχὴν—ἐκὼν ἀπέθετο. He had been ten years in command from his first consulship B. C. 88: Plutarch. comp. Lys. et Sull. p. 162. ἔτη συνεχῶς δέκα νῦν μὲν ὑπατον νῦν δ' ἀνθύπατον νῦν δὲ δικτάτωρα ποιῶν ἑαυτόν.</p>
78.	<p>676. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> Q. <i>Lutatius Catulus</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 105. Eutrop. VI. 1. 5. Fast. Capitolin. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 15. 16. Val. Max. II. 8, 7. Sallust. fragm. lib. I. Plin. II. N. X. 21. XXXV. 3. XXXVI. 6. 15. Flor. III. 23. Cic. pro Balbo c. 15. Λεπίδου καὶ Κατούλλου Chron.</p>	<p>Appian. Civ. I. 105. Ὑπατοι καθίστανται Κόιντός τε Κάτλος ἀπὸ τῶν Σουλείων καὶ Λέπιδος Αἰμίλιος ἀπὸ τῶν ἑναντίων· ἔχθιστω τε ἀλλήλοιον καὶ εὐθὺς ἀρξαμένῳ διαφέρεσθαι. Confer Plutarchum Sull. c. 34.  Death of <i>Sulla</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 105. ἐτελεύτησεν [conf. Plutarch. Sull. c. 36. 37.] ἐξήκοντα ἔτη βιώσας [<i>sexagesimum ingrediens annum</i> Val. Max. IX. 3, 8.]—γίνεται δ' εὐθὺς ἐν ἄστει στάσις ἐπ' αὐτῷ—Λεπίδου καὶ τῶν ἀμφὶ Λέπιδον ἐνισταμένων. ἐξενίκια δ' ὁ Κάτλος καὶ οἱ Σύλλαιοι. Liv. Ep. 90. <i>Sulla decessit</i>.—<i>M. Æmilius Lepidus, quum acta Sullæ tentaret rescindere, bellum excitavit et a Q. Catulo collega Italia pulsus est, et in Sardinia frustra bellum molitus periit</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 16. Oros. V. 22. Eutropius VI. 5. <i>Consul M. Æmilius Lepidus Catuli collega bellum civile voluit commovere; intra tamen unam ætatem motus ejus oppressus est</i>. <i>Lepidus</i>, however, was still in arms</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Antiochus* flourished: see col. 4. Numenius apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. 9. p. 739. C. Φίλωνος δὲ γίνεταί ἀκουστῆς Ἀντίοχος ἐτέρας ἄρξας Ἀκαδημίας. Μησάρχω γοῦν τῷ Στωϊκῷ σχολάσας ἐναντία Φίλωνι τῷ καθηγητῇ ἐφρόνησε μυρία τε ξένα προσῆψε τῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ. Plutarch. Cic. c. 4. ἀφικόμενος (ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀθήνας Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Ἀσκαλωνίτου διήκουσε, τῇ μὲν εὐροίᾳ τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ καὶ χάριτι κηλούμενος ἃ δ' ἐν τοῖς δόγμασιν ἐνεωτέρειζεν οὐκ ἐπαινῶν. ἤδη γὰρ ἐξίστατο τῆς νέας λεγομένης Ἀκαδημίας ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τὴν Καρνεάδου στάσιν ἐγκατέλειπεν. According to Plutarch (quoted at an. 87. 3.) *Antiochus* only restored the old doctrines from which *Philo* had departed. Idem Brut. c. 2. Βρούτος τὴν νέαν καὶ μέσσην λεγομένην Ἀκαδημίαν οὐ πᾶνυ προσιέμενος ἐξήχητο τῆς παλαιᾶς, καὶ διετέλει θαυμάζων Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἀσκαλωνίτην.

*Zeno* the Epicurean taught at Athens: see col. 4. He was the disciple of *Apollodorus*: Laërt. X. 25. καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρος δὲ ὁ κηπατύραννος γέγονεν ἐλλόγιμος [Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ Ἐπικουρείος Idem X. 13.], ὃς ὑπὲρ τετρακόσια συνέγραψε βιβλία.—Ζήνων τε ὁ Σιδώνιος, ἀκρατής Ἀπολλοδώρου. Idem VII. 35. Ζήνων—Σιδώνιος τὸ γένος, φιλόσοφος Ἐπικουρείος, καὶ νοῆσαι καὶ ἐρμηνεύσαι σαφές. If *Apollodorus* succeeded *Basilides* [conf. a. 270] without any interval, the succession in this school from the death of *Epicurus* B. C. 270 to the old age of *Zeno* B. C. 79 would stand thus: *Hermachus*, *Polystратus*, *Dionysius*, *Basilides*, *Apollodorus*, *Zeno*: six teachers in 192 years.

*Posidonius* and *Apollonius Molo* flourished: Plutarch. Cic. c. 4. ὅθεν [from Athens: conf. a. 79. 3. 4.] (ὁ Κικέρων) εἰς Ἀσίαν καὶ Ῥόδον ἐπλεύσε, καὶ τῶν μὲν Ἀσιανῶν ῥητόρων Ξενοκλεῖ τῷ Ἀδράμυτῇ γῳ καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ Μάγνητι καὶ Μενίπῳ τῷ Καρὶ συνεσχόλασεν, ἐν δὲ Ῥόδῳ ῥήτορι μὲν Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ Μόλωνι φιλοσόφῳ δὲ Πισειδωνίῳ. Cic. Brut. c. 91. Post a me Asia tota peragrata est cum summis quidem oratoribus—quorum erat princeps *Mc-nippus Stratonicensis*.—Assiduissime autem mecum fuit *Dionysius Magnes*: erat etiam *Æschylus Cnidius*, *Adramyttenus Xenophanes*. Hi tum in Asia rhetorum principes numerabantur: qui-

*Cicero* goes to Athens: Cic. Brut. c. 91. Cum essem biennium versatus in causis—Roma sum profectus. Cum venissem Athenas, sex menses cum *Antiocho* veteris *Academiae* nobilissimo et prudentissimo philosopho fui. He attests again that he heard *Antiochus* at Athens: Fin. V. 1—3. and mentions him among his masters: Nat. Deor. I. 3. He also heard *Zeno* the Epicurean: Fin. I. 5. *Phædrum aut Zenonem, quorum utrumque audiui*:—cos quos nominavi cum *Attico* nostro frequenter audiui. *Zeno* is described again by Cicero Nat. Deor. I. 21. speaking in the person of *Cotta*: *Zenonem, quem Philo noster coryphæum appellare Epicureorum solebat, cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, et quidem ipso auctore Philone*. He was now an old man: Cic. Tusc. III. 17. Me audiente Athenis senex *Zeno*—dicere solebat. and had heard *Carneades*: Idem Acad. I. 12. *Carneades—ut cognovi ex iis qui illum audierant, maximeque ex Epicureo Zenone, qui cum ab eo plurimum dissentiret, unum tamen præter cæteros mirabatur, incredibili quadam fuit facultate*. *Carneades* had now been dead fifty years: conf. a. 129. 3.

The History of *Sallust* began from this year: Fragni. apud Donatum: *Res populi Romani M. Lepido Q. Catulo coss. ac deinde militiæ et domi gestas composui*.

*Sulla* τὸ εἰκοστὸν καὶ δεῦτερον τῶν ὑπομνημάτων πρὸ δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ἢ ἐτελεύτα γράφων ἐπαύσατο Plutarch. Sull. c. 37. The second book is quoted by *Gellius* I. 12, 16. *L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II. ita scripsit*: “*P. Cornelius, cui primum cognomen Sullæ impositum est, flamen Dialis captus*.” Idem XX. 6, 3. *L. Sulla rerum gestarum libro II.* “*Quo si fieri potest, ut etiam nunc nostri totius bis in mentem veniat*,” &c. The memoirs of



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Alex. after Κλαυδίου καὶ Σεργιλίου interpolated: see Introd. p. vi.</p>	<p>in the beginning of B. C. 77: conf. a. 75.  War of <i>Sertorius</i> in Spain: Eutrop. VI. 1. <i>M. Emilio Lepido Q. Catulo coss. cum Sulla remp. composuisset, bella nova exarserunt: unum in Hispania.</i>—<i>Nam Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat</i> [conf. a. 83],—<i>ad bellum commovit Hispanias. Missi sunt contra eum duces Q. Cæcilius Metellus, filius ejus qui Jugurtham vicit, et L. Domitius prætor.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 10—13.</p>
77.	<p>677. <i>D. Junius Brutus M. Æmilius Mamercus Lepidus Livianus</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitol. Obseq. c. 119. Ascon. in Cic. Cornel. II. p. 974. Βρούτου καὶ Μαμέρκου Chron. Alex. <i>Mamerco et Juliano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Bruto et Æmilio Mamerco</i> Sallust. fragm. Hist. lib. III. p. 182.</p>	<p><i>P. Servilius</i> is sent against the pirates: Liv. Ep. 90. <i>Res a P. Servilio proconsule</i> [he was consul B. C. 79] <i>adversus Cilicas gestas continet.</i> Eutrop. VI. 3. <i>Ad Ciliciam et Pamphyliam missus est P. Servilius ex consule, vir strenuus. Is Ciliciam subegit, Lyciæ urbes clarissimas oppugnavit et cepit.</i>—<i>Isauros quoque aggressus ad deditionem redegit, atque intra triennium bello finem dedit.</i>—<i>Revertens triumphum accepit et nomen Isaurici meruit.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>P. Servilius ex consule Ciliciam et Pamphyliam crudelissime adortus dum subdere studet pæne delevit.</i>—<i>Triennio emenso quo bellum gestum est Isaurici nomen adsumpsit.</i> Conf. a. 75.</p>
76.	<p>Ol. 176. U. C. Varr. 678. <i>Cn. Octavius C. Scribonius Curio</i> Cassiod. Fast. Capitolin. Chron. Alex. Plin. H. N. II. 35. Obseq. c. 120.</p>	<p><i>Sertorius</i> is opposed by <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i> in Spain: Appian. Civ. I. 108. Σύλλα δ' ἀποθανόντος καὶ Λεπίδου μετὰ Σύλλαν, στρατὸν ἔχων (Σερτώριος) ἄλλον Ἰταλῶν ὅσον αὐτῷ Περπένας ὁ τοῦ Λεπίδου στρατηγὸς ἤγαγεν ἐπίδοξος ἦν στρατεύσειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν· εἰ μὴ δείσασα ἡ βουλὴ στρατὸν τε ἄλλον καὶ στρατηγὸν ἕτερον ἐπὶ τῷ προτέρῳ Πομπηίου ἐπεμψεν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8. <i>Pompeius—eques Romanus pro consule in Hispaniam adversus Sertorium pari imperio cum Pio Metello principe civitatis missus est.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 17. Sertor. c. 18. Cic. pro Manil. c. 21. Liv. Ep. 91. <i>Cn. Pompeius quum adhuc eques esset cum imperio consulari adversus Sertorium missus est.</i> Obsequens c. 120. <i>Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio coss.—A Sertorio in Hispania exercitus Ro-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>bus non contentus Rhodum veni, meque ad eundem quem Romæ audiveram Molonem applicavi.</i> <i>Posidonius</i> is elsewhere mentioned by <i>Cicero</i> as his teacher: <i>Posidonius magister de Fato</i> c. 3. <i>Idem</i> N. Deor. I. 3. <i>Diodotus, Philo, Antiochus, Posidonius, a quibus instituti sumus.</i> Fin. I. 2. <i>Quid est a Chrysippo prætermisum in Stoicis? legimus tamen Diogenem, Antipatrum, Mnesarchum, Panætium,—in primisque familiarem nostrum Posidonium.</i> He was the disciple of <i>Panætius</i>: conf. a. 143. and a native of <i>Apamea</i>: Strab. XIV. p. 655. Ποσειδώνιος ἐπολιτεύσατο μὲν ἐν Ῥόδῳ καὶ ἐσοφίστευσεν, ἣν δ' Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ τῆς Συρίας. Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμεὺς ἐκ Συρίας, ἢ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος Στωϊκός.—σχολὴν δ' ἔσχεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ, διάδοχος γεγωνῶς καὶ μαθητῆς Παναίτιου. Lucian. Macrobi. c. 20. Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς τῆς Συρίας, νόμῳ δὲ Ῥόδιος, φιλόσοφος τε ἅμα καὶ ιστορίας συγγραφεύς. Athenæus VI. p. 252. e. Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς ὕστερον δὲ Ῥόδιος χρηματίσας. He lived to the age of eighty-four: τέσσαρα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα Lucian. l. c. For his embassy to Rome conf. a. 86. For his conversations with <i>Pompey</i> conf. a. 62.</p>	<p><i>Sulla</i> are quoted by <i>Plutarch</i>: Σύλλας ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ὡς Λευκούλλῳ τὴν γράφην ἀνατέθεικε Sull. c. 6. conf. <i>Plutarch. Lucull.</i> c. 1. 4. 23. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων Sull. c. 17. Σύλλας φησὶ Sull. c. 4. 5. 27. 28. Σύλλας γέγραφε Mar. c. 25. οἱ περὶ Σύλλαν ιστοροῦσι Mar. c. 26. <i>Idem</i> Mor. p. 786. D. ὁ Σύλλας—ταῦτα περὶ αὐτοῦ γέγραφε ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν. See also <i>Plin. H. N. XXII. 6.</i> The last book was completed by his freedman: <i>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm.</i> c. 12. <i>Cornelius Epicadus L. Corn. Sullæ dictatoris libertus calatorque sacerdotio augurali filioque ejus Fausto gratissimus fuit; quare nunquam non utriusque se libertum edidit. Librum autem quem Sulla novissimum de rebus suis imperfectum reliquerat ipse supplavit.</i> <i>Cicero</i> hears <i>Molo</i> at Rhodes: see col. 3. Add <i>Quintilian Inst. XII. 6, 7. M. Tullius—in Asiam navigavit seque et aliis sine dubio eloquentiæ ac sapientiæ magistris sed præcipue audierat [conf. a. 88], Rhodi rursus formandum dedit.</i> <i>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 175. S. T. Quintius Atta scriptor togatarum Romæ moritur, sepultusque via Prænestina ad miliarium secundum.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> returns to Rome: <i>Cic. Brut. c. 91. Recepi me biennio post [conf. a. 79].—Duo tum excellabant oratores qui me imitandi cupiditate incitarent, Cotta et Hortensius.</i></p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> is engaged in pleading causes: <i>Cic. Brut. c. 92. Unum annum, cum rediissemus ex Asia, causas nobiles egimus; cum quæsturam nos, consulatum Cotta, ædilitatem pteret Hortensius.</i> Birth of <i>Asinius Pollio</i> according to the dates of <i>Hieronymus</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron.</i> See A. D. 4. 11.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>mani cæsi</i>. Appian Civ. I. 109. relates the first encounter of <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Sertorius</i>.—καὶ τότε μὲν χειμῶνος ἐπιόντος διέστησαν Ibid. The luxury of <i>Metellus</i> in Spain is described by Val. Max. IX. 1, 5.</p>
75.	<p>679. <i>L. Octavius C. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cass. Obseq. c. 121. ....<i>ius C. Aur...us</i>..... Fast. Capit. omitted in Chron. Alex. See Introd. p. vi. <i>Octavio et Cotta</i> Fast. apud. Noris.</p>	<p>Appian. Civ. I. 110. ἀρχομένου δ' ἔρος ἐπύεταν ἀλλήλοις Μίτελλος μὲν καὶ Πομπήιος ἀπὸ τῶν Πυρηναίων ὄρων, ἐνθα διεχείμαζον, Σερτώριος δὲ καὶ Περπέννας ἐκ Αὐσιτανίας.</p> <p><i>Scribonius</i> succeeds <i>Claudius</i> in Macedonia: Eutrop. VI. 2. <i>Ad Macedoniam missus est Appius Claudius post consulatum. Leviam prælia habuit contra varias gentes quæ Rhodopam provinciam incolebant, atque ibi morbo mortuus est. Missus ei successor C. Scribonius Curio post consulatum. Is Dardanos vicit et usque ad Danubium penetravit, triumphumque meruit, et intra triennium finem bello dedit.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>Interca</i> [during the war of <i>Sertorius</i> in Spain] <i>Macedonicum bellum Claudius sortitus varias gentes quæ Rhodopæis montibus circumfusæ sunt ac tunc Macedoniam crudelissime populabantur—pellere Macedoniæ finibus bello adtentavit:—unde cum animo æger—morbo insuper correptus esset, interiit. Hujus successor Scribonius adtentatarum gentium vim declinans in Dardaniæ arma convertit eamque superavit.</i> Liv. Ep. 91. <i>Ap. Claudius proconsul Thracas pluribus præliis vicit.</i> <i>Claudius</i> was consul in B. C. 79: and <i>Sigonius</i> ad annum Capitolinum 676 has shewn from Sallust that he was still at Rome in the beginning of B. C. 77: Oratio Philippi apud Sallust. fragm. lib. I. <i>Quare ita censeo: Quoniam Lepidus exercitum privato consilio paratum—ad urbem ducit, ut Appius Claudius Interrex cum Q. Catulo proconsole et cæteris quibus imperium est urbi præsidio sint.</i> His acts therefore in Macedonia were after that date: and with this the order in Livy Ep. 91. agrees; where the acts of <i>Claudius</i> are related after the mission of <i>Pompey</i> to Spain in B. C. 76. and the narrative of Orosius implies the same order. The acts of <i>Curio</i> against the Dardani were related by Livy lib. 92.</p> <p><i>P. Servilius</i> subdues the Isaurians: Liv. Ep. 93. <i>P. Servilius proconsul in Cilicia Isauros domuit et aliquot urbes piratarum expugnavit.</i> Alluded to by Strabo XII. p. 568. Placed by the Epitomator between the acts of <i>Curio</i> and the death of <i>Nicomedes</i>. This war had been begun three years before: conf. a. 77.</p>
74.	<p>680. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus M. Aurelius Cotta</i> Cassiod. Eutrop. VI. 6. περὶ τὴν ἕκτῃ καὶ ἑβδόμῃ κοστὴν πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν ὀλυμπιάδα Plutarch. Lucull. c. 5.</p> <p>..... <i>Lucullus. M. Aurelius</i>..... Fast. Capitolin. Λουκούλλου καὶ Μικούτου Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Post Lepidum</i> [B. C. 78] <i>ferme quadrennio L. Lucullus consul fuit</i> Plin. H.N. XXXVI. 6.</p>	<p><i>Pompey</i> still carries on the war against <i>Sertorius</i>: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 20. ὑπατεύων δὲ Λεύκουλλος τότε καὶ Πομπηῖω μὲν ὦν διάφορος μνώμενος δ' ἐαυτῶ τὸν Μιθριδατικὸν πόλεμον ἔσπευσεν ἀπισταλῆναι τὰ χρήματα, φοβούμενος αἰτίαν Πομπηῖω παρασχεῖν δεομένῳ Σερτώριον ἀφῆναι καὶ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην τραπέσθαι.</p> <p>Eutrop. VI. 6. <i>L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cotta coss. mortuus est Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ et testamento populum Romanum fecit heredem.</i> Conf. Liv. Ep. 93. Eutrop. Ibid. <i>Mithridates pace rupta Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus cum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus ab eo acie.—Sed cum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut Cyzico capta totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit—et multis præliis vicit.</i> Conf. Cic. pro Muren. c. 15. Liv. Ep. 93. <i>M. Aurelius Cotta consul ad Chalcedonem prælio a rege victus est.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 8. Liv. Ep. 94. <i>L. Licinius Lucullus con-</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero</i> quaestor [conf. a. 76] in Sicily: Cic. Brut. c. 92. <i>Me quaestorem Siciliensis excepit annus. Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam: princeps et erat et habebatur Hortensius.</i> Cicero was now in his thirty-second year: Conf. a. 106.</p> <p><i>Sextus Peduceus</i> was praetor: Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. Idem ad Cic. Divinat. c. 1. p. 286. <i>Cum a duobus quaestoribus Sicilia regi soleat, uno Lilybætano altero Syracusano, ipse Lilybætanus quaestor fuit, Sex. Peducco praetore.</i> Peduceus was succeeded by <i>Sacerdos</i> (in B. C. 74), and he by <i>Verres</i> (in B. C. 73): Ascon. Argum. in Cic. Divinat. <i>Cum successisset in Sicilia C. Sacerdoti praetori.</i> Conf. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 10. <i>Verres</i> remained three years (B. C. 73—71): <i>per triennium</i> Cic. Divinat. c. 1. 4. Act. I. in Verr. c. 4. 5. 14. He was <i>recens e provincia</i> Cic. Act. I. in Verr. c. 2. when accused by <i>Cicero</i> in B. C. 70.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> returns to Rome: Cic. Brut. c. 92. <i>Cum anno post e Sicilia me recepissem.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cic. c. 6. He returned almost five years—<i>quinquennium fere</i>—before the impeachment of <i>Verres</i> [conf. a. 70]: his return therefore was not later than the beginning of B. C. 74.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>sul adversus Mithridatem equestribus præliis feliciter pugnavit. Mithridates</i> through the winter is besieged by <i>Lucullus</i> near Cyzicus: Appian. Mithrid. c. 76. Μιθριδάτου δὲ χειμῶν ἐπιγεγνημένος ἀφῆρτο καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἀγοράν. The winter is noticed in <i>Epistola Mithridatis</i> apud Sallust. Hist. lib. IV. <i>Simul hiems mari prohibebat.</i></p> <p>Appian. Civ. I. 111. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους, ἑκτῆς ἐβδομηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος οὗσης [Ol. 176.<math>\frac{2}{3}</math>.], δύο μὲν ἐκ διαθηκῶν ἔθνη Ῥωμαίοις προσεγίγνετο, Βιθυνία τε Νικομήδους ἀπολιπόντος καὶ Κυρήνη Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λαγίδου βασιλείῳς ὃς ἐπικλήσιν ἦν Ἀπίων. <i>Apion</i> in reality died twenty-two years before: conf. a. 96. For the bequest of <i>Apion</i> see Appendix c. 5. N<sup>o</sup>. 7.</p> <p>Appian. Ibid. πόλεμοι δ' ἤκμαζον, οὗτος τε ὁ Σερτωρίου περὶ Ἰβηρίαν, καὶ ὁ Μιθριδάτου περὶ τὴν ἀνατολὴν, καὶ ὁ τῶν λεγστῶν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ θαλάσσῃ, καὶ περὶ Κρήνην—ἕτερος, καὶ ὁ τῶν μοινομάχων ἀνὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν. This last war might begin in Ol. 176. 3. but yet not before B. C. 73. Conf. a. 71. For the Cretan war conf. a. 68.</p>
73.	<p>681. <i>M. Terentius Varro Lucullus C. Cassius</i> Cassiod. Oros. V. 24. Cic. pro Cluent. c. 49. ....<i>ius ...r. Lucullus C.</i> C.... Fast. Capitol. Μαρκελλου καὶ Κατίου Chron. Alex. <i>Varo et Licino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>The war with <i>Sertorius</i> still continues: Appian. Civ. I. 113. τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος ἔτους οἱ στρατηγοὶ Ῥωμαίων μᾶλλον τι θαρσύναντες ἐπῆρσαν ταῖς πόλεσι ταῖς ὑπὸ Σερτωρίῳ—καὶ πολλὰ αὐτοῦ περιέσπων.</p> <p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> began: conf. a. 71. Liv. Ep. 95. Plutarch. Crass. c. 8. 9. Oros. V. 24.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> defeats <i>Mithridates</i> at Cyzicus: Liv. Ep. 95. <i>L. Lucullus proconsul ad Cyzicum urbem exercitum Mithridatis fame ferroque delevit.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 9—11. Eutrop. VI. 6. <i>Lucullus—dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur ipse cum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit.—Ita una hieme et æstate a Lucullo centum fere millia regis extincta sunt.</i> The summer of B. C. 73, and the preceding winter.</p>
72.	<p>Ol. 177. U. C. Varr. 682. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodius</i> Cassiod. Liv. Ep. 96. Plutarch. Crass. c. 9. Oros. V. 24. Cic. pro Balbo c. 8. 14. Γεντίλλου [i. Λεντούλου] καὶ Γελλίου Chron. Alex. <i>Publicola et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Cn. Lentulus</i> cui cognomentum <i>Clodiano</i> fuit Sallust. in quarto <i>Historiarum</i> libro apud Gellium XVIII. 4, 4.</p>	<p>The consuls oppose <i>Spartacus</i> without success: Liv. Ep. 96. <i>Cn. Lentulus consul male adversus Spartacum pugnavit: ab eodem L. Gellius consul et Q. Arrius prætor acie victi sunt.</i> Conf. Oros. V. 24. Appian. Civ. I. 117. οἱ δ' ἐν ἄστει τοὺς ὑπάτους ἐξέπεμπον. Plutarch. Crass. c. 9. ἀμφοτέρους ἐξέπεμπον τοὺς ὑπάτους. ὧν Γέλλιος μὲν τὸ Γερμανικόν—διέξθειρε, Λέντλου δὲ τὸν Σπάρτακον μεγάλοις στρατοπέδοις περιλαβόντος, ὁρμήσας ὁμοσε καὶ μάχην συνάψας ἐκράτησε μὲν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἔλαβε δὲ τὴν ἀποσκευὴν ἅπασαν. De Gellio Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 8.</p> <p>End of the war with <i>Sertorius</i>: Appian. Civ. I. 113. μέχρι τοῦ ἑξῆς ἔτους αὐτοὶ μὲν αὖθις ἐπῆρσαν σὺν πλεονὶ μᾶλλον καταφρονήσει. Death of <i>Sertorius</i>: Ibid. Plutarch. Sertor. c. 25. 26. The war was ended in the eighth year: Appian. Civ. I. 108. γεγνημένον μὲν ὀκτάετες. Eutrop. VI. 1. <i>Octavo demum anno a suis occisus est et finis ei bello datus per Cn. Pompeium adolescentem et Q. Metellum Pium.</i> Liv. Ep. 96. <i>Sertorius a M. Antonio et M. Perperna et aliis conjuratis in convivio interfectus est, octavo ducatus sui anno.—Imperium partium ad Marcum translatum est; quem Cn. Pompeius victum captumque interfecit, ac recepit Hispanias decimo fere anno quam captum erat bellum.</i> Oros. V. 23. <i>Decimo demum anno belli inchoati.</i> The eight years would commence in B. C. 80 with the command of <i>Sertorius</i>. The ten years might be computed from B. C. 82, when <i>Sertorius</i>, after his flight to Spain at the end of B. C. 83, began to excite a war.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Lucullus</i>, having besieged <i>Amisus</i> through the preceding winter, proceeds against <i>Mithridates</i>: <i>Plutarch. Lucull. c. 15.</i> ὁ Λούκουλλος περί τε τὴν Ἀμισὸν διέτριψε, μαλακῶς τῇ πολιορκίᾳ χρώμενος· καὶ μετὰ χειμῶνα [B. C. 7<math>\frac{3}{2}</math>] Μουρήναν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας ἐβάδιζεν ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην καθήμενον ἐν Καβείροις. <i>Appian. Mithrid. c. 78. 79.</i> Λούκουλλος Ἀμισὸν τε καὶ Εὐπατωρίαν—περικαθήμενος ἐπολιόρκει.—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτοῖς πολλὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ ὅπλα καὶ στρατιὰν ἐπέμπευ ἐκ Καβείρων, ἐνθα χειμάζων στρατὸν ἄλλον συνέλεγεν.—ἵσταμένου δ' ἔαρος ὁ μὲν Λούκουλλος διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐχώρει—καὶ—ἐς Κάβειρα κατέβη. He was employed two successive winters at <i>Cyzicus</i> and <i>Amisus</i>: <i>Sallust. apud Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33.</i> εὐθὺς ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου πρὸς Κυζίκῳ καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Ἀμισῷ δύο χειμῶνας ἐξῆς ἐν χάρακι διαγαγεῖν ἀναγκασθέντας. As therefore the winter operations at <i>Cyzicus</i> were in B. C. 7<math>\frac{3}{2}</math>, we must place the siege of <i>Amisus</i> in the winter of B. C. 7<math>\frac{3}{2}</math>. The campaign which followed, and which ended in the defeat of <i>Mithridates</i>, and his flight into <i>Armenia</i>, is related by <i>Plutarch Lucull. c. 15—19.</i> <i>Appian Mithrid. c. 79—82.</i> <i>Conf. Memnon. apud Phot. p. 741.</i> ἵππομαχίαι συνέστησαν β', ὧν τὴν μὲν ἐνίκων οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν δευτέραν δὲ οἱ Ποντικοί. τριβομένου δὲ τοῦ πολέμου Λεύκολλος ἀγορὰν ἄζοντας εἰς Καππαδοκίαν ἐκπέμπει κ. τ. λ.—οὕτω Μιθριδάτη τῶν πραγμάτων περιφανῶς ἀποκεκλιμένῳ—αὐτὸς εἰς Ἀρμενίαν διασάζεται. These events were related in <i>Livy lib. 97. L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit, cæsis hostium amplius quam sexaginta millibus.</i> <i>Ibid. Mithridates—ad Tigranem Armeniæ regem confugit.</i> Referred to by <i>Sallust in Mithridatis epistola: Restituto deinde apud Cabira exercitu, et variis inter me atque Lucillum præliis, inopia rursus ambos incessit.—Ego, vastis circum omnibus locis, in Armeniam concessi.</i></p>
71.	683. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Aufidius Orestes</i> <i>Cassiod. Eutrop. VI. 8.</i> Πλευρόλου καὶ Κράσσου <i>Chron. Alex. Lentulo et Oreste Fast. apud Noris.</i>	<p>The war with <i>Spartacus</i> ended by <i>Crassus</i>: <i>Appian. Civ. I. 119. 120.</i> <i>Idem Ibid. 121.</i> καὶ τότε Κράσσος ἐξ μηνὸς ἐργασάμενος—τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸν μετὰ διότι μηδὲ Παιονίας· ἐς δὲ ὑπατιίαν ἄλῳ παρήγγειλε, ὃ μὲν ἐστρατηγικῶς—ὃ δὲ Παιονίᾳ οὕτως στρατηγικῶς οὕτως ταμιεύσας ἔτος τε ἔχων τέταρτον ἐπὶ τοῖς τριάκοντα. <i>Liv. Ep. 97. M. Crassus prætor—cum Spartaco debellavit, cæsis cum ipso millibus sexaginta.</i> <i>Conf. Plutarch. Crass. c. 10. 11.</i> At the time of <i>Pompey's</i> return from <i>Spain</i>: <i>Plutarch. Pomp. c. 21. Crass. c. 11.</i> The war of <i>Spartacus</i> τριέτης ἦν ἤδη καὶ φοβερός; <i>Appian. Civ. I. 118. Eutrop. VI. 7. Tertio anno bello huic finis impositus.</i> Begun therefore in B. C. 73.</p> <p><i>Lucullus</i> continues the war against <i>Mithridates</i>: <i>Eutrop. VI. 8. P. Cornelio Lentulo et Cn. Aufidio Oreste coss. duo tantum gravia bella in imperio Romano erant, Mithridaticum et Macedonicum. Hæc duo Luculli agebant.</i> After the flight of <i>Mithridates</i>, <i>Lucullus</i> having sent an embassy to <i>Tigranes</i>, returns to the siege of <i>Amisus</i>: <i>Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19.</i> καταστρεψάμενος δὲ Χαλδαίους καὶ Τιβαρηνούς καὶ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν παραλαβὼν, καὶ φρούρια καὶ πόλεις παραστησάμενος, Ἀππίου μὲν ἔπεμψε πρὸς Τιγράνην ἐξαίτων Μιθριδάτην αὐτὸς δ' ἦκε πρὸς Ἀμισὸν ἔτι πολιορκουμένην. <i>Amisus</i> is taken: <i>Plutarch. Ibid. Memnon apud Phot. p. 744.</i> Λεύκολλος—πρὸς τὴν Ἀμισὸν παραγεγονῶς—ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐπείθε, ταύτην λιπὼν ἐπὶ τὴν Εὐπατωρίαν μετίστη τὴν πολιορκίαν—καὶ ἦλθω Εὐπατωρία.—μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ Ἀμισὸς ἐάλω. <i>Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19.</i> ἦν δ' ἡ πόλις Ἀθηναίων ἀποικος, ἐν ἐκείνοις ἄρα τοῖς καιροῖς ἐν οἷς ἡμαρτινὴ ἢ δύναμις αὐτῶν καὶ κατεῖχε τὴν βάλασσαν οἰκισθεῖσα. <i>Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 83.</i> The mission of</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

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*Tyrannio* the grammarian is taken at Amisus: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 19. τότε καὶ Τυραννίων ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐάλω. Μουρήνας δ' αὐτὸν ἐξητήσατο, καὶ λαβὼν ἀπηλευθέρωσεν, ἀνελευθέρως τῇ δωρεᾷ χρησάμενος. Strabo XII. p. 548. ἄνδρες γεγόνασιν ἄξιοι μνήμης κατὰ παιδείαν ἐνταῦθα [at Amisus].—γραμματικὸς Τυραννίων, οὗ ἡμεῖς ἠκροασάμεθα. Suidas: Τυραννίων Ἐπικρατίδου καὶ Λινδίας Ἀλεξανδρίνης Ἀμισηνός.—γεγονώς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου καὶ πρότερον, μαθητὴς ἄλλων τε καὶ Ἑστιάου τοῦ Ἀμισηνοῦ—εἶτα διήκουσε καὶ Διονυσίου τοῦ Θρακῆος ἐν Ῥόδῳ [conf. a. 107]. ἀντεσοφίστευσεν Δημητρίῳ τῷ Ἐρυθραίῳ [Laërt. V. 84. Δημήτριος—γραμματικὸς Ἐρυθραῖος, πολιτογραφηθεὶς ἐν Τήμνῳ]. ὃς ἤχθη εἰς Ῥώμην ληφθεὶς αἰχμάλωτος ὑπὸ Λουκούλλου ὅτε κατεπολέμησε Μιθριδάτην.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Appius</i> is noticed also by Memnon Ibid. ἔπεμψε καὶ Λεύκολλος πρὸς Τιγράνην πρεσβευτὴν Ἀπίον Κλώδιον Μιθριδάτην ἑξαίτων. <i>Tigranes</i> had now reigned twenty-five years: διὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν Plutarch. Lucull. c. 21. which places the beginning of his reign in B. C. 96.</p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Metellus</i> and <i>Pompey</i>: Vell. II. 30. <i>Metellus et Pompeius ex Hispaniis triumphaverunt; sed Pompeius, hoc quoque triumpho adhuc eques Romanus, ante diem quam consulatum iniret curru urbem invectus est.</i> Conf. Eutrop. VI. 5. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 22. ψηφισθέντος αὐτῷ δευτέρου θριάμβου καὶ ὑπατείας. <i>Pompey</i> therefore triumphed <i>prid. Kal. Jan.</i> [December B. C. 71.]</p>
70.	<p>684. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus M. Licinius Crassus</i> Cassiod. Appian. Civ. I. 121. Chron. Alex. Liv. Ep. 97. Donatus in Vita Virgilii. Gell. XIV. 7. Asconii Arg. Cic. in Cæciliū. Plutarch. Crass. c. 12. Pomp. c. 22. 23. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 177. 3.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 97. <i>M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti (sed Pompeius ante quam quæsturam gereret, ex equite Romano) tribuniciam potestatem restituerunt: judicia quoque per L. Aurelium Cottam prætorem ad equites Romanos translata sunt.</i> Asconius in Cic. Cornel. I. p. 959. <i>L. Cotta qui lege sua judicia inter tres ordines communicavit, senatum, equites, tribunos ærarios.</i> The judicial power had been with the knights, according to Cicero, for almost fifty years; and then with the senators for ten: Cic. Act. I. in Verr. c. 13. <i>Inter decem annos posteaquam judicia ad senatum translata sunt,—cum equester ordo judicaret annos prope quinquaginta continuos.</i> Ascon. ad loc. <i>X annos] Hoc tempus quo senatus judicat, victore Sulla ab ordine equitum transferebat judicia. Annos L] Tanto fere tempore equester ordo judicavit lege Sempronia.</i> In reality forty-three or forty-four years; from the law of <i>C. Gracchus</i> B. C. 123 (conf. a. 92) to the time of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 80. The ten years were B. C. 80—70. The judicial power was still with the senate in <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 (the date of that oration of Cicero: see col. 4.): Cic. Ibid. c. 16:—<i>judicia quibus nunc utimur.</i> Ascon. ad loc. <i>Senatoria judicia dicit.</i> The Aurelian law therefore was passed after that date. Cicero does not notice in these passages the Servilian law of B. C. 106: conf. a. That law probably did not long remain in force; for in B. C. 92 the judicial power was with the <i>equites</i>, and senators are not mentioned: conf. a. 92. On the Aurelian law of B. C. 70 see Duker apud Drakenb. ad Liv. Ep. 97.</p> <p>After the embassy of <i>Appius</i> (which is described by Plutarch Lucull. c. 21.), <i>Mithridates</i>, twenty months after his flight, has an interview with <i>Tigranes</i>: Memnon apud Phot. p. 752. Μιθριδάτης ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνας ἢ ἐν τοῖς μέρεσι τῆς Ἀρμενίας διατρίβων οὕτω εἰς ὅψιν κατέστη Τιγράνου. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22. Τιγράνης δὲ Μιθριδάτην πρότερον μὲν οὐδ' ἰδεῖν ἠξίωσεν οὐδὲ προσεῖπεῖν οἰκεῖον ἄνδρα,—τότε δὲ [after the embassy of <i>Appius</i>] σὺν τιμῇ καὶ φιλοφροσύνῃ μετεπέμψατο αὐτόν. Appian. Mithrid. c. 82. Μιθριδάτης—ἐς Τιγράνην ἔφυγεν—ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν ἐς ὅψιν οὐ προσέμενος ἐν χωρίοις ἐκέλευσε διαίτης βασιλικῆς ἀξιούσθαι. We may place the defeat and escape of <i>Mithridates</i> in the end of B. C. 72 (conf. a.), and his admission to <i>Tigranes</i>, in the middle of B. C. 70.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Death of <i>Metrodorus</i>: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 22. λόγων εἰς τὰ βασίλεια γενομένων ἀπορρήτων [between <i>Tigranes</i> and <i>Mithridates</i>], τὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐθεράπευον ὑποψίας ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν φίλων,—ὧν ἦν καὶ Μητροδώρος ὁ Σκήψιος, ἀνὴρ εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἀγῆδης, καὶ πολυμαθής, ἀκμῇ δὲ φιλίας τοσαύτῃ χρῆσαμενος ὥστε πατὴρ προσαγορεύεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως. τοῦτον, ὡς ἔοικεν, ὁ Τιγράνης πεμφθέντα πρεσβευτὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου πρὸς αὐτὸν δεομένου βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίους ἤρετο κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτ' ἐξήνεγκεν ὁ Τιγράνης τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ καὶ κατεῖπεν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἐργασομένῳ τὸν Μητροδώρον ἀνέχεστον. ὁ δ' εὐθύς ἀνέστη. Compare the account of Strabo at B. C. 91. <i>Metrodorus</i> at the time of his death was perhaps at least seventy-five years of age, and about sixty years younger than <i>Demetrius</i> of <i>Scepsis</i>, who was a boy—<i>μειράκιον</i>—in B. C. 190. 120 years before the death of <i>Metrodorus</i>. Conf. ann. 190. 91. Append. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 144. ὁ Σκήψιος Μητροδώρος ἐν τῷ περὶ συνηθείας βιβλίῳ is quoted by Strabo XVI. p. 775. Μητροδώρος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ἀλειτουργικῆς by Athenæus XII. p. 552. c. Possibly the same <i>Metrodorus</i>. <i>Metrodorus</i> excelled in the <i>memoria technica</i>: Cic. de Or. II. 88. Plin. H. N. VII. 24. <i>Ars inventa est a Simonide consummata a Metrodoro Scepsio</i>. Cic. Tusc. Quæst. I. 24. [written in B. C. 45] <i>Non quæro quanta memoria Simonides fuisse dicatur, quanta Theodectes, quanti is qui a Pyrrho legatus ad senatum est missus, Cincas, quanta nuper Charmadas, quanta qui modo fuit, Scepsius Metrodorus</i>.</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis in Q. Cæcilium divinatio et Actio I. in Verrem</i>: Asconius: Cn. Pompeio primum et M. Crasso coss. C. Verres—<i>recpetundarum reus ab Siculis postulatus est</i>.—<i>Ab Hortensio defenditur, facile et principe in senatu propter nobilitatem et in foro ob eloquentiam rege causarum, et eodem consule designato cum Q. Metello</i>.—<i>Exitit Q. Cæcilius Niger quæstor Verris, qui se potius accusatorem contenderet constitui oportere</i>—<i>Cicero designatus ædilis respondet</i>. But the <i>Actio in Verrem</i> was pronounced <i>Nonis Sextilibus</i>: Cic. c. 10. <i>Nonæ sunt hodie Sextiles</i>. a few days after the <i>comitia</i>: Idem c. 6. <i>His diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis</i>. and the <i>Divinatio in Cæcilium</i> was at the least more than fifty days before the <i>Actio</i>: Asconius Arg. in Act. in Verr. <i>Victo Cæcilio et accusatione ad se delata, Cicero cum inquisitionis tempus—postulasset dies CX. et totam provinciam peragrasset diebus L.</i> [conf. Cic. Act. in Verr. c. 2. <i>ego Siciliam quinquaginta diebus obi</i>] while <i>Cicero</i> was yet only a candidate: <i>Divinat.</i> c. 22. <i>Honorem quem petimus</i>. Act. in Verr. c. 9. <i>Comitiorum metu deterrebar</i>, &amp;c. The first oration therefore was delivered some time before the <i>comitia</i>, the second a few days after. And of the last only <i>Cicero</i> himself is to be understood Brut. c. 92. <i>Cum essem in pluribus causis et in principibus patronis quinquennium fere versatus, tum in patrocínio Siciliensi maxime in certamen veni designatus ædilis cum designato consule Hortensio</i>. Asconius then has inaccurately applied to both orations what was only true of the second. Middleton, Life of Cicero vol. I. p. 84. has followed the error of Asconius. As <i>Cicero Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 70 reckons almost five years since his return from Sicily, we must place his return in the very beginning of B. C. 74.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Natus est Cn. Pompeio Magno, et M. Licinio Crasso primum consulibus Id. Octob. in pago qui Andes dicitur, qui est a Mantua non procul</i>. Hieronym. in Euseb.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
69.	<p>685. <i>Q. Hortensius Q. Cæcilius Metellus</i> Cassiod. Cic. pro Cluentio c. 64. Chron. Alex. <i>Nepote et Metello</i> Fast. apud Noris. Conf. a. 107.</p> <p><i>Q. Hortensio Q. Metello Cretico</i> Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 709.</p>	<p><i>Lucullus</i> ἐπὶ τὸν δεύτερον ἐχώρει πόλεμον Plutarch. Lucull. c. 24. He passes the Euphrates: Plutarch. Ibid. Appian. Mithrid. c. 84. Memnon apud Phot. p. 752. Siege of Tigranocerta: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 26. Defeat of <i>Tigranes</i>: Plutarch. Ib. c. 28. Appian. Mithrid. c. 85. Memnon p. 753. <i>Prid. Non. Octob.</i> πρὸ μιᾶς νύκτων Ὀκτωβρίων Plutarch. Lucull. c. 27. <i>Lucullus</i> takes Tigranocerta: Dio XXXV. 2. Λούκουλλος Τιγράνην μὲν οὐκ ἐπεδίωξεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάννυ κατὰ σχολὴν σωθῆναι εἰασε.—τὰ δὲ δὴ Τιγρανόκερτα στασιασάντων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρμενίους τῶν ξένων τῶν συνοικούντων αὐτοῖς εἶλε.—τούτῳ μὲν δὴ τῷ ἔτει [the year before the consulship of <i>Q. Marcius</i>] ταῦτ' ὁ Λούκουλλος ἔπραξε c. 3. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 29. ἐν τοῖς Τιγρανόκερτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους στασιασάντων καὶ τῷ Λουκούλλῳ τὴν πόλιν ἐνδιδόντων προσβαλὼν εἶλε. Conf. Appian. Mithrid. c. 86. Liv. Ep. 98. <i>L. Lucullus in Armenia Mithridatem et Tigranem et ingentes utriusque regis copias pluribus præliis fudit.</i></p> <p>The Cretan war is assigned to this year by Eusebius Chron. II. p. 362. <i>Olymp. 177. 3. Creticum bellum conflatum est.</i> This date agrees with the true time. The province of Crete was given to the consul <i>Metellus</i> (conf. a. 68) before the close of that Olympic year.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>Q. Metellus et Q. Hortensius. His coss. a Q. Catulo reparatum dedicatumque Capitolium est.</i> Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Templum Jovis in Capitolio—a Q. Catulo dedicatum est.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. XIX. 1.</p>
68.	<p>Ol. 178. U. C. Varr. 686. <i>L. Cæcilius Metellus Q. Marcius Rex</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXV. 4. Cic. in Pison. c. 4. <i>Marci</i> κίου Ῥήγου καὶ Μετέλλου τὸ β' Chron. Alex. <i>Metello et Vacio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Marcio</i> Dio XXXV. 15.</p>	<p>Dio XXXV. 4. ἐπὶ Κυίντου Μαρκίου (οὗτος γὰρ, καίπερ οὐ μόνος ἀποδείχθεις, μόνος ὑπάτευσεν, ὁ γὰρ σὺν αὐτῷ χειροτονηθεὶς Λούκιος Μέτελλος ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ ἔτους ἀπέθανεν)—ἐν οὖν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ ὁ Λούκουλλος μεσοῦντος ἤδη τοῦ θέρους—στρατεύσας—ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ὤρμησεν.—c. 6. ἐπὶ Νίσιβιν ὤρμησεν.—πρὸς οὖν ταύτην ὁ Λούκουλλος ἐλθὼν ἐν μὲν τῷ θέρει—οὐδὲν ἐπέρανε.—ὡς δ' ὁ τε χειμῶν ἐνέστη καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι ῥαθυμότερον διήγον—εἶλε—καὶ ἐκεῖ διεχείμασε. This campaign of <i>Lucullus</i> is described by Plutarch Lucull. c. 31. 32. ὁ Λούκουλλος—αὐθις ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην ἐβάδιζε θέρους ἀκμάζοντος.—ἐκ τούτου ἐπηρεμένος καὶ τεθαῖρῃκῶς ἂν προάγειν διενεοῖτο καὶ καταστρέζεσθαι τὸν βάρβαρον—ὥρ' δ' ἰσημερίας φθινοπωρινῆς—χειμῶνες ἐπέπεσον. He then besieges Nisibis—βαλόμενος δὲ στρατόπεδον καὶ πᾶσαν ἰδεάν πολιορκίας ἐπαγαγὼν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ κατὰ κράτος λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν.</p> <p><i>Q. Metellus</i> conducts the war in Crete: Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Q. Metellus proconsul, bello sibi adversus Cretenses mandato, Cydoniam urbem obsedit.</i> Xiphilin. Epit. Dion. tom. I. p. 75. κληρουμένων τῶν ὑπάτων [the consuls of B. C. 69] Ὀρθήσιος τὸν πρὸς Κρήτας ἔλαχε πόλεμον· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν—τῷ συνάρχοντι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐθελοντῆς ἐξέστη,—ὁ δὲ δὴ Μέτελλος ἐστείλατό τε εἰς Κρήτην καὶ τὴν νῆσον ἅπασαν ἐχειρώσατο μετὰ τούτο· καίτοι πρὸς τοῦ Πομπηίου τοῦ Μάγνου ἦδη τῆς θαλάσσης ἐμπάσης ἄρχοντος—ἐμποδιζόμε-</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 177. 3. <i>Virgilius Maro in pago qui Andes dicitur haud procul a Mantua nascitur, Pompeio et Crasso coss.</i> Martial. Ep. XII. 67. <i>Octobres Maro consecravit Idus.</i> Cf. Phlegon. apud Phot. Cod. 97. Placed in the next year <i>coss.</i> <i>Hortensio et Metello</i> in Chron. Al. <i>Ol.</i> 176. 3. <i>Ptol. Aul.</i> 12°. [<i>Ol.</i> 177. 4. <i>Ptol. Aul.</i> 12°. See Introd. p. vi.] ὕπ. Ὁρτησίου καὶ Μετέλλου. Βιργίλιος ἐγεννήθη.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero ædilis</i>: conf. a. 70.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>νός τε καὶ κωλυόμενος, ὥς αὐτῷ προσηκουσῶν καὶ τῶν νήσων. Conf. a. 67. <i>Metellus</i> had been preceded by <i>M. Antonius</i> the father of the triumvir: Appian. tom. I. p. 98. Florus III. 7. <i>Primus invasit insulam M. Antonius</i>. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 212. Asconius in Cic. Divinat. c. 17. <i>Antonius curator tuendæ totius oræ maritimæ</i> [hence <i>M. Antonii infinitum illud imperium</i> Cic. II. in Verr. II. 3.]—<i>indicto Cretensibus bello male re gesta ibidem periit, antequam Pompeius contra piratas missus est</i>. Conf. Cic. II. in Verr. III. 91. <i>Antonium—in mediis ejus injuriis et cupiditatibus mors oppressit</i>. <i>Antonius</i> had been appointed to that command in the consulship of <i>Cotta</i>: Ascon. ad Cic. II. in Verr. II. 3. <i>gratia Cottæ consulis</i> [sc. <i>C. Cotta</i> B.C. 75]. He was in that command during the prætorship of <i>Verres</i> in Sicily: Cic. Divinat. c. 17. To the war of <i>Antonius</i> in Crete Appian refers when he mentions a Cretan war in B. C. 74. conf. a. 74.</p>
67.	<p>687. <i>C. Calpurnius Piso</i>  <i>M' Acilius Glabrio</i> Casiod. Dio XXXV. 12. XXXVI. 26. Chron. Alex.  De <i>Pisone</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 27. Val. Max. III. 8, 3. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Cornel. I.</p>	<p>Sedition in the army of <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 12. 14. ἐπὶ Μανίου Ἀκιλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Πείσωνος ὑπάτων—τὸ στράτευμα ἐστασίασεν· οἱ γὰρ Οὐαλέρειοι, οἱ τῆς τε στρατείας ἀφεθέντες καὶ μετὰ τοῦτ' αὐτῆς στρατευσάμενοι, ἐκινήθησαν μὲν καὶ ἐν τῇ Νισίβει κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 98. <i>Sequi volebant; id est, quia legiones Valerianæ impleta a se stipendia dicentes Lucullum reliquerunt</i>. Conf. Plutarch. Lucull. c. 33. 34. Idem Ibid. c. 35. πορευομένων δ' αὐτῶ καθ' ὁδὸν οἱ Φιμβριανοὶ στασίασαντες ἀπέλιπον τὰς τάξεις, ὥς —μηκέτι τῷ Λουκούλλῳ προσῆκον ἄρχειν, ἐτέροις ἀποδεδειγμένων τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν.—οὐ μὴν ἄλλα—συνέθεντο παραμεῖναι τὸ θέρος [B. C. 67], ἐὰν δὲ μηδεὶς ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ κατὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀγωνιούμενος, ἀπηλλάχθαι.—τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος ἐνδύντες τὰ ὅπλα—ἀπεχώρησαν ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος ἐπιμαρτυράμενοι πεπληρωσθαι τὸν χρόνον.—τούς δ' ἄλλους ἐκάλεϊ διὰ γραμμάτων Πομπήϊος· ἤδη γὰρ ἀποδέδεικτο τοῦ πρὸς Μιθριδάτην πολέμου στρατηγός. The soldiers were unsettled by the appointment of the consul <i>Glabrio</i> to succeed <i>Lucullus</i>: Dio XXXV. 2. τὸν ὑπάτον αὐτῶ τὸν κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὅτα διάδοχον ἐπεμψαν. Priscian. XVIII. 4, 41. <i>Salustius in V. Historiarum</i>: "<i>Legiones Valerianæ, comperto lege Gabinia Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datum esse, missos</i>." Plutarch, who refers elsewhere to the appointment of <i>Glabrio</i> (Βιθυνίαν ἣν ἔχει Γλαβρίαν Pomp. c. 30.), has not here sufficiently distinguished it from that of <i>Pompey</i>, which he has anticipated. For <i>Pompey</i> was not appointed till the following year, in the consulship of <i>Lepidus</i> and <i>Volcatius</i>: conf. a. 66.</p> <p>The war against the pirates is committed to <i>Pompey</i>, <i>Pisone et Glabrione</i> coss. Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 7. 21. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 26. 27. Livii Ep. 99. <i>Cn. Pompeius lege ad populum lata</i> [conf. Ascon. ad Cic. Cornel. I. p. 964.] <i>persequi piratas jussus, qui commercium annonæ intercluserant, intra quadragesimum diem toto mari coss expulit; belloque cum iis in Cilicia confecto acceptis in dedicationem piratis agros et urbes dedit</i>. For the distribution of his force see col. 4. The war was completed according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 28. οὐκ ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ τριῶν μηνῶν. Cicero pro Manil. c. 12. <i>Undequingagesimo die</i> [quadragesimo die Florus III. 6.] <i>totam ad imperium P. R. Ciliciam adjunxit</i>.—<i>Tantum bellum</i>—<i>Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, incunte vere suscepit, media æstate confecit</i>. Described by Dio XXXVI. 6—21. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 25—28.</p> <p><i>Metellus</i> concludes the war in Crete during the piratical war: conf. Dion. XXXVI. 1. 2. Appian. tom. I. p. 99. οἱ Κρήτες ἐς Πομπήϊον</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>M. Terentius Varro</i> served under <i>Pompey</i> in the war against the pirates: <i>Auctor Vitæ: Meruit bello piratico sub Pompeio, victor navali corona donatus crestitit.</i> Appian. Mithr. c. 95. ὁ Πομπήϊος—ἐπέστησεν Ἰβηρίᾳ μὲν καὶ ταῖς Ἑρακλείοις στήλαις Τιβέριον Νέρωνα καὶ Μάλλιον Τορκουάτον· ἀμφὶ δὲ τὴν Αἰγυστικὴν τε καὶ Κελτικὴν θάλασσαν Μάρκον Πομπώνιον· Λιβύῃ δὲ καὶ Σαρδόνι καὶ Κύρνω καὶ ὅσαι πλησίον νῆσοι Λέντουλόν τε Μαρκελλίνον καὶ Πούπλιον Ἀτλίον· περὶ δὲ αὐτὴν Ἰταλίαν Λούκιον Γέλλιον καὶ Γνάϊον Λέντουλον· Σικελίαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐφύλασσον αὐτῶν Πλάτωνος τε Οὐάρου καὶ Τερέντιος Οὐάρεως μέχρις Ἀκαρνανίας· Πελοπόννησον δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐτι δ' Εὐβοίαν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Μακεδονίαν καὶ Βοιωτίαν Λούκιος Σισιννῆς· τὰς δὲ νήσους καὶ τὸ Αἰγαῖον ἅπαν καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ Λούκιος Λόλλιος· Βιθυνίαν δὲ καὶ Θράκην καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα καὶ τὸ τοῦ Πόντου στόμα Πούπλιος Πείσων· Λυκίαν δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίαν καὶ Κύπρον καὶ Φοινίκην Μέτελλος Νέπως. Florus III. 6. with some variation: <i>Gellius Tusco mari impositus, Plotius Siculo: Gratitius Ligusticum sinum, Pompeius Gallicum obsedit: Torquatus Balearicum, Tiberius Nero Gaditanum fretum,—Lentulus Libycum, Marcellinus Ægyptium, Pompeii juvenes Adriaticum, Varro Terentius Ægeum et Ponticum: et Pamphylium Metellus, Asiaticum Cæpio, ipsas Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato.</i>—<i>Ipse Pompeius in originem fontemque belli Ciliciam.</i> Pliny III. 11. (<i>M. Varro cum classibus Pompeii piratico bello præisset</i>) agrees with Appian in the station of Varro. We may read therefore in Florus partly with Freinsh. and partly with Madame Dacier:—<i>Libycum Lentulus Marcellinus: Ægyptium Pompeii juvenes: Adriaticum Varro Terentius: Ægeum et Ponticum et Pamphylium Metellus.</i> The naval crown of Varro is attested by Pliny H. N. XVI. 4. <i>Coronæ rostratæ</i></p>

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Μάγνον στρατηγούντα τοῦ ληστικοῦ καὶ Μιθριδατείου πολέμου πέμψαντες ἔφασαν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλθόντι ἐπιτρέφειν· ὁ δὲ ἀσχόλως τότε ἔχων ἐκέλευε τὸν Μέτελλον—ἐξανίστασθαι τῆς νήσου.—ὁ δὲ οὐ φροντίσας ἐπέμεινε τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι ὑπὲρ γάγστο αὐτὴν κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 29. ὁ Μέτελλος—στρατηγὸς εἰς Κρήτην ἐπέμψθη πρότερον ἢ τὸν Πομπήϊον αἰρεθῆναι. οἱ δὲ πολιορκούμενοι—ἐπεκαλοῦντο τὸν Πομπήϊον εἰς τὴν νήσον ὡς τῆς ἐκείνου μέρος οὖσαν ἀρχῆς.—ὁ δὲ ἔγραφε τῷ Μετέλλῳ καλύων τὸν πόλεμον.—οὐ μὴν ἐνέδωκεν ὁ Μέτελλος. Justin. XXXIX. 5. <i>Creta Ciliciaque piratico bello perdomita in provinciæ formam rediguntur. Metellus had been engaged in this war three years current: Eutrop. VI. 11. Intra triennium omnem provinciam cepit. Vell. II. 34. (Creta) ducibus Panare et Lasthene—per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat. Or two years complete: Oros. VI. 4. Cretam insulam per biennium Metellus evertit. He went to Crete in his consulship B. C. 69, and completed the war about the close of B. C. 67: a space perhaps of two years and a half. The final reduction of Crete is noticed by Livy Ep. 100. at the time of the Manilian law: Q. Metellus, perdomitis Cretensibus, liberæ in id tempus insulæ leges dedit.</i>  <i>(Cæsar quæstor: Sueton. Cæs. c. 7. Quæstori ulterior Hispania obvenit. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 5. ταμίης εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐν τῶν στρατηγῶν Βέτερι συνεξήλθεν. ætate qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset [sc. 33.] Sueton. Ibid.)</i></p>
66.	<p>688. M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Volcatius Tullus Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Cic. Catil. I. 6. pro Sulla c. 4. Dio XXXVI. 25. Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I. Βουλκακίου καὶ Τούλλου Chron. Alex.  <i>An. Lepidus L. Torquatus Cassiod.</i></p>	<p>The Mithridatic war is committed to Pompey by the Manilian law: Dio XXXVI. 25. 26. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 30. Liv. Ep. 100. <i>C. Manilius tribunus plebis magna indignatione nobilitatis legem tulit ut Pompeio Mithridaticum bellum mandaretur. Concio ejus bona. Lucullus was still in Asia at the beginning of this year: Cic. pro Manil. c. 2. Lucullum magnis rebus gestis ab eo bello discedere. The two generals meet in Galatia: Plutarch. Lucull. c. 36. Pomp. c. 31. Dio XXXVI. 29. Pompey defeats Mithridates: Liv. Ep. 100. Cn. Pompeius ad gerendum bellum adversus Mithridatem profectus cum rege Parthorum Phraate amicitium renovavit, equestri prælio Mithridatem vicit. Ep. 101. Cn. Pompeius Mithridatem nocturno prælio victum cœgit Bosporum profugere. Conf. Dion. XXXVI. 33. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 32. Tigranes surrenders to Pompey: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 33. Dio XXXVI. 35. who winters on the banks of the Cynus: Dio c. 36. πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κύρνῳ τριχῇ νείμας τὸν στρατὸν παρεχέμασε.—παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Κρόνια: about the middle of December: Dio c. 37. τῆς Κρονικῆς ἑορτῆς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καθηκούσης Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>—<i>in duobus maxime ad hoc ævi celebres: M. Varrone e piraticis bellis, dante Magno Pompeio: itemque M. Agrippa tribuente Cæsare e Siculis</i> [sc. B. C. 36]. Conf. VII. 30.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero prætor: Dio XXXVI. 27. Plutarch. Cic. c. 9. Asconius Arg. ad Cic. Cornel. I. Sequenti deinde anno</i> [sc. post C. Pisonem consulem] <i>M. Lepido L. Volcatio coss. quo anno prætor Cicero fuit.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro lege Manilia: Cicero was now prætor: conf. c. 1. 24.—Cic. pro Cluentio: In his prætorship: conf. c. 53.</i></p> <p><i>Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 7. M. Antonius Gniphio ingenuus in Gallia natus sed expositus, a nutritore suo manumissus,—fuisse dicitur ingenii magni, memoriæ singularis, nec minus Græce quam Latine doctus: præterea comi faciliq[ue] natura, nec unquam de mercedibus pactus, coque plura ex liberalitate discen[tium] consecutus. Docuit primum in Divi Julii domo pueri adhuc, deinde in sua privata. Docuit autem et rhetoricam ita ut quotidie præcepta eloquentiæ traderet declamaret vero non nisi nundinis. Scholam ejus claros quoque viros frequentasse aiunt; in his M. Ciceronem etiam cum prætura fungeretur. Scripsit multa, quamvis annum ætatis quinquagesimum non excesserit: etsi Ateius Philologus duo tantum volumina de Latino sermone reliquisse eum tradit: nam cætera scripta discipulorum ejus esse. Macrobr. Sat. III. 12. Antonius Gniphio vir doctus, cujus scholam Cicero post laborem fori frequen[tabat].</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
65.	689. <i>L. Aurelius Cotta</i> <i>L. Manlius Torquatus</i> Dio XXXVII. 1. Ne- pos Vit. Attic. c. 4. Cic. in Rull. II. 17. Ascon. Arg. in Cic. Cor- nel. I. Idem ad Cic. in toga cand. p. 978. 980. 986. Sueton. in Vita Horat. Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Chron. Alex. Omissi a Cassiod. qui duorum annorum cons. confun- dit: conf. a. 66. <i>Sulla</i> <i>et Pæto</i> Fast. apud No- ris. scil. <i>P. Sulla et P.</i> <i>Autronio Pæto</i> cons. designatis de quibus Sallust. Cat. c. 18. Sue- ton. Cæs. c. 9. See col. 2.	Dio XXXVII. 1. τῶ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένην ἔτει, τοῦ τε Κόττου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου Λουκίου ὑπατευόντων, ἐπολέμησε μὲν (Πομπήιος) καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἰβηροῖσι. Conf. Liv. Ep. 101. Appian. Mithrid. c. 103. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 34. 35. A conspiracy in the beginning of this year against the consuls and senate is noticed by Sallust Catil. c. 18. <i>L. Tullo M. Lepido</i> cons. <i>P. Autronius et P. Sulla designati consules legibus ambitus interrogati pænas dederunt. Post paullo Catilina pecuniarum repetundarum reus prohibitus erat consulatum petere.—Erat eodem tempore Cn. Piso adolescens nobilis, summæ audaciæ, egens, factiosus.—Cum hoc Catilina et Autronius consilio communicato parabant in Capitolio Kalendis Januariis L. Cottam et L. Torquatam consules interficere: ipsi fascibus correptis Pisonem cum exercitu ad obtinendas duas Hispanias mittere. Ea re cognita rursus in Nonas Februarias consilium cædis transtulerant.</i> Liv. Ep. 101. <i>Conjuratio eorum qui in petitione consularis ambitus damnati erant facta de interficiendis consulibus obpressa est.</i> The condemnation of the consuls elect in B.C. 66 is noticed by Cicero in toga cand. apud Asconium p. 982. <i>Ea lege contentus sum qua duos consules designatos uno tempore damnari vidimus.</i> And the attempt of Catiline and Piso: Idem Ib. p. 986. De Pisone conf. Ascon. ad locum. These transactions are related by Dio XXXVI. 27. <i>Cæsar ædilis:</i> Dio XXXVII. 8. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 5. 6. Sueton. Cæs. c. 10. <i>His</i> cons. Conf. Dionem Ibid. c. 1. 10. Suetonius Cæs. c. 9. <i>Ante paucos dies quam ædilitatem iniret venit in suspicionem conspirasse cum M. Crasso consulari, item P. Sulla et L. Autronio post designationem consularis ambitus condemnatis, ut principio anni senatum adorirentur &amp;c.</i> which also fixes his ædileship to this year. De Cæsaris ædilitate Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3.
64.	Ol. 179. U.C. Varr. 690. <i>L. Julius Cæsar C. Mar- cius Figulus</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 6. 10. Cic. pro Sulla c. 20. Ascon. Arg. Cic. in toga cand. Sallust. Cat. c. 17. Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Φίγούλου Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et Furnio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	In the summer of this year <i>Pompey</i> is in Syria: Dio XXXVII. 6. (Φραάτης) εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Τιγράνην μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ—ἐστράτευσεν ἐν τῇ ἡρὶ ἐν ᾗ Λεύκιος τε Καῖσαρ καὶ Γάιος Φίγουλος ὑπάτευσον. καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ἐπειδ' ὕστερον ἀντεπεκράτησε. τοῦ τε Τιγράνου τὸν Πομπήιον ἐν Συρίᾳ ὄντα ἐπικαλεσαμένου κ. τ. λ.—where he winters: Ibid. c. 7. Πομπήιος δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀσπίδι καὶ τότε ἐχρίμασε. conf. a. 63.
63.	691. <i>M. Tullius Cicero</i> <i>C. Antonius</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 10. Sal-	Death of <i>Mithridates</i> : Dio XXXVII. 10. τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου μετὰ Γαίου Ἀντωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ὅτε Μιθριδάτης—αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν διέφθειρεν. Ibid. c. 11. ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτὸς μὲν οὐχ ὑπέεικε ταῖς συμφοραῖς ἀλλὰ—ἐνενόει,

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Atticus</i> returns to Rome : <i>Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 2—4. Adolescentulus propter adfinitatem P. Sulpicii qui tribunus plebis interfectus est</i> [conf. a. 88] <i>non expers fuit illius periculi.—Itaque interfecto Sulpicio posteaquam vidit Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam,—quum alii Sullanis alii Cinnanis faverent partibus</i> [B. C. 87], <i>idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis Athenas se contulit.—Huc ex Asia Sulla decedens</i> [B. C. 84] <i>quum venisset, quamdiu ibi fuit secum habuit Pomponium, captus adolescentis et humanitate et doctrina.—Hic (Atticus) complures annos moratus—tranquillatis rebus Romanis remigravit Romam, ut opinor, L. Cotta et L. Torquato coss.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis pro Cornelio I. Asconius in Argumento : Hanc orationem dixit L. Cotta L. Torquato coss.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Horace</i> : <i>Sueton. in Vita : Natus est VI. Idus Decembres</i> [conf. <i>Hor. Ep. I. 20, 27.</i>] <i>L. Cotta L. Torquato consulibus. Consule Manlio Hor. Carm. III. 21, 1. Torquato—consule meo Idem Epod. 13, 8. Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 178.4. Horatius Flaccus Satyricus et Lyricus poeta libertino patre Venusi nascitur.</i></p>
	<p><i>Ciceronis in toga candida : Asconius : Hæc oratio dicta est L. Cæsare C. Figulo coss. post annum quum pro Cornelio dixerat. Sex competitorum in consulatus petitione Cicero habuit, duos patricios, P. Sulpicium Galbam L. Sergium Catilinam ; quatuor plebeios, ex quibus duo nobiles, C. Antonium, M. Antonii oratoris filium, L. Cassium Longinum ; duos qui tantum non primi ex familiis suis magistratum adepti erant, Q. Cornificium et C. Licinium Sacerdotem. Solus Cicero ex competitoribus equestri erat loco natus, atque in petitione patrem amisit.—Catilina et Antonius,—multum poterant ;—coierant enim ambo ut Ciceronem consulatu dejicerent adjutoribus usi firmissimis, M. Crasso et C. Cæsare. Itaque hæc oratio contra solum Catilinam et Antonium est. Idem ad orationem p. 988. Cæterum Cicero consul omnium consensu factus est. Antonius pauculis centuriis Catilinam superavit.</i></p>
<p><i>Parthenius of Nicæa</i> is captured at the close of the Mithridatic war ; <i>Suidas : Παρθένιος Ἡρακλείδου καὶ Εὐδώρας</i> "Ερμιππος δὲ Τήβας φησί· Νικαεὺς</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis orationes consulares : Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. Una est in senatu Kal. Januar. [conf. in Pisonem c. 2. in Rull. I. 1. 4. 7. 9. Kalendis</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>lust. Cat. c. 24. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4, 3. Sueton. Aug. c. 5. Plin. H. N. VIII. 53. Plutarch. Cic. c. 11. Anton. c. 9. Florus IV. 1. Obseq. c. 122. Oros. VI. 6.</p> <p>De <i>Cicerone</i> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 130. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 2. <i>U. C. anno septingentesimo Cicerone consule</i> Idem IX. 39. corrupte.</p> <p>Κικέρωνος καὶ Ἀντωνίου Chron. Alex. <i>Cicerone et Antonino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Πομπήϊος ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ διέτριβε, πρὸς τε τὸν Ἰστρον διὰ τῶν Σκυθῶν ἐλθεῖν κἀντεῦθεν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβαλεῖν. His death is related by Dio c. 11. 12. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 41. conf. Liv. Ep. 102. Oros. VI. 5. and is noticed by Cicero at the end of this year: pro Muren. c. 16.</p> <p>Jerusalem taken by <i>Pompey</i>: Dio XXXVII. 15. 16. After a siege of three months: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 4, 3. ἀλούσης τῆς πόλεως περὶ τρίτον μῆνα [<i>tertio mense</i> Eutrop. VI. 14. Oros. VI. 6.] τῇ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρᾳ [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου ἡμέρᾳ Dio XXXVII. 16.] κατὰ τὴν ἐνάτην καὶ ἐβδομηκοστὴν καὶ ἑκατοστὴν ὀλυμπιάδα ὑπατευόντων Γαίου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Μάρκου Τουλλίου Κικέρωνος. Liv. Ep. 102. <i>Cn. Pompeius Judæos subegit: funum eorum in Hierosolyma inviolatum ad id tempus cepit.</i> Conf. Strab. XVI. p. 762. 763. Oros. VI. 6. The day of the Fast—ἡ τῆς νηστείας ἡμέρα—which Dio according to Reimar ad Dion. p. 1082. mistook for a Sabbath, is not to be understood of the Fast in the seventh Hebrew month <i>Tisri</i> [=Sept. Oct.]: Zechar. VII. 5. VIII. 19. nor of the Fast in the tenth month <i>Tebeth</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. and still less of the Fast in the fourth month <i>Tamuz</i>: Zechar. VIII. 19. as Prideaux Connex. vol. IV. p. 97. has understood it; placing the capture at midsummer; but rather of a Fast in the ninth month <i>Casleu</i>, as Reimar ad Dion. XXXVII. 16. and Usher Annal. p. 599. interpret: which fixes the capture to December B. C. 63.</p> <p>Conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i>: compare with Sallust Dio XXXVII. 29—38. Liv. Epit. 102. Plutarch. Cic. c. 10. 14. 15. 21. 22. <i>Manlius arma cepit ante diem VI. Kal. Novembris</i> Sallust. Cat. c. 30. Conf. Cic. Catil. I. 3. <i>Catilina in Manliana castra profectus est</i> Sallust. c. 32. On the night which followed <i>VI. Id. Novembres</i>: Cic. Cat. I. 1. <i>Quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris.</i> Idem c. 4. <i>Recognosce noctem illam superiorem. Dico te priori nocte venisse</i>—in <i>M. Leccæ domum</i>. But this was the night which followed <i>VIII. Kal. Nov.</i> Cic. pro Sulla c. 18. <i>Ad M. Leccam nocte ea quæ consecuta est posterum diem Nonarum Novemb.</i> which fixes the first oration (since that meeting was on the second night preceding) to <i>VI. Kal. Nov.</i> eighteen days after the S. C. referred to by Cicero Catil. I. 2. <i>Vicesimum jam diem patimur</i>—Ascon. in Pison. p. 601. <i>Summatim tempus comprehensum est—cum octavus decimus dies esset posteaquam factum S. C.</i> That decree was passed <i>XI. Kal. Nov.</i> the day after—<i>postridie</i> pro Muren. c. 25.—Cicero had first denounced <i>Catiline</i>. But he laid open the designs of <i>Catiline ante diem XII. Kalendas Novemb.</i> Catil. I. 3. From <i>XI. Kal. Nov.</i> to <i>VI. Id.</i> are eighteen days, corresponding to the number assigned by Asconius. <i>Catiline</i> fled in the night following the first oration: Cic. Catil. II. 12. Sallust. Cat. c. 32. The punishment of the conspirators (Sallust. c. 50—53. Sueton. Cæs. c. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 23. Cic. c. 20.) was decreed in the senate <i>Nonis Decembribus</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1. <i>Nonarum illarum Decembrium</i> Idem Ep. Att. I. 19. <i>Nonis iis quibus nos magna gessimus</i> Ep. Att. XVI. 14. Conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9. pro Flacco c. 40. pro Plancio c. 37. in Pisonem c. 2. An erroneous account of the debate was given by <i>Brutus</i>: See Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 5. <i>Natus est Augustus M. Tullio Cicerone et Antonio coss. IX. Kal. Octob.</i> Idem c. 31. <i>Mensem Septembrem quo erat natus.</i> See A. D. 1. U. C. 754. Plutarch. Cic.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

ἡ Μυρλεανός, ἐλεγειοποιὸς καὶ μέτρων διαφόρων ποιητής. οὗτος ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ Κίττα λάφυρον ὅτε Μιθριδάτην Ῥωμαῖοι κατεπολέμησαν. εἴτα ἠφείθη διὰ τὴν παιδευσιν καὶ ἐβίω μέχρι Τιβερίου τοῦ Καίσαρος. From this date to the accession of *Tiberius* U. C. 767. A.D. 14. are seventy-seven years. *Parthenius* therefore was taken in his infancy, and might be about eighty at his death in the beginning of the reign of *Tiberius*. There is no reason, then, for the assertion of Brunck ad *Analect.* tom. III. p. 198. that *Parthenius* could not survive to the time of *Tiberius*: *Non ille usque ad Tiberii imperium vitam producere potuit.* The extant work of *Parthenius* is dedicated to *Cornelius Gallus*: Παρθένιου Νικαέως περὶ ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων: Παρθένιος Κορινθίῳ Γάλλῳ χαίρειν· Μάλιστα σοὶ δοκῶν ἀρμόττειν, Κορνήλιε Γάλλε, τὴν ἀθροισιν τῶν ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων, ἀναλεξάμενος ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα ἐν βραχυτάτοις ἀπέσταλκα. κ. τ. λ. And was therefore written before B. C. 26, when *Gallus* died. Conf. a. 26. 2. *Parthenius* was the preceptor of *Virgil*: *Macrob. Sat. V. 17. Versus est Parthenii, quo grammatico in Græcis Virgilius usus est,* Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρεῖ [f. Νηρηΐ] καὶ Ἰνώῳ Μελικέρτῃ. *Hic ait* [Georg. I. 437.], *Glauco et Panopeæ et Inoo Melicertæ.* *Gellius XIII. 26. Parthenii poetæ versus est Γλαύκῳ καὶ Νηρεῖ* [Νηρηΐ] καὶ Εἰναλίῳ Μελικέρτῃ. *cum versum Virgilius æmulatus est,* &c. His works were admired by *Tiberius*: *Sueton. Tiber. c. 70. Fecit (Tiberius) et Græca poemata, imitatus Euphronem et Rhianum et Parthenium, quibus poetis admodum delectatus scripta eorum et imagines publicis bibliothecis inter veteres et præcipuos auctores dedicavit.* For the works of *Parthenius* see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 190.

*Apollodorus* of *Pergamus* flourished: *Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 179. 2. Apollodorus Pergamenus Græcus orator præceptor Callidii et Augusti clarus habetur.* *Strabo XIII. p. 625.* ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο ἐλλόγιοι καθ' ἡμᾶς Περγαμηνοὶ Μιθριδάτης τε ὁ Μηροδάτου υἱὸς—καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὁ τὰς τέχνας συγγράφας καὶ τὴν Ἀπολλοδώρειον αἵρεσιν παραγαγὼν, εἴ τίς ποτ' ἐστὶ· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐπεκράτει—ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Ἀπολλοδώρειος αἵρεσις καὶ ἡ Θεοδώρειος. μάλιστα δὲ ἐξῆρε τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρον ἡ τοῦ Καίσαρος φιλία τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλον τῶν λόγων γενόμενον· μαθητὴν δ' ἔσχεν ἀξιόλογον Διονύσιον τὸν ἐπικληθέντα Ἀττικὸν, πολίτην αὐτοῦ· καὶ γὰρ σοφιστὴς ἦν ἱκανὸς καὶ συγγραφεὺς καὶ λογογράφος. *Apollodorus* taught *Octavius* in B. C. 44: conf. a. 44.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Januarii* c. 8.]; *altera ad populum de lege Agraria* [conf. in *Rull. II. 6. 16. 23. 34. 36. 37.*]; *tertia de Othone*; *quarta pro Rabirio* [conf. pro *C. Rabir. c. 1. in Pisonem c. 2.*]; *quinta de proscriptorum filiis*; *sexta cum provinciam in concione deposui*; *septima qua Catilinam emisi* [VI. *Id. Novemb.* see col. 2.]; *Octava quam habui ad populum postridie quam Catilina profugit* [scil. in *Catilin. II. V. Id. Novemb.*]; *nona in concione quo die Allobroges involgarunt* [scil. in *Catil. III.*]; *decima in senatu Nonis Decembribus* [scil. in *Catil. IV.* see col. 2.]. *Sunt præterea duæ breves quasi ἀποσπασμάτια legis agrariæ.*

*Ciceronis pro Murena*: *Cic. pro Flacc. c. 39. Defendi consul L. Murenam consulem designatum.* Conf. *Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 21.* Towards the close of the year: *Cic. pro Muren. c. 2. Prope jam terram videntem. c. 37. In exitu est jam meus consulatus.* After *Catiline* had withdrawn: conf. c. 37. 39. and therefore after *V. Id. Novemb.* See col. 2. And yet before *IV. Id. Decemb.* [conf. a. 123] when *Cato* the tribune elect was to enter on his office: *Idem Ib. c. 28. Expectatio tribunatus. c. 38. Nonne prospicis tempestatem anni tui? Jam enim hesternæ concione intonuit vox perniciose designati collegæ tui.* Not long after the comitia: *Ib. c. 41. Paucis ante diebus in gratulatione &c. Quibus in locis paucis ante diebus factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii celebrassent &c.* And the consular comitia at which *Murena* was elected were between *XII. Kal. Nov.* and *VI. Id. Nov.* Compare *Cic. pro Muren. c. 25. Catil. I. 3. 5.* And it may be inferred from the silence of *Cicero* that at the time of this cause the *Nones* of *December* [see col. 2.] were not yet passed. *Ernesti* ad *Cic. pro Muren. c. 38.* without sufficient reason would expunge the word *designati* and place this cause after the tribunes had entered upon office.

*Suetonius* de *illustr. Gramm. c. 9. Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus, morte parentum una atque eadem die inimicorum dolo interemptorum destitutus, primo apparituram magistratibus fecit, deinde in Macedonia corniculo mox equo meruit; functusque militia studia repetit quæ jam inde a puero non leviter attigerat, ac professus diu in patria quinquagesimo demum anno Romam consule Cicerone transiit, docuitque majore fama quam emolumento.—Vixit ad centesimum prope annum, amissa jam pridem memoria, ut versus Bibaculi docet:*

*Orbilius ubinam est, litterarum obliuio?*



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>c. 44. αὐτῷ γεγονέναι συμβεβήκει Κικέρωνος ὑπατεύοντος. According to Suetonius c. 94. on the day on which <i>Catiline's</i> conspiracy was debated in the senate: <i>Quo natus est die cum de Catilinæ conjuratione ageretur in curia et Octavius ob uxoris puerperium serius adfuisse, nota ac vulgata res est P. Nigidium comperta moræ causa &amp;c.</i> Dodwell Diss. X. p. 451—453. having assumed that this debate was after <i>XII. Kal. Nov.</i> solves the difficulty by ascribing the variation to the defect in the Roman Calendar. He argues that in B. C. 63 Nov. 10, or <i>IV. Id. Nov.</i> in reality fell upon Sept. 24. that the birthday of <i>Augustus</i> (Sept. 23) fell upon <i>V. Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, and was reckoned <i>IX. Kal. Octob.</i> in the reformed Julian year. But it may be answered, 1. after the year was fixed, anniversaries were placed at the same days which they had occupied in the moveable year. Thus <i>XI. Kal. Mai.</i> continued to be the day of the <i>Palilia</i> in the reformed Calendar. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 42. in B. C. 45 after the reformation, names his own birthday: <i>Diem meum III. Non. Jan.</i> If therefore the day on which <i>Augustus</i> was born had been called <i>V. Id. Nov.</i> in the old Calendar, it would have been called so still. 2. Cicero Catil. II. 10. speaks of winter: <i>His jam noctibus</i>—that is, winter nights: <i>Quo pacto illi Apeninum atque illas pruinas ac nives perferent?</i> &amp;c. This language describes November rather than September, and is an argument that the Roman Calendar in that year was not far from the true time. Dodwell p. 453. has seen this objection, but has not answered it. We may suppose, then, that the debate in Suetonius was not a debate on or after <i>XII. Kal. Nov.</i> but some previous meeting in which <i>Catiline</i> was mentioned. Such as that in Cic. pro Muren. c. 25. <i>Idem ille (Catilina) in eodem ordine paucis diebus ante [before XII. Kal. Nov.] Catoni judicia minitanti respondisset</i> &amp;c. Dio indeed XLV. 1. does not name <i>Catiline</i> at all: τὸν Ὀκταούσιον βραδύτερον ἐς τὸ συνέδριον—(ἔτυχεν γὰρ βουλὴ οὐσα) ἀπαντήσαντα κ. τ. λ.</p>
62.	<p>692. <i>D. Junius Silanus</i> &amp; <i>L. Licinius Murena</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Dio XXXVII. 39. Eutrop. VI. 16. Plutarch. Cic. c. 14. Cat. Min. c. 21. Cic. pro Flacco c. 13.</p>	<p><i>Catiline</i> slain: Dio XXXVII. 39. Κατιλῖνας ἐν ἀρχῇ εὐθύς τοῦ ἔτους ἐν ᾧ Ἰούλιος τε Σιλανὸς καὶ Λούκιος Λικίνιος ἤρξαν ἀπεφθάρη. Liv. Ep. 103. <i>Catilina a C. Antonio proconsule cum exercitu cæsus est.</i> Compare Sallust c. 56—61. Dio c. 39. 40. He was slain in the winter: <i>hieme</i> Cic. pro Sext. c. 5. In our present copies of Cassiodorus the death of <i>Catiline</i> is placed a year too low: <i>M. Pupio et M. Valerio coss.</i> <i>Cæsar prætor: His consulibus:</i> conf. Dion. XXXVII. 39. 44. He was <i>prætor designatus</i> at the debate on the conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i> in December B. C. 63: Plutarch. Cic. c. 23. τῶν εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀρχόντων Καίσαρα στρατηγούντα. Sueton. Cæs. c. 14. <i>Prætor creatus detecta conjuratione Catilinæ—censuit</i> &amp;c. Hence on that occasion <i>prætorio loco dixerit</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 21. His prætorship is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 27. and described by Suetonius Cæs. c. 15—17. <i>Cato tribunus plebis:</i> δημαρχῶν τότε Κάτων Plutarch. Cic. c. 23. Conf. a. 63. 4. Dion. XXXVII. 39. 43. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 21. Cic. pro Sextio c. 5. 28. 29.</p> <p>Triumph of <i>Metellus</i>: Eutrop. VI. 16. <i>D. Junio Silano et L. Murena coss. Metellus de Creta triumphavit.</i> He had concluded the war in Crete at the close of B. C. 67: conf. a.</p> <p>Return of <i>Pompey</i> to Italy: after the election of the consuls: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 30. Πομπήϊος μέγας ἀπὸ τῆς στρατείας ἐπανιών—προϋ-</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Reliquit filium Orbilium, et ipsum Grammaticum professorem. Bibaculus</i>, who was now in his fortieth year [conf. a. 102], and therefore only ten years younger than <i>Orbilus</i>, would himself be advanced in age when that verse was written.</p>
<p><i>Posidonius</i> flourished at Rhodes: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42. Πομπήσιος—ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενος πάντων μὲν ἠκροάσατο τῶν σοφιστῶν, καὶ δωρεὰν ἐκάστω τάλαντον ἔδωκε· Ποσειδώνιος δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν ἀνέγραψεν ἣν ἔσχεν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς Ἑρμαγόραν τὸν ῥήτορα περὶ τῆς καθόλου ζητήσεως ἀντιταξάμενος. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. <i>Cn. Pompeius confecto Mithridatico bello intraturus Posidonii sapientiæ professione clari domum</i>, &amp;c. This visit of <i>Pompey</i> on his return from the Mithridatic war was in B. C. 62: see col. 2. <i>Pompey</i> had already visited <i>Posidonius</i> at Rhodes in B. C. 67: Strab. XI. p. 492. φασὶ γοῦν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γενόμενον τὸν Πομπήσιον ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τὸν ληστρικὸν πόλεμον ἐξῆλθεν [conf. a. 67. 2.], εὐθὺς δ' ἔμελλε καὶ ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτην ὁρμήσειν,—παράτυχεῖν διαλεγομένῳ τῷ Ποσειδωνίῳ κ. τ. λ.—προστίθεται δὲ τούτοις ὅτι καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν συνέγραψε τὴν περὶ αὐτόν. This account was perhaps contained in the historical work of <i>Posidonius</i>: ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις ἃς συνέθηκεν οὐκ ἄλλοτρίως ἢς προηρητο φιλοσοφίας, πολλὰ παρὰ πολλοῖς ἔθιμα καὶ νόμιμα ἀναγράφων Athen. IV. p. 151. c. of which</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis pro P. Sulla</i> [de quo conf. a. 65. 2.]: soon after the conspiracy of <i>Catiline</i>: <i>nuper ferum consul retulerim</i> pro Sulla c. 30. A few months after the punishment of the conspirators in December B. C. 63: <i>severitatem judiciorum quæ per hos menses in homines audacissimos facta est</i> c. 33. Whence Manutius in <i>Argumento</i> rightly places the oration in B. C. 62: <i>anno proximo post Ciceronem consulem</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>πεμπεν ἀξιῶν τὰς ὑπατικὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας ἀναβαλίσθαι τὴν σύγκλητον ὡς ἂν αὐτὸς παρὼν Πείσωνι συναρχαιρεσιάσῃ—ὁ δὲ Κάτων μετέστησε τὴν βουλὴν ὥστ' ἀποψηφίσασθαι. And before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 61: conf. a. 61. 4. Dio XXXVII. 49. notices his return: Πομπήϊος ἦλθε μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν—καὶ τὸν τε Ἀφράνιον τὸν Λούκιον καὶ τὸν Μέτελλον τὸν Κέλερα ὑπάτους ἀποδειχθῆναι ἐποίησεν. Their election fell upon <i>VI. Kal. Sextil.</i> B. C. 61. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16.</p> <p><i>Theophimus</i> archon at Athens: Euseb. Chron. I. 29. p. 134. I. 48. p. 217. Conf. a. 61. 3.</p>
61.	<p>693. <i>M. Pupius Piso Calpurnianus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVII. 46. Cæs. B. G. I. 2. Plin. H. N. VII. 26. VIII. 36. XXXVII. 2. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 12. 13. 14. Euseb. Chron. I. 48. Chr. Alex.</p> <p><i>Calpurniano et Messala</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pisone</i> Ascon. in Cic. in <i>Pison.</i> p. 709.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Pompey</i>: Plin. H. N. XXXVII. 2. <i>Tertio triumpho quem de piratis, Asia, Ponto,—M. Pisone M. Messalla coss. pridie Kal. Octob. die natalis sui egit.</i> Idem VII. 26. <i>Triumphum quem duxit ante diem III. Kalendas Octobres M. Messalla M. Pisone coss.</i> In the Capitoline fragments: ..... <i>III. pro cos.....gonia Cappadoc.....nia pirateis ..... K. Octo. an. DCXCII.</i> [693 Varr.] Described by Plutarch <i>Pomp.</i> c. 45. It lasted two days: εἰς ἡμέρας δύο μερισθέντος Plutarch. Ibid. which explains the variation in Pliny. Orosius VI. 6. <i>Bellum Orientis cum viginti et duobus regibus sese gessisse ipse Pompeius pro concione narravit.</i> Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 26. from whom the <i>lacunæ</i> in the Marble may be supplied. To the account of Pliny Ibid. <i>Hos honores urbi tribuit in delubro Minervæ quod ex manubiis dicabat</i>—may now be added the inscription in Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 129. ὁ Πομπήϊος τὰς ἰδίας πράξεις ἃς συνετέλεσεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀναγράφας ἀνέθηκεν, ὧν ἐστὶν ἀντιγράφων τὸδε: “Πομπήϊος Γναίου υἱός, μέγας, αὐτοκράτωρ, τὴν παραλίαν τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ πάσας τὰς ἐντος ὠκεανοῦ νήσους ἐλευθερώσας—κ. τ. λ. ἀνέθηκε τῇ θεῷ κ. τ. λ.” This account of Pliny VII. 26. is not to be confounded with that of Pliny in another passage VIII. 7. <i>Pompeii altero consulatu</i> [B. C. 55] <i>dedicatione templi Veneris Victricis</i>: or with that in Gellius X. 1. <i>Cum Pompeius ædem Victoris dedicaturus foret—consul tertium</i> [B. C. 52]. These were distinct transactions from the present.</p>
60.	<p>Ol. 180. U. C. Varr. 694. <i>L. Afranius Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer</i> Cas-</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Spain: Dio XXXVII. 52. τῆς Λυσιτανίας μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἤρξε. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 11. εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τῆς στρατηγίας τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν τὴν Ἰβηρίαν λαβὼν—ἐξῆλθεν. The transactions of <i>Cæsar</i> in Spain (<i>his con-</i></p>

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the forty-ninth book is quoted Athen. IV. p. 168. d. Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

*Hermagoras* is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76. *C. Sicinius—ex hac inopi ad ornandum sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagoræ disciplina.* Ibid. c. 78. *Accium cujus accusationi respondi pro A. Cluentio* [B. C. 66. conf. a.]; *qui erat doctus Hermagoræ præceptis.* He was contemporary with *Athenæus*: Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 16. *Fecit velut propriam Hermagoras viam, quam plurimi sunt secuti: cui maxime par atque æmulus videtur Athenæus fuisse. Multa post Apollonius Molo.* They both therefore preceded *Molo*. *Athenæus* is named by Varro L. L. VIII. 41. *Athenæus dicitur rhetor nomine etsi non sit Atheniensis.*

*Castor* the chronographer brought his Roman Chronology down to this year: *Castor apud Euseb. Chron. I. 48. Addemus Romulum et cæteros qui post hunc Romæ cum imperio præfuerunt usque ad Tarquinium Superbum: qua temporis summa anni fiunt CCXLIV. Postea consules ordinatim explicabimus capto quidem exordio a L. Junio Bruto et L. Tarquinio Collatino, concluso autem opere in M. Valerio Messalla et M. Pisone qui consulatam gesserunt Theophimo archonte Athenis.* As the year of these consuls commenced *Kal. Jan.* B. C. 61, the year of *Theophimus* probably commenced at the summer solstice preceding, or July B. C. 62. The work of *Castor* concluded at the 181st Olympiad: conf. a. 56.

*Archias* is still living: Cic. Ep. Att. I. 16 [written B. C. 61 consule *Pisone*]. *Cum Archias nihil de me scripserit; ac vereor ne Lucullis quoniam Græcum poemata condidit nunc ad Cæcilianam fabulam spectet* [i. e. ne nunc de *Metellis* scribat carmen: Ernest.]. See Appendix c. 12. No. 157.

*Posidonius* is still at Rhodes: Cic. Ep. Att. II. 1 [written B. C. 60, after *Kal. Jun.*]. *Ad me rescripsit jam Rhodo Posidonius se nostrum illud*

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Some of the transactions of this period; the divorce of *Mucia* by *Pompey* [a little before his arrival in Italy: conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42.]; the attempt of *Clodius* upon the wife of *Cæsar* [*Kal. Mai.* B. C. 62 during the prætorship of *Cæsar*: conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 9. 10. Cic. c. 28. 29. Sueton. Cæs. c. 74.]; the characters of the consuls *Piso* and *Messalla*; are touched upon by Cicero Ep. Att. I. 12 [written *Kal. Jan. M. Messalla M. Pisone* cons.], 13 [written *VI. Kal. Feb.*], 14 [written *Id. Feb.*], 16 [written *post Idus Maias*], 17 [Non. Decemb.]. *Quintus* the brother of *Cicero* is appointed to the government of Asia: Cic. Ep. Att. I. 15 [written *Id. Mart.*]. *Asiam Quinto—obtigisse audisti.* conf. I. 17. *Quintus* succeeded *Flaccus*: Cic. pro Flacco c. 14. *Fratrem meum qui L. Flacco successerit.* c. 21. *Frater meus Flacco successit.* And *Flaccus* was prætor in B. C. 63: Sallust. Catil. c. 45. Cic. pro Flacco c. 3. 40. and went to Asia in B. C. 62 *Silano et Murena* cons. Ibid. c. 13. He commanded therefore that province not *triennium*, as Manut. and Ernest. in Arg. Cic. pro Flacco suppose, but only one year. Hence *annui temporis criminatio-nem* apud Cic. pro Flacco c. 40.

It appears from Ep. Att. I. 12. *Pompeium nobis amicissimum constat esse.* I. 14. *Prima concio Pompeii, &c.* that *Pompey* was already returned to Rome before the beginning of this year.

*Cicero* Ep. Att. I. 19 [written *Id. Mart.*], mentions a history of his consulship in Greek, and a history written in Greek by *Lucullus*: *Commen-*



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>siod. Obseq. c. 123. Chron. Alex. Florus IV. 2. Dio XXXVII. 49. Plin. H. N. II. 67. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 18. <i>Metellus cos. designatus</i> Cic. Ep. Att. I. 17. written <i>Non. Decembr.</i> B.C. 61. De his coss. Cic. Ep. Att. I. 19. 20. De hoc anno Hor. Carm. II. 1, 1.</p>	<p><i>sulibus</i>) to his coalition with <i>Pompey</i> and <i>Crassus</i> are related by Dio XXXVII. 52—58. Suetonius Cæs. c. 18. <i>Ex prætura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam—pari festinatione, non expectato successore, ad triumphum simul consulatumque decessit: sed—coactus est triumphum, ne consulatu excluderetur, dimittere.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 8. Liv. Ep. 103. <i>C. Cæsar Lusitanos subegit</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 12.]: <i>eoque consulatus candidato et captante rempublicam invadere conspiratio inter tres principes civitatis facta est, Cn. Pompeium M. Crassum C. Cæsarem.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 9. Plutarch. Crasso c. 14. Pomp. c. 47. Cæs. c. 13. Cic. Ep. Att. II. 9. <i>Herodes</i> archon at Athens: in Ol. 180. 1. Diod. I. 4. Conf. a. 59. 3. From July B. C. 60.</p>
59.	<p>695. <i>C. Julius Cæsar M. Calpurnius Bibulus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. XXXVIII. Oros. VI. 7. Eutrop. VI. 17. Sueton. Cæs. c. 19. Liv. Ep. 103. Gell. IV. 10. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9. in <i>Pison.</i> c. 1. <i>Δεκίου Καλ-σαρος καὶ Βιβουλανοῦ</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Cæsare et Bibulo</i> Fast. apud Noris. For the testimonies of Plutarch see col. 2.</p>	<p>Liv. Ep. 103. <i>Leges agrariæ a Cæsare consule cum magna contentione invito senatu et altero consule M. Bibulo latæ sunt.</i> For the consulship of <i>Cæsar</i> conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 1—9. Sueton. Cæs. c. 20—22. Appian. Civ. II. 10—14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 31—33. Pomp. c. 47. 48. Cæs. c. 14. Val. Max. II. 10, 7. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 9. De <i>Bibulo</i> Cic. Ep. Att. II. 20. in <i>Vatinius</i> c. 9.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

ὑπόμνημα *cum legeret* [the history of his consulship: see col. 4.], *quod ego ad eum ut ornatus de iisdem rebus scriberet miseram, non modo excitatum esse ad scribendum sed etiam plane perterritum.*

*Diodorus* the historian is in Egypt: *Diod. I. 44.* μέχρι τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, καὶ ἣν ἡμεῖς μὲν παρεβάλομεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐβασίλευε δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νέος Διόνυσος χρηματίζων. Before *Ptolemy* had been acknowledged by the Romans: *Diod. I. 83.* καὶ ὃν χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων οὕτω προσηγορεύετο φίλος.—οὐκ ἐξ ἀκοῆς ἡμεῖς ἰστοροῦμεν ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὴν γεγενημένην ἡμῶν ἐπιδημίαν—ἑωρακότες. But *Ptolemy* was acknowledged in the consulship of *Cæsar* B. C. 59: *Sueton. Cæs. c. 54.* (quoted by *Wess. ad Diod. I. 83.*) *In primo consulatu—societates ac regna pretio dedit; ut qui uni Ptolemæo prope sex milia talentorum suo Pompeiique nomine abstulerit.* We may therefore place the visit of *Diodorus* in B. C. 60.

The history of *Diodorus* ended at the Gallic war of *Cæsar*: *Diod. I. 4.* μέχρι τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ συστάντος πολέμου Ῥωμαίοις πρὸς Κελτοὺς καὶ ὃν ἡγοῦμενος Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσηγορευθεὶς θεὸς [written therefore after the death of *Cæsar*] κατεπολέμησε μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα καὶ μαχिमώτατα τῶν Κελτῶν ἔθνη προσέβιβασε δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Ῥώμης μέχρι τῶν Βρεττανικῶν νήσων. τοῦτου δ' αἱ πρῶται πράξεις ἀπετελέσθησαν Ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος ἐπ' ἀρχόντος Ἀθήνησιν Ἡρώδου. A *prochronism* of two years. *Corsini Fast. Att. tom. IV. p. 123.* supposes that *Diodorus* may refer to the command in Spain: *Certe quidem ineunte hac Olympiade Cæsar in Lusitaniam profectus bellum gessit*: which does not clear him from the charge of negligence. Whether *Diodorus* confounded the command in Spain B. C. 60 with the command in Gaul B. C. 58, or whether he antedated the Gallic war, the account is still inaccurate. But, as the first campaign in Gaul—αἱ πρῶται πράξεις—occurred in Ol. 180.  $\frac{2}{3}$ , possibly the date is corrupt; and *Diodorus* might have written ἐλ. ρπ'. κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος, which would place the archonship of *Herodes* in B. C. 53. *Diodorus* however I. 5. commits the still greater error of confounding the Gallic war B. C. 58 with the civil war B. C. 50. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 182.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*tarium consulatus mei Græce compositum misi ad te; in quo si quid erit quod homini Attico minus Græcum eruditumque videatur, non dicam quod tibi—Lucullus de suis historiis dixerat, se quo facilius illas probaret Romani hominis esse idcirco barbara quædam et sόλοιχα dispersisse: apud me si quid erit ejusmodi, me imprudente erit et invito.* *Idem Ep. Att. I. 20* [written post *Idus Maii*]. *Misi ad te Græce perfectum consulum meum.* The history of the Marsic war by *Lucullus*, written in his youth, is mentioned by *Plutarch Lucull. c. 1.* διασώζεται Ἑλληνική τις ἱστορία τοῦ Μαρσικοῦ πολέμου.

Birth of *Livy*: *Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 180. 2.* *Messalla Corvinus orator nascitur, et Titus Livius Patavinus scriptor historicus.*

*Ælius Tubero* the historian is with *Q. Cicero* in Asia: *Cic. ad Q. frat. I. 1, 3.* (*de legatis tuis*) *honore et dignitate et ætate præstat Tubero, quem ego arbitror, præsertim cum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere quos velit et possit imitari.* *Quintus* had now completed two years in his government, and commenced the third: *I. 1, 2.* *Summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia biennium. s. 4.* *Nunc vero tertius hic annus. s. 14.* *Tertius annus. s. 16.* *Hic tertius annus imperii tui.* And B. C. 61 was the first year: *conf. a.* which determines the date of this letter to B. C. 59.

*Ciceronis pro A. Thermo: pro L. Flacco: Cic. pro Flacc. c. 39.* *Bis hoc anno me defendente absolutus est A. Thermus.* *Flaccus* was charged with peculation committed in Asia, which he governed in B. C. 62: *conf. a. 61.* The cause *pro Flacco* was after *C. Antonius* had been condemned: *pro Flacc. c. 38.* *Oppressus est C. Antonius; and Antonius* was banished in B. C. 59 *Cæsare et Bibulo coss.* *Dio XXXVIII. 10.* whence the oration *pro Flacco* is also fixed to this year: after the exile of *Antonius* B. C. 59, and before the exile of *Cicero* himself in B. C. 58. On the cause *pro Flacco* *conf. Ep. Att. II. 25.*

B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
58.	<p>696. <i>L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus A. Gabinus</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXVIII. 9. 13. Cæs. B. G. I. 6. Appian. Civ. II. 14. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 33. Cic. c. 30. 31. Pomp. c. 48. Chron. Alex. Ascon. in Cic. in Pison. p. 612. <i>L. Calpurnius</i>.....Fast. Capitolin. <i>Cæsoniano et Camonio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De his coss. Cic. pro Sext. c. 7—15.</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> in Gaul: The Helvetii prepare to move <i>V. Kal. April. L. Pisone A. Gabinio coss. Cæsari quum id nuntiatum esset—quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam ulteriorem contendit</i> Cæs. B. G. I. 6. 7. Conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 31—33. Liv. Ep. 103. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 18. War with <i>Ariovistus</i>: Cæs. B. G. I. 31—53. Dion. XXXVIII. 34—50. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 19. Liv. Ep. 104. <i>C. Cæsar, quum adversus Germanos qui Ariovisto duce in Galliam transcenderrant exercitum duceret rogatus ab Æduis et Sequanis,—trepidationem militum propter metum novorum hostium ortam adlocutione exercitus inhibuit, et victos prælio Germanos Gallia expulit.</i> Cæs. B. G. I. 54. <i>Cæsar una æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis—in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit; hibernis Labienum præposuit; ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est.</i> See Oros. VI. 7. for the first campaign in Gaul.</p> <p><i>Cato</i> is sent by <i>Clodius</i> to Cyprus: Dio XXXVIII. 30. conf. Liv. Ep. 104. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 34. Pomp. c. 48. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 8.</p>
57.	<p>697. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos</i> Cassiod. Dio XXXIX. 1. Val. Max. IX. 14, 4. Cic. in Pison. c. 15. Ascon. in Cic. Milon. p. 852. <i>Λεντούλλου καὶ Μαρκελλίου</i> Chron. Alex. <i>Lentulo et Nepote</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius</i> ..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Plutarch. Cic. c. 33. Pomp. c. 49. Cic. pro Milon. c. 15. in Pisonem c. 32. Dio XXXIX. 17.</p> <p>De <i>Metello</i> Cic. pro Sextio c. 62. de provinc. consular. c. 9.</p>	<p>War with the Belgæ: Cæs. B. G. II. Dio XXXIX. 1. τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν τῷ Κορνέλιος τε Σπινθήρ καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπως ὑπατεύειν ἤρξαντο διελθόντος, τρίτος τις πόλεμος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Conf. Liv. Ep. 104. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 20. Oros. VI. 7. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar in Carnutes Andes Turonesque—legionibus in hiberna deductis ipse in Italiam profectus est</i> Cæs. B. G. II. 35. Cæsar ibid. <i>Ob cas res—dies XV. supplicatio decreta est: quod ante id tempus acciderat nulli.</i> On the motion of <i>Cicero</i>: Cic. de prov. consular. c. 11. <i>Supplicationem XV. dierum decrevi sententia mea.</i> Soon, therefore, after the return of <i>Cicero</i> in September B. C. 57. See col. 4. <i>Cicero pro Balbo</i> c. 27. <i>C. Cæsarem senatus et genere supplicationum amplissimo ornavit et numero dierum novo:—imperatorī decem legatos decrevit, lege Sempronīa [conf. a. 56. 4.] succedendum non censuit. Harum ego sententiarum et princeps et auctor fui.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>[The death of <i>Tyrannio</i> the grammarian was placed in this year by Suidas, according to Kuster: <i>Τυραννίων Ἀμισιηνός</i>—<i>διαπρεπὴς γενόμενος ἐν Πάμῃ καὶ πλούσιος ἐκτίσας καὶ βιβλία ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς μυριάδας ἐτελεύτησε δὲ γηραιός</i>—<i>ὀλυμπιάδι ρκ'</i> [<i>scribendum est ρκ'</i>. Kuster.] <i>ἐν τῷ γ' ἔτει τῆς ὀλυμπιάδος</i>. According to this correction, which places his death in Ol. 180. 3. he resided at Rome about thirteen years after his capture by <i>Lucullus</i>: conf. a. 71. But, as <i>Strabo</i> heard <i>Tyrannio</i> of <i>Amisus</i> [conf. a. 71], this date may be doubted. For <i>Strabo</i> was living in A. D. 18 [see A. D. 14]: seventy-five years after this date. And, if <i>Tyrannio</i> the friend of <i>Cicero</i> was <i>Tyrannio</i> of <i>Amisus</i> (which is very probable), we have proof that he was still living in B. C. 46. For <i>Tyrannio</i> is named by <i>Cicero</i> in B. C. 59: Ep. Att. II. 6. and in B. C. 56 was employed by <i>Cicero</i> in arranging his library: Ep. Att. IV. 4. 8. and in instructing his nephew <i>Quintus</i>: Ep. ad Q. fr. II. 4. and is again mentioned in B. C. 54: Ep. Q. fr. III. 4. III. 5. and in B. C. 46: Ep. Att. XII. 2. 6. The numbers therefore in Suidas must be otherwise restored.]</p>	<p><i>Cicero</i> goes into exile: Cassiodorus: <i>L. Piso et A. Gabinius. His coss. Clodii rogatione Cicero in exsilium est profectus</i>. Liv. Ep. 103. <i>M. Cicero lege a P. Clodio tribuno plebis lata quod indemnatos cives necavisset in exsilium missus est</i>. Conf. Dion. XXXVIII. 13—18. Appian. Civ. II. 15. Plutarch. Cic. c. 31. 32. <i>Cicero</i> quitted Rome before <i>Cæsar</i> had marched to Gaul: Dio XXXVIII. 17. Cic. pro Sext. c. 18. <i>Ipse Cæsar—erat ad portas; erat cum imperio; erat in Italia ejus exercitus</i>. and was at Thurium <i>II. Id. April.</i>: Ep. Att. III. 5. He reached Brundisium <i>XIV Kal. Mai.</i>: Ep. Att. III. 7. and Thesalonica <i>X. Kal. Jun.</i>: Ep. Att. III. 8. where he remained till the end of November: conf. Ep. Att. III. 22. He is at Dyrrachium <i>VI. Kal. Decemb.</i>: Ibid. Conf. Cic. pro Plancio c. 40.</p>
	<p><i>Cicero</i> recalled: Cassiod. <i>P. Lentulus et Q. Metellus. His coss. propter civiles dissensiones per senatusconsultum de exsilio Cicero revocatur</i>. τῶν περὶ Λέντλων ὑπατευόντων Plutarch. Cic. c. 33. Conf. Cic. pro Sextio c. 33. 50. 69. <i>Cicero</i> Ep. Att. IV. 1. <i>Pridie Non. Sextiles Dyrrachio sum profectus ipso illo die quo lex est lata de nobis. Brundisium veni Nonis Sextilibus. Ibi mihi Tulliola mea fuit præsto, natali suo ipso die [ipsis Nonis Sextilibus: idem dies redditus—natalis idem carissimæ filiae pro Sextio c. 63.]—Ante diem VI. Idus Sextiles cognovi cum Brundisii essem—legem comitiis centuriatis esse perlatam.—In senatu Non. Septemb. senatui gratias egimus</i>. Liv. Ep. 104. <i>M. Cicero Pompeio inter alios orante et T. Annio Milone tribuno plebis agente ingenti gaudio senatus ac totius Italiae ab exsilio reductus est</i>. Conf. Dion. XXXIX. 8—11. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49. Idem Cic. c. 33. κατ'ἑμὲ ἐκαίδεκάτῳ μηνὶ μετὰ τὴν φυγὴν. <i>Cicero</i> had left Rome before <i>VIII. Id. April.</i> B. C. 58: conf. a. and reached Brundisium on his return <i>Non. Sextil.</i> B. C. 57. He returned therefore in the seventeenth month of his exile. See for his return Ep. Fam. I. 9.</p> <p>[Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp. 180. 4. Catullus tricesimo ætatis anno Romæ moritur</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
56.	<p>Ol.181. U.C.Varr.698.  <i>Cn. Cornelius Lentulus</i>  <i>Marcellinus L. Marcius</i>  <i>Philippus</i> Cassiod. Dio  XXXIX. 16. 18. 40.  Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21.  Fam. I. 9. Ascon. Arg.  in Cic. in Pison.  Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ  Φιλίππου Chron. Alex.  <i>Cn. Corneliu</i> .....  Fast. Capitolin.  De <i>Lentulo</i> Val. Max.  VI. 2, 6. Cic. Ep. Q.  fr. II. 6.</p>	<p><i>Clodius ædilis</i>: conf. Dion. XXXIX. 18—24. <i>Cato</i> returns from  Cyprus: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 39. ὑπάτευε δὲ Φίλιππος Idem Ib.  War in Armorica: Cæs. B. G. III. 7. <i>Cum Cæsar—inita hieme in</i>  <i>Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones</i>  <i>cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est.</i> Dio XXXIX.  40. ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου τῇ τε Φιλίππου ὑπατείᾳ ἐπὶ Οὐγεντοῦς  ἑστράτευσε. Conf. Oros. VI. 8. At the end of this campaign, <i>Cæsar</i>  <i>exercitum—in Aulercis Lexoviisque reliquis item civitatibus quæ prox-</i>  <i>ime bellum fecerant in hibernis collocavit</i> B. G. III. 29.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Catullus</i> was now thirty years of age; conf. a. 87. but his death is erroneously placed at this date by Hieronymus, since he survived the second consulship of <i>Pompey</i> B. C. 55, and the consulship of <i>Vatinius</i> B. C. 47. Conf. ann. 55. 47.]</p> <p>Idem Ibid. <i>Olymp.</i> 180. 4. <i>M. Callidius orator clarus habetur, qui bello postea civili Cæsarianas partes secutus</i> [conf. Cæs. B. Civ. I. 2.], <i>quum togatam Galliam regeret, Placentiæ obiit.</i></p>
<p>The work of <i>Castor</i> the chronographer closed at this period: Euseb. Chron. I. 41. <i>Castoris libris sex quibus pertingit a Nino usque ad CLXXXI Olympiadem.</i> Suidas: Κάστωρ Ῥόδιος ἦ, ὥς τινες, Γαλάτης, ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπλανήθησαν, Μασσαλιώτης, ῥήτωρ ὃς ἐκλήθη φιλορώμαιος· γήμας δὲ οὗτος Δηϊοτάρου τοῦ συγκλητικοῦ θυγατέρα ἀνῆρέθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἅμα τῇ γαμετῇ διότι αὐτὸν Καίσαρι διέβαλεν. ἔγραψε δὲ ἀναγραφὴν Βαβυλῶνος καὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων ἐν βιβλίοις β'. χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα· καὶ περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων ἐν βιβλίοις θ'. περὶ πείθους β'. περὶ τοῦ Νείλου· τέχνην ῥητορικὴν. Strabo XII. p. 568. τὸ τοῦ Κάστορος βασίλειον τοῦ Σαωκονδαρίου, ἐν ᾧ γάμβρον ὄντα τοῦτον ἀπέσφαξε Δηϊόταρος καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ. According to these accounts compared <i>Castor</i> the chronographer was the son-in-law of <i>Deiotarus</i>, and was probably put to death in B. C. 45. when his son, also named <i>Castor</i>, then a young man, accused <i>Deiotarus</i>: Cic. pro Deiot. c. 1. <i>Crudem Castorem—qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit, adolescentiæque suæ terrorem intulerit ei cujus senectutem tueri debebat.</i> See App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 174.</p>	<p><i>Ciceronis pro Sextio</i>: Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 3. <i>A. d. IIII. Id.</i> [sc. <i>IIII. Id. Feb.</i> B. C. 56] <i>Sextius est postulatus—a quodam M. Tullio de vi.</i> Idem Q. fr. II. 4. <i>Sextius noster absolutus est a. d. II. Id. Mart. et, quod vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, nullam videri in ejusmodi causa dissentionem esse, omnibus sententiis absolutus est.</i> He was also defended by <i>Hortensius</i>: Cic. pro Sext. c. 2. <i>A Q. Hortensio—causa est P. Sextii perorata.</i> <i>Cicero</i> spoke the last: Ibid. c. 2. <i>extremo dicendi loco.</i></p> <p><i>Ciceronis in Vatinius</i>: conf. Ep. Fam. I. 9. <i>Vatinius</i> was a witness against <i>Sextius</i>:—<i>hesterno pro testimonio esse mentitum</i> in <i>Vatin.</i> c. 1. He had been <i>trib. pleb.</i> in the consulship of <i>Cæsar</i> B. C. 59: conf. c. 7.</p> <p><i>Ciceronis de provinciis consularibus</i>: <i>Lentulo et Philippo</i> coss. <i>Asconius</i>: conf. a. 55. <i>Cicero</i> de prov. consul. c. 2. <i>Quatuor sunt provinciæ de quibus adhuc intelligo sententias esse dictas: Galliæ duæ, quas hoc tempore uno imperio</i> [sc. <i>Cæsar</i>is] <i>videmus esse conjunctas; et Syria et Macedonia, quas—pestiferi illi consules</i> [sc. <i>Piso</i> et <i>Gabinus</i>]<i>—occupaverunt. Decernendæ nobis sunt lege Sempronia</i> [sc. <i>C. Gracchi</i> B. C. 123] <i>duæ.</i></p> <p><i>Cicero</i> addresses <i>Luccius</i>: Ep. Fam. V. 12. <i>Quia videbam Italici belli et civilis historiam jam a te pæne esse perfectam, dixeris autem mihi te reliquas res ordiri, dcesse mihi nolui quin te admonerem ut cogitares conjunctene mallets cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, an—civilem conjunctionem ab hostilibus externisque bellis sejungere.</i>—<i>A principio enim conjurationis usque ad reditum nostrum</i> [B. C. 63—57] <i>videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse.</i> Idem Ep. Att. IV. 6 [written in B. C. 56]. <i>Epistolam Luccio nunc quam misi, qua meas res ut scribat rogo, fuc ut ab eo sumas. valde bella est; cumque ut appropere adhorteris, et quod mihi se ita facturum rescripsit agas gratias</i>: conf. Ep. Att. IV. 9. <i>Luccius</i> was with <i>Pompey</i> in B. C. 49: conf. a. 49. 3.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
55.	<p>699. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus II. M. Licinius Crassus II.</i> Cassiod. DioXXXIX. 31. 50. 60. <i>Cæs. B. G. IV. 1. Appian. Civ. II. 18. Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 42. Cæs. c. 21. Oros. VI. 13. Ascon. in Cic. Pison. p. 589. 700. Donatus in Vita Virgilii. Πομπήϊου καὶ Κράσσου Chron. Alex. Magno VIII. 7. Catullus Carm. 113.</i></p> <p><i>De Pompeii altero consulatu Plin. H. N.</i></p>	<p>Dio XXXIX. 31. ὁ Πομπήϊος καὶ ὁ Κράσσος ὕπατοι ἐκ μεσοβασιλείας ἀπεδείχθησαν. Liv. Ep. 105. <i>Quum C. Catonis tribuni plebis intercessionibus comitia tollerentur, senatus vestem mutavit. M. Cato in petitione præturæ prælato Vatiniō repulsam tulit</i> [conf. Dio. XXXIX. 32.]. <i>Idem, quum legem impediret qua provincie consulibus in quinquennium Pompeio Hispania Crasso Syria et Parthicum bellum Cæsari Gallia et Germania dabantur, a C. Trebonio tribuno plebis legis auctore in vincula ductus est.</i> The provinces were decreed eis ἄλλην πενταετίαν Plutarch. Pomp. c. 51. 52. <i>Cæs. c. 21. Crasso c. 15. τὴν ἑτέραν πενταετίαν Appian. Civ. II. 18. Suetonius Cæs. c. 24. Cæsar—Crassum Pompeiumque in urbem provincie suæ Lucam extractos</i> [conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 51. <i>Cæs. c. 21. Crasso c. 14. Cat. Min. c. 41.</i>] <i>com-pulit ut—consulatum alterum peterent, et ut in quinquennium sibi imperium propagaretur.</i> Dio XXXIX. 33. Γάϊος Τρεβώνιος δημαρχῶν ἔγραψε τῷ μὲν (Κράσσῳ) τὴν τε Συρίαν καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς τῷ δὲ (Πομπήϊῳ) τὰς Ἰβηρίας—ἀρχεῖν ἐπὶ πέντε ἔτη δοθῆναι.—φοβηθέντες οἱ ὕπατοι μὴ διαμάρτωσιν ὧν ἔπραττον προσεποιήσαντο αὐτοὺς ὥστε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ ἐκείνῳ (τῷ Καίσαρι) τρεῖς ἔτη πλείω, ὥς γε τάληδες εὐρίσκεται, μηκύναι.</p> <p>Fourth campaign in Gaul: <i>Cæs. B. G. IV. 1. Ea quæ secuta est hieme, quæ fuit annus Cn. Pompeio M. Crasso coss. Usipetes Germani et item Tenchtheri—flumen Rhenum transierunt.</i> Dio XXXIX. 47. χερμαζόντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν τῇ Φιλίᾳ, Τεγκτηροὶ τε καὶ Οὐσιπέται Κελτικὰ γένη—τόν τε Ῥήνον διέβησαν καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Τριουήρων ἐνέβαλον. <i>Cæsar passes the Rhine: B. G. IV. 16—19. Dio XXXIX. 48. 49. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 22. And into Britain: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 23. Oros. VI. 9. Cæsar B. G. IV. 20. Exigua parte æstatis reliqua—tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit.</i> He returns propinqua die æquinoctiæ c. 36. Dio XXXIX. 50. ἐς Βρεττανίαν—τοῦ τε Πομπήϊου καὶ τοῦ Κράσσου ὑπατευόντων ἐπεραιώθη. Conf. Liv. Ep. 105. At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit</i> B. G. IV. 38.</p> <p>A further alteration is made in the judicial law: Cicero in Pison. c. 39. <i>Ecquid vides lege judiciaria lata quos posthac iudices simus habituri?</i> Asconius p. 762. <i>Legem judicariam ante aliquot annos, quibus temporibus accusatus est Verres a Cicerone, tulit Aurclius Cotta prætor</i> [conf. a. 70]: <i>qua communicata sunt judicia senatui et equitibus Romanis et tribunis ærariis. Rursus deinde Pompeius in consulatu secundo, quo hæc oratio</i> [sc. in Pisonem: see col. 4.] <i>dicta est, promulgavit ut amplissimo ex censu ex centuriis aliter quam antea lecti iudices, æque tamen ex illis tribus ordinibus, res judicarent.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Demetrius Magnes* is mentioned in this year by Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 11 [written B. C. 55]. *Tu Luccio nostrum librum dabis. Demetrii Magnetis tibi mitto.* He lived in the time of *Atticus* and *Cicero*: conf. a. 49. *Demetrius* in his work *περὶ ὁμωνύμων ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων* mentioned the death of *Diotimus* the Stoic on the prosecution of *Zeno Sidonius*: see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 146. This incident brings down that work of *Demetrius* to the time of *Zeno*, who was still living in B. C. 79. conf. a. 79. 4. For *Demetrius Magnes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 171.

*Timagenes* the sophist is brought to Rome by *Gabinus*: *Suidas*: Τιμαγένης βασιλικῷ ἀργυραμοιβοῦ υἱὸς Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ῥήτωρ, ὡς δέ τινες, Αἰγύπτιος· ὃς ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου αἰχμάλωτος ἄχθεις εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπὸ τοῦ Γαβινίου ἐξωνήθη ὑπὸ Φαύστου τοῦ υἱοῦ Σύλλου, καὶ ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πομπηίου καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν ἐπὶ Καίσαρος [τοῦ Αὐγούστου] καὶ μετέπειτα συνάμα Κεκιλίου. ἐκπεσὼν δὲ τῆς σχολῆς διὰ τὸ παρρησιαστικὴν εἶναι ἐν ἀγρῷ διῆγε Τουσκλάνῳ λεγομένῳ. *Gabinus* led an army into Egypt in this year. See Appendix *Kings of Egypt* N<sup>o</sup>. 9. For *Timagenes* see App. c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 194.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Cicero* in *L. Calpurnium Pisonem*: *Asconius* in *Argum. Cum revocati essent ex provinciis Piso et Gabinus ex sententia Ciceronis, quam dixerat de provinciis consularibus Lentulo et Philippo coss.* [B. C. 56], *reversus in civitatem Piso de insectatione Ciceronis in senatu conquestus est.*—*Pisoni Cicero respondet hac oratione.* Idem Ibid. p. 589. *Hæc oratio dicta est Cn. Pompeio Magno II. M. Crasso II. consulibus* [conf. Cic. in *Pison*. c. 24.], *ante paucos dies quam Cn. Pompeius ludos faceret* [conf. Cic. in *Pisonem* c. 27.] *quibus theatrum a se factum dedicavit.* The expressions therefore of Cicero, “three years,” and “three campaigns,”—*per triennium* c. 35. *trinis æstivis* c. 40. must be understood of current years: *Piso* went to Macedonia in B. C. 57, and returned in B. C. 55, in the third year current. For the games of *Pompey* conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VII. 1. Plin. H. N. VIII. 19. 20.

*Cicero* composes *de Oratore libros tres*: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13 [written after XVII. Kal. Decemb.]. *De libris oratoriis factum est a me diligenter; diu multumque in manibus fuerunt: describas licet.* He mentions them in his correspondence in B. C. 54: Ep. Fam. I. 9. *Scripti Aristoteleo more—tres libros in disputatione ac dialogo de Oratore.*—*Abhorrent a communibus præceptis, et omnem antiquorum et Aristotelicam et Isocrateam rationem oratoriam complectuntur.* Ep. Att. IV. 16. *In oratoriis quos tu in cælum fers.*—*in illis quidem tribus libris quos tu dilaudas.*

*Virgil* assumes the *toga virilis*: *Donatus* in *Vita*: *Initia ætatis Cremonæ egit usque ad virilem togam, quam natali suo accepit iisdem illis coss. iterum quibus erat natus.* Thus the passage appears to stand, when cleared of its interpolations. Conf. Heyn. ad locum: Virg. tom. V. p. 321. *Virgil* therefore assumed the manly gown Id. Octob. B. C. 55, on the day on which he entered his sixteenth year. *Donatus* Ibid. places the death of *Lucretius* on the same day: *Evenitque ut eo ipso die Lucretius poëta discederet.* *Lucretius* might be now in his forty-first year, if he was born B. C. 95. conf. a. Hieronymus places the *toga virilis* of *Virgil* two years, and the death of *Lucretius* three years lower: conf. ann. 53. 52.

*Catullus* carm. 113. mentions the second consulship of *Pompey* B. C. 55: *Pompeio—facto consule nunc iterum.*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
54.	<p>700. <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus Ap. Claudius Pulcher</i> Cassiod. Cæs. B. G. V. 1. Obseq. c. 124. Ascon. ad Cic. pro Scauro p. 1002. Chron. Alex. Dio XXXIX. 60. XL. 1. ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τότε ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἀγούσῃ, Ibid.</p>	<p>Second expedition into Britain: Cæs. B. G. V. 1. <i>L. Domitio Ap. Claudio</i> coss. discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuevit, legatis imperat—uti quam plurimas possent hieme naves ædificandas—curarent &amp;c. Conf. Dion. XL. 1. Oros. VI. 9. Cicero ad Q. fr. III. 1, 7. <i>Ex Britannia Cæsar ad me Kal. Sept. dedit literas, quas ego accepi a d. IIII. Kal. Octob. satis commodas de Britannicis rebus.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 17. <i>Ab Quinto fratre et a Cæsare accepi a. d. IX. Kal. Novemb. literas, confecta Britannia, obsidibus acceptis, nulla præda, imperata tamen pecunia, datas a litoribus Britannicæ proximo a. d. VI. Kal. Octob. Exercitum Britannia reportabant.</i> Idem Ep. Att. IV. 16 [written <i>Kal. Octob.</i>]. <i>Britannici belli exitus expectatur.</i></p> <p>War with <i>Ambiorix</i> in the winter: Cæs. B. G. V. 26—34. Dio XL. 4. ἐπεὶ ἐς Ἰταλίαν ὤρμησεν ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖ παραχειμάσων, οἱ Γαλάται—ἐνεόχμωσαν. Conf. Liv. Ep. 106. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 24. Oros. VI. 10.</p> <p><i>Crassus</i> marches against the Parthians: Obsequens c. 124. <i>Cn. Domitio Ap. Claudio</i> coss. <i>M. Crassus ad Parthos profectus cum Euphratem transiret</i> &amp;c. Plutarch. Crasso c. 17. <i>His coss.</i> Dio XL. 17. ἐξῆλθεν ἀπαλλαγείς τῆς ὑπατείας Plutarch. Pomp. c. 52. He left Rome, however, before the expiration of his year: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 13. <i>Nos in Tusculanum venisse a. d. XVII. Kal. Decemb.</i> [B. C. 55] <i>video te scire.</i>—<i>Crassum quidem nostrum minore dignitate aiunt profectum paludatum quam olim æqualem ejus L. Paullum</i> [conf. a. 168] <i>iterum consulem.</i> <i>Crassus</i> therefore went forth from Rome in his consulship; after <i>XVII. Kal. Dec.</i> B. C. 55, the day on which <i>Cicero</i> had quitted it. His first campaign in Asia would be in B. C. 54; after which he wintered in Syria: Plutarch. Crasso c. 17. ἀνεχώρησεν αὐτὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ διαχειμάσων. Conf. Dion. XL. 12—16. The winter of B. C. 54½. On the Parthian expedition conf. Flor. III. 11. Vell. II. 46.</p> <p><i>Cato prætor</i>: εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς ἔτος [the year after the consulship of <i>Pompey</i>] αἰρεθεὶς στρατηγὸς Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 44. Conf. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 16. Idem ad Q. fr. III. 4. <i>Cato et Servilius prætores—Appium consulem.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Ciceronis pro P. Vatinio</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 9.].—<i>pro M. Æmilio Scauro</i>: Asconius: <i>Hanc quoque (pro Scauro) orationem eisdem consulibus dixit quibus pro Vatinio, L. Domitio Ænobarbo et Ap. Claudio Pulchro</i> cons. <i>Summus iudicii dies fuit ad IV. Nonas Septembris</i>. Cic. ad Q. fr. II. 16. <i>Ego eodem die (quo hæc scripsi) post meridiem Vatinium eram defensurus. Ea res facilis est.—Scauri iudicium statim exercebitur: cui nos non deerimus. Idem Ib. III. 1. Orationes efflagitatas pro Scauro et pro Plancio absolvi. Ibid. Scaurum beneficio defensionis valde obligavi.</i> Conf. de Scauro Ep. Att. IV. 16. For the ædileship of Scaurus, mentioned by Asconius p. 1002—<i>ædilitatem summa magnificentia gessit</i>—conf. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 7. XXXVI. 2. 15.</p> <p><i>Cicero composes de Republica libros</i>: Ep. Att. IV. 14 [soon after VI. Id Mai.]. <i>Velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant non secus ac si ipse adesses, cum cæteri tum Varronis: est enim mihi utendum quibusdam rebus ex iis libris ad eos quos in manibus habeo: quos, ut spero, tibi valde probabo.</i> Ad Q. fr. II. 14 [before Kal. Jun.]. <i>Scribebam illa quæ dixeram Πολιτικὰ. spissum sane opus et operosum; sed, si ex sententia successerit, bene erit opera posita.</i> Ep. Att. IV. 16 [Kal. Octobribus]. <i>Hanc ego de Republica quam institui disputationem in Africani personam et Philii et Lælii et Manilii contuli. Adjunxi adolescentes Q. Tuberonem, P. Rutilium,—Scævolam et Fannium.</i> Ad Q. fr. III. 5. <i>Quod quæris, quid de illis libris egerim quos cum essem in Cumano scribere institui, non cessavi neque cesso: sed sæpe jam scribendi totum consilium rationemque mutavi. Nam jam duobus factis libris, in quibus—sermo est a me institutus Africani paullo ante mortem,—sermo autem in novem et dies et libros distributus de optimo statu civitatis et de optimo cive, sane texebatur opus luculenter.—Admonitus sum multo majore auctoritate illis de rebus dici posse si ipse loquerer de Republica.—Commovit me et eo magis quod maximos motus nostræ civitatis attingere non poteram, quod erant inferiores quam illorum ætas qui loquebantur.—Nunc—loquar ipse tecum; et tamen illa quæ institueram ad te, si Romam venero, mittam.</i> The work was afterwards published in six books: conf. a. 44. Cælius ad Ciceronem Ep. Fam. VIII. 1 [written in May B. C. 51]. observes: <i>Tui politici libri omnibus vigent.</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
53.	<p>701. <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus M. Valerius Messalla</i> Cassiod. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54. Ascon. ad Cic. Milon. p. 851. Βαλβίνου καὶ Μεσσάλα Chron. Alex.</p> <p>These consuls entered upon office μόλις ἐβδόμῳ μηνὶ Dio XL. 17. 45. μῆνας ὀκτὼ τὴν πόλιν ἀναρχὸν γενέσθαι Appian. Civ. II. 19.</p>	<p>Sixth campaign in Gaul: Cæs. B. G. VI. 1. <i>Cæsar majorem Gallie motum exspectans—ab Cn. Pompeio proconsule petit, quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicæ causa remaneret, quos ex Cisalpina Gallia consulis sacramento rogavisset—ad se proficisci juberet.—Quod quum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitie tribuisset, celeriter confecto per suos delectu tribus ante exactam hiemem adductis legionibus duplicatoque earum cohortium numero quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat—docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.</i> He invades the Suevi: B. G. VI. 9. 10. 28. After this campaign, the legions being distributed into winter quarters, <i>Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est</i> c. 43.</p> <p>Defeat and death of <i>Crassus</i>: <i>His coss.</i> Dio XL. 17—27. Conf. Liv. Ep. 106. Oros. VI. 13. <i>V. Idus Junias</i> Ovid. Fast. VI. 465. Plutarch Crasso c. 18. describes his setting forth from his winter quarters: ἤδη τὰς δυνάμεις ἐκ τῶν χειμαδίων συναθροίζοντος αὐτοῦ—his passage of the Euphrates c. 19. his defeat and death c. 24—31. Conf. Val. Max. I. 6, 11. <i>Crassus</i> was past sixty at the time of this expedition: Plutarch. Crass. c. 17. ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη παραλλάττων.</p>
52.	<p>Ol. 182. U. C. Varr. 702. <i>Cn. Pompeius Magnus III. sine collega</i> Zonar. X. p. 482. B. Val. Max. VIII. 15, 8. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 54. Cat. Min. c. 47. 48. Cæs. c. 28. Dio XL. 50. Vell. II. 47. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. Q. <i>Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio</i> (quinque mensibus postremis) Cassiod. Dio XL. 51. Appian. Civ. II. 25. εἰς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους πέντε μῆνας Plutarch. Pomp. c. 55.</p> <p>Πομπηίου τὸ β' καὶ Μετέλλου Chron. Alex. <i>Magno III. solo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>De <i>Pompeio tertium</i> consule Gellius X. 1. Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 1. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. XXXIV. 14.</p> <p><i>Post annos XXII</i> [sc. ab a. U. C. 680] <i>Cn. Pompeii III.</i> [leg. III.] <i>consulatu</i> Plin. H. N. XV. 1.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Clodius</i>: a. d. XIII. Kal. Februarias: Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. pro Milon. p. 775. Cic. pro Milon. c. 10. See the circumstances in Ascon. Ibid. Dio XL. 48—50. Appian. Civ. II. 21. 22. The death of <i>Clodius</i> in reality occurred before the close of B. C. 53: conf. a. 49. 2. After this, <i>Pompey</i> is created sole consul: Dio XL. 50. Conf. Liv. Ep. 107. Asconius Arg. in Cic. Milon. p. 778. <i>Pompeius ab interrege Ser. Sulpicio V. Kal. Mart. mense intercalario consul creatus est, statimque consulatum iniit.</i> Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 14. <i>Magni Pompeii in tertio consulatu extat edictum, in tumultu necis Clodianæ, prohibentis ullum telum esse in urbe.</i> That is, in the tumult which followed the death of <i>Clodius</i>. The third consulship of <i>Pompey</i> is noticed in Dial. de clar. Or. c. 38. <i>Tertio consulatu Cn. Pompeius—imposuit veluti frænos eloquentiæ: ita tamen, ut omnia in foro omnia legibus omnia apud prætores gererentur</i> [sc. in judiciis].</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> B. G. VII. 1. <i>Cæsar in Italiam ad conventus agendos proficiscitur. Ibi cognoscit de Clodii cæde, de senatusque consulto certior factus ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, delectum tota provincia habere instituit.</i> War with <i>Vercingetorix</i>: Conf. Liv. Ep. 107. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 26. 27. Cæs. B. G. VII. 1—6. Idem Ibid. c. 6. <i>His rebus in Italiam Cæsari nuntiatis, cum jam ille urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompeii commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligeret, in Transalpinam Galliam profectus est.</i> The first operations are in the winter: confer c. 10. <i>reliquam partem hiemis.</i> c. 32. <i>jam prope hieme confecta.</i> Compare for this war Oros. VI. 11. Dio XL. 33—44. Rightly placed by Dio c. 44. in the third consulship of <i>Pompey</i>, and erroneously referred by Reimar to the preceding year. At the end of this campaign, <i>legiones in hiberna mittit—ipse Bibracte hiemare constituit</i> B. G. VII. 90.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Nicolaüs Damascenus* in his 114th book described *Crassus* in Parthia: Athen. VI. p. 252. d. Δικινίου δὲ Κράσσου τοῦ ἐπὶ Πάρθους στρατεύσαντος κόλακά φησι γενέσθαι Νικόλαος ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν Ἀνδρόμαχον τὸν Καρρηνόν [conf. Plutarch Crasso c. 29.]. ὃ τὸν Κράσσον πάντα ἀνακρινόμενον προδοθῆναι Πάρθοις ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπολέσθαι.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 181. 4. *Curio promptus et popularis orator Romæ habetur insignis; qui deinceps in Africa pudore amissi exercitus mori maluit quam evadere.* For the death of *Curio* in B. C. 49 conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 42. *C. Curio in Africa periit* Sueton. Cæs. c. 36. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15. *C. Curio qui bello civili in Cæsarianis partibus obiit.* De *Curione* conf. Cic. Brut. c. 81. Vell. II. 48.

Hieronymus Ibid. *Olymp.* 181. 4. *Virgilius sumpta toga Mediolanum transgreditur, et post breve tempus Romam pergit.* If Hieronymus intended to place the assumption of the *toga* at this date, the autumn of B. C. 53, he has placed it two years below the true time: conf. a. 55.

*Ciceronis pro Milone*: Asconius in Argum. *Hanc dixit Cn. Pompeio III. consule a. d. VI. Idus April.* [III. Idus April. Idem p. 781.] Idem Ibid. p. 780. *Sortitio judicum fieret unius et LXXX.—prius autem quam sententiæ ferrentur quinos ex singulis ordinibus accusator totidem reus rejiceret, ita ut numerus judicum relinqueretur qui sententias ferrent LI.* Idem ad p. 945. *Singuli quinos accusator et reus senatores totidem equites et tribunos ærarios rejecerunt, ita ut LI sententias tulerint:*

	condemnaverunt	absolverunt
senatores .....	12	6
equites .....	13	4
trib. ærarii .....	13	3
	[38	13=51]

The judges were composed of these three classes by the Aurelian law B. C. 70. conf. a. 70. 2.

The death of *Lucretius* is placed in Ol. 182. 1. by the numbers of Hieronymus apud Euseb. Chron. Ol. 171. 2. If he was born in Ol. 171. 2. (conf. a. 95) he would enter his forty-fourth year in Ol. 182. 1. and his death might happen according to that account in the autumn of B. C. 52. Heyne ad Donati Vit. Virgil. p. 321. perhaps for this reason questions the authenticity of the passage in Donatus which fixes the death of *Lucretius* to *Id. Octob.* B. C. 55. conf. a. But the coincidences marked by Donatus give authority to the date as it stands in his text. The numbers therefore of Hieronymus in this, as in some other cases, may be erroneous or corrupt.



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
51.	<p>703. <i>Ser. Sulpicius Rufus</i> <i>M. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Dio XL. 30. 58. Chron. Alex. Cic. Ep. Att. V. 21. Ep. Fam. XII. 15. Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ibid. VIII. 8. Sallust. fragm. Hist. lib. I.</p> <p>De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 28. 29. De <i>Sulpicio</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 3.</p>	<p>Eighth campaign in Gaul: Auctor de B. G. VIII. 2. <i>Cæsar M. Antonium quæstorem suis præfecit hibernis; ipse cum equitatus præsidio pridie Kal. Januarias ab oppido Bibracte proficiscitur.</i> At the close of the campaign, <i>Cæsar</i>, finding the whole of Gaul reduced to obedience, disposes his army (ten legions) in winter quarters. <i>Ipse ad legiones in Belgium se recipit hibernatque Nemetocennæ</i> B. G. VIII. 46. This campaign is briefly described by Oros. VI. 11.</p> <p>End of the Parthian war: Dio XL. 30. ὁ πόλεμος οὗτος—τῷ τετάρτῳ ἔτει ἂν οὐ ἤρξαντο ἐπὶ τε Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Σουλπικίου Ρούφου ὑπᾶτων ἐπαύσατο.</p>
50.	<p>704. <i>L. Æmilius Paulus</i> <i>C. Claudius Marcellus</i> Cassiod. Dio XL. 43. 63. Plin. H. N. II. 56. Auctor de B. G. VIII. 48. Obseq. c. 125. Appian. Civ. II. 26. Cic. Brut. c. 64. Ep. Fam. VIII. 11. Senatusconsultum apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8. Μαρκέλλου τὸ β' καὶ Παύλου Chron. Alex. De his coss. Sueton. Cæs. c. 29. De <i>Paullo</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 12. 13. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58. Cæs. c. 29. De <i>Marcello</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4. XV. 7. 8. 9. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 58. 59.</p>	<p>Auctor de B. G. VIII. 48. <i>Insequens annus L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. nullas res Gallicæ habet magno opere gestas.</i> c. 50. <i>Ipse (Cæsar) hibernis peractis—in Italiam est profectus.</i> Dio XL. 43. αὐτοὺς [Gallos] ὁ Καῖσαρ καὶ φρουραῖς καὶ δικαιοῦσεσι χρημάτων τε ἐσπράξεσι καὶ φόρων ἐπιτάξεσι τοὺς μὲν ἐταπείνωσε τοὺς δὲ ἡμέρωσε. ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τε Λουκίου Παύλου καὶ ἐπὶ Γαίου Μαρκέλλου ὑπᾶτων ἐτελευτήθη.</p> <p>Measures of <i>Pompey</i> against <i>Cæsar</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 26—31. Dio XL. 60—65. Liv. Ep. 109. <i>Causæ civilium armorum—contentionesque de successore C. Cæsari mittendo, quum se dimissurum exercitus negaret nisi a Pompeio dimitterentur; et C. Curionis tribuni plebis primum adversus Cæsarem</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 8, Octob. B. C. 51. VIII. 10, XVIII. Kal. Dec. B. C. 51. II. 7, post IV. Id. Dec. B. C. 51. VII. 32.] <i>dein pro Cæsare</i> [conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 6. II. 13. Ep. Att. VI. 3.] <i>actiones.</i> Conf. de B. G. VIII. 52. 54. 55. Cælius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 11. <i>Quod ad rempublicam attinet, in unam causam omnis contentio conjecta est, de provinciis: in quam adhuc incubuisse cum senatu Pompeius videtur ut Cæsar Id. Novemb. decedat. Curio omnia potius subire constituit quam id pati.—Pompeius—plane timet Cæsarem consulem designari prius quam exercitum et provinciam tradiderit. Accipitur satis male a Curione, et totus ejus secundus consulatus exagitur.</i> Idem Ibid. VIII. 14. <i>Cn. Pompeius constituit non pati C. Cæsarem consulem aliter fieri nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit; Cæsari autem persuasum est se saluum esse non posse si ab exercitu recesserit. Fert illam tamen conditionem ut ambo exercitus tradant.</i> Cicero Ep. Att. VII. 1 [written about November B. C. 50]. mentions <i>duos superiores Marcellorum consulatus</i> [B. C. 51. 50] <i>cum est actum de provincia Cæsaris.</i> The state of parties at the close of this year may be collected from Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 3 [V. Id. Decemb.]. VII. 4 [post IIII. Id. Dec.]. 5—7. 8 [post X. Kal. Jan.]. VII. 9.</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Posidonius* comes to Rome: Suidas: Ποσειδώνιος Ἀπαμειύς—ἦλθε δὲ καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μαρκέλλου. He had studied under *Panætius*, who had probably been dead fifty years: conf. a. 144. But *Posidonius* lived to the age of eighty-four: conf. a. 78. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. But if he died soon after this period he might be born about B. C. 134. From the death of *Zeno* cir. B. C. 263 to this year the Stoical school had subsisted about 212 years under seven teachers; *Cleanthes* [conf. a. 280]; *Chrysippus* [280. 207]; *Zeno Tarsensis* [207]; *Diogenes Babylonius* [155]; *Antipater Tarsensis* [144. 143]; *Panætius* [143]; *Posidonius* [143. 86. 78. 62. 60]. *Posidonius* was succeeded by *Jason* his grandson: Suidas: Ἰάσων Μενεκράτους Νυσαεὺς ἐκ πατρὸς, ἀπὸ δὲ μητρὸς Ῥόδιος φιλόσοφος, μαθητὴς καὶ θυγατριδοῦς καὶ διάδοχος τῆς ἐν Ῥόδῳ διατριβῆς Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*Cicero* proconsul in Cilicia: in the consulship of *Sulpicius*: Ep. Fam. III. 3. and of *Marcellus*: Ep. Fam. VIII. 1. XV. 9. conf. Ep. Att. V. 21. He observes in a letter to *Sulpicius* written B. C. 46. Ep. Fam. IV. 3. *Abfui magnam partem consulatus tui.*—*Affui primis temporibus tui consulatus.* He was at Tarentum XV. Kal. Jun. Ep. Att. V. 6. at Brundisium XI. Kal. Jun. Ep. Fam. III. 3. Conf. Ep. Att. V. 7. Ep. Fam. III. 4. at Actium XVII. Kal. Quintil. Ep. Att. V. 9. at Athens VII. Kal. Quintil. Ep. Att. V. 10. where he passed ten days: Ep. Att. V. 11. Fam. II. 8. He reached Ephesus XI. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Att. V. 13. Tralles VI. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Fam. III. 5. and Laodicea prid. Kal. Sextil. Ep. Att. V. 15. Conf. Ep. Fam. XV. 2. Ep. Att. V. 21. His transactions to the end of the year (to V. Kal. Januar.) are briefly described in Ep. Att. V. 20. Ep. Fam. XV. 4.

Death of *Hortensius*: Cic. Brut. c. 64. *Est autem L. Paullo C. Marcello coss. mortuus: ex quo videmus eum in patronorum numero annos quatuor et quadraginta fuisse.* Idem c. 94. *Quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus,—defendit Appium.* He was eight years older than *Cicero*: Idem c. 64. *Me adolescentem nactus octo annis minorem quam erat ipse.* *Hortensius* therefore was born B. C. 114. Idem Ibid. c. 94. *Duodecim post meum consulatum annos [B. C. 62—51] in maximis causis—conjunctissime versati sumus.* For the death of *Hortensius* see Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 13. Ep. Att. VI. 6. whence we may collect that he died about July of the Roman Calendar.

*Cicero* leaves his province *imperio annuo terminato a. d. III. Nonas Sextiles*: Ep. Fam. III. 12. He sailed from Ephesus Kal. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 8. and reached Athens prid. Id. Octob. Ep. Att. VI. 9. VII. 1. Ep. Fam. XIV. 5. He was still there XV. Kal. Novembr. Ep. Fam. XIV. 5. He describes his passage from Patre [conf. Ep. Att. VII. 2.] to Brundisium: Ep. Fam. XVI. 9. *Leucadem venimus a. d. VIII. Idus Novembr. a. d. VII. Actium:—inde a. d. V. Idus Corcyram navigavimus.—a. d. XV. Kal. Decembr. a portu Corcyraeorum ad Cassiopen stadia CXX processimus. Ibi retenti ventis sumus usque a. d. IX. Kalendas.—A. d. VII. Kal. Decembr. hora quarta Brundisium venimus.* Conf. Ep. Att. VII. 2.

*Sallust* is expelled the senate: Dio XL. 63. τιμηται τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον [coss. Paullo et Marcello]

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
49.	<p>705. <i>C. Claudius Marcellus</i> <i>L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus</i> Cassiod. Chron. Alex. Dio XLI. 1. <i>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 1. 2.</i> Florus IV. 2. Auctor de B. G. VIII. 50. Appian. Civ. II. 33. Plutarch. Anton. c. 5. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 10, 19. Cic. Phil. II. 21. Ep. Fam. VII. 3. Att. XV. 3. <i>Marcello II. et Cruscello</i> [i. e. <i>Crure</i>] Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Claudius Marcellus</i> <i>L. Cor.....</i> codem anno <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> <i>Dic.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. See col. 2.</p> <p>De <i>Lentulo</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 59. <i>Cæs. c. 30.</i> 31. Oros. VI. 15.</p>	<p><i>Cæsar</i> <i>B. Civ. I. 5.</i> <i>Senatusconsultum</i>—"Dent operam consules prætores tribuni plebis quique consulares sunt ad urbem ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat." <i>Hæc senatusconsulta perscribuntur a. d. VIII. Idus Januarias.</i> Itaque quinque primis diebus quibus haberi senatus potuit qua ex die consulatum inivit <i>Lentulus</i>—et de imperio <i>Cæsaris</i> et de tribunis plebis gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur. <i>Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Cæsarem conferunt.</i> Is eo tempore erat <i>Ravennæ.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 33. Dion. XLI. 1—4. Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 31.</i> Oros. VI. 15. Liv. Ep. 109. <i>M. Antonio et Q. Cassio</i> tribunis plebis—urbe pulsus, mandatum est a senatu consulibus et <i>Cn. Pompeio</i> ut viderent ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet. <i>C. Cæsar</i> bello inimicos persecuturus cum exercitu in <i>Italiam</i> venit. <i>Cæsar</i> occupies <i>Ariminum</i>: <i>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 8.</i> Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 32.</i> Pomp. c. 60. Appian. Civ. II. 35. Dio XLI. 4. Oros. VI. 15. He is deserted by <i>Labienu</i>: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 13. <i>Labienu</i>—<i>Theanum</i> venit a. d. IX. Kal. Feb. ibi <i>Pompeium</i> consulisque convenit. Idem Ep. Fam. XVI. 12. <i>Maximam</i> plagam accepit quod is qui summam auctoritatem in illius exercitu habebat <i>T. Labienus</i> socius sceleris esse noluit: reliquit illum et nobiscum est. Conf. Ep. Att. VII. 12. 15. 16. Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 34.</i> Dion. XLI. 4. <i>Labienu</i> was slain at <i>Munda</i> in B. C. 45: <i>T. Labienus et Attius Varus</i> in acie cæsi sunt Oros. VI. 16. <i>Cæsar</i>—<i>Corfinium</i> cum <i>L. Domitio et L. Lentulo</i> cepit Liv. Ep. 109. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 38. Dion. XLI. 10. Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 34.</i> <i>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 16—23.</i> Oros. VI. 15. <i>Cæsar</i> had encamped before <i>Corfinium</i> XIII. Kal. Mart. <i>Pompeius</i> apud Cic. Ep. Att. VIII. 12. He pursues <i>Pompey</i> to <i>Brundisium</i>: <i>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 25—27.</i> <i>Cæsar</i> reached <i>Brundisium</i> VII. Id. Mart. <i>Cæsar</i> apud Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 13. <i>Pompey</i> embarks <i>Idibus Martiis</i>: Cic. Ib. IX. 14. and <i>Cæsar</i> εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀνέστρεψε γεγονώς ἐν ἡμέραις ἐξήκοντα πάσης ἀναιμωτὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας κύριος Plutarch. <i>Cæs. c. 35.</i> conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 63. He engages <i>Afranius</i> and <i>Petrcius</i> in Spain:</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

ὁ τε Κλαύδιος ὁ Ἀππίος [de quo Cic. Ep. Fam. III. 10. 11. Caelius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 12. 14.] καὶ ὁ Πίσων—ἐγένοντο. καὶ οὗτος μὲν διὰ τὴν συγγένειαν ὑπῆρχε τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁ δὲ δὴ Κλαύδιος ἡναντιοῦτο μὲν αὐτῷ.—πλείστους τῶν ἰππέων καὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν διέγραψεν ἐκβιασάμενος τὸν συνάρχοντα.—ὁ γὰρ Πίσων—αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν ἐκείνῳ δὲ οὐκ ἀντέπραξε πάντας μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων συγχνοὺς δὲ καὶ τῶν πάνυ γενναίων, ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Κρίσπον τὸν Σαλούστιον τὸν τὴν ἱστορίαν συγγράψαντα, ἀπελάσαντι ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου. Sallust had been tribune in B. C. 52: Ascon. Arg. in Cic. pro Milone: Q. Pompeius et C. Sallustius et T. Munatius Plancus tribuni pleb. inimicissimas conciones de Milone habebant, invidiosas etiam de Cicerone. Idem ad p. 897. Priusquam Pompeius tertium consul crearetur [conf. a. 52. 2.] tres trib. Q. Pomp. Rufus C. Sall. Crisp. T. Mun. Planc. cum quotidianis concionibus suis magnam invidiam Miloni propter Clodium excitarent, &c.

Theophanes of Lesbos is in the service of Pompey: Plutarch. Cic. c. 38. [B. C. 49] Θεοφάνην τὸν Λέσβιον, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τεκτόνων ἑπαρχος. Cic. Ep. Att. IX. 1 [B. C. 49]. Bellum Italiae inferamus—et Luccii consilia ac Theophani persequamur. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 18. [the beginning of B. C. 48] Adhibito Libone et L. Lucceio et Theophane, quibuscum communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consueverat, de mandatis Cæsaris agere instituit. He advised the flight of Pompey to Egypt in B. C. 48. Conf. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. Febr. Conf. VII. 17. 18. 20. and from thence to 78. Theophanes is thus described by Strabo XIII. p. 617. (ἐκ Λέσβου) καὶ ἡμᾶς—ὁ συγγραφεὺς Θεοφάνης. οὗτος δὲ καὶ πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ ὑπῆρχε καὶ Περσῶν τῷ Μάγνῳ κατέστη φίλος· μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτὴν, καὶ πάσας συγκατέρωσεν αὐτῷ τὰς πράξεις· ὃν τὴν τε πατρίδα ἐκόσμησε τὰ μὲν δι' ἐκείνου τὰ δὲ αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὐτὸν πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφανέστατον ἀνέδειξεν· οὗν τε ἀπέλιπε Μάρκον Περμπήιον, ὃν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπίτροπον κατέστησέ ποτε Καῖσαρ ὁ Σεβαστὸς, καὶ νῦν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ἐξετάζεται τῶν Τιβερίου φίλων. His descendants however perished under Tiberius, towards the end of his reign, in A. D. 33. Tacit. Ann. VI. 18. Datum erat crimini quod Theophanem Mitylenæum proavum eorum Cn. Magnus inter intimos habuisset, quodque defuncto Theophani caelestes honores Græca adulatio tribuerat.

Theophanes was favoured by Pompey in B. C. 62: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 42. εἰς Μιτυλήνην ἀρξικόμενος τὴν πόλιν ἡλευθέρωσε διὰ Θεοφάνη. He was already

Cicero arrives at Rome: Ep. Fam. XVI. 11. Ego ad urbem accessi pridie Nonas Januarias.—Ipse Cæsar amicus noster minaces ad senatum et acerbas literas miserat; et erat adhuc impudens qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu tenebat; et Curio meus illum incitabat. Antonius quidem noster et Q. Cassius nulla vi capulsi ad Cæsarem cum Curione profecti erant. See col. 2. He goes to Capua: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Nos a consulis Capuam venire jussi sumus ad Nonas Formiæ: Ep. Att. VII. 16. Capua profectus the state of things in a letter from Capua written IV. Kal. Februar. Ep. Fam. XVI. 12. Cum Cæsar amentia quadam raperetur et oblitus nominis atque honorum suorum Ariminum, Pisaurum, Andiconam, Arretium, occupavisset, urbem reliquimus. Feruntur omnino conditiones ab illis ut Pompeius ead in Hispaniam, delectus qui sunt habitus ad consulatus petitionem se venturum.—Accipimus conditiones; sed ita ut removeat præsidia ex his locis quæ occupavit, ut sine metu de iis ipsis conditionibus Romæ senatus haberi possit.—Delectus magnos habebamus, putabamusque illum metuere, si ad urbem ire cœpisset, ne Gallias amitteret.—ex Hispaniaque sex legiones et magna auxilia, Afranio et Petreio ducibus, habet a tergo. Videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi; modo ut urbe

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Cæs. B. Civ. I. 40—86. Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65. Cæs. c. 36. Appian. Civ. II. 42, 43. Dio XLI. 20—23. Oros. VI. 15. Conf. a. 47. He is created dictator: Dio XLI. 36. Appian. Civ. II. 48. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 21. Idem III. 1. <i>Dictatore habente comitia Cæsare consules creantur Julius Cæsar et P. Servilius.</i>—<i>His rebus et feriis Latinis comitiisque omnibus perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, dictaturaque se abdicat</i> [conf. Appian. Plutarch. ll. cc.] <i>et ab urbe proficiscitur Brundisiumque pervenit.</i> He reaches Brundisium in December: Appian. Civ. II. 48. <i>περὶ χειμερίου τροπᾶς περιέπεψε τὸν στρατὸν ἅπαντᾶν εἰς τὸ Βρεντέσιον· αὐτὸς τε ἐξῆλθε, Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς Ῥωμαίοις ὄντος.</i> Dio XLI. 39. <i>ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τοῦ ἔτους.</i> Plutarch. Pomp. c. 65. <i>εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἦκεν ἐν τροπαῖς ἥδη τοῦ χειμῶνος ὄντος.</i> Cæs. B. Civ. III. 6. <i>Cæsar ut Brundisium venit concionatus apud milites—pridie Nonas Januarias naves solvit.</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. <i>χειμῶνος ἐν τροπαῖς ὄντος, ἱσταμένου Ἰανουαρίου μηνὸς (οὗτος δ' ἂν εἴη Ποσειδεῶν Ἀθηναίους), ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος.</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 58. <i>A Brundisio—hieme transmisit.</i> Conf. Dion. XLI. 44. Appian. Civ. II. 54. These transactions in reality happened in October B. C. 49: Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. Diss. I. p. 35. <i>Nonæ Januariæ in anno tunc luxato inciderunt circa medium Octobris; unde Plutarchi Appiani ac Flori [quamvis hiems media prohiberet, tempestate ad bellum navigavit Florus IV. 2, 36.] errorem corrigit Usserius ad ann. Per. Jul. 4665 [Annals of the World p. 641. 642.]. Plutarchus tamen tempus navigationis memoratæ juxta annum emendatum designans Posidonem—cum Januario composuit.</i> The dates of Cicero given in B. C. 51. 4. 50. 4. 49. 4. are proportionably higher than the true time. But see on this subject the Introd. p. xi. For the state of the Roman Calendar at this time conf. a. 46.</p>
48.	<p>Ol. 183. U. C. Varr. 706. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLI. 43. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 1. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 37. Val. Max. VIII. 3, 2. Vell. II. 53. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II. P. Ser.....</i> Fast. Capitolin. Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ Σεργιλίου Chron. Al. <i>Julio Cæsare et Isaurico</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Pharsalia:</i> Cæs. B. Civ. III. 82—99. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 44—48. Pomp. c. 67—73. Vell. II. 52. Appian. Civ. II. 66—82. Dio XLI. 55—63. Oros. VI. 15. The battle was fought <i>V. Id. Sextil.</i> according to the Roman Calendar: <i>Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 112. V. Eid. Aug. Soli Indigiti in colle Quirinale fer. q. eo d. C. Cæs. C. f. Pharsali devicit.</i> ἀκμὴ θέρους a little before the battle is mentioned by Plutarch. Brut. c. 4. Liv. Ep. 111. <i>Cn. Pompeius, ad Dyrrachium obsessus a Cæsare et præsidiis ejus cum magna clade diversæ partis expugnatis</i> [conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 39. Dion. XLI. 50. Cæs. B. Civ. III. 62—73. Oros. VI. 15.] <i>obsidione liberatus, translato in Thessaliam bello apud Pharsaliam acie victus est. Cicero in castris remansit, vir nihil minus quam ad bella natus: omnibusque adversarum partium qui se potestati victoris permiserunt Cæsar ignoravit.</i> Livy on the battle of Pharsalia is quoted by Plutarch. Cæs. c. 47. Florus IV. 2. is correct in the main circumstances, except that he supposes the battle to have been fought at <i>Philippi</i>: conf. IV. 2. IV. 7.</p> <p>Death of Pompey æt. 58: ὀκτὼ καὶ πεντήκοντα Appian. Civ. II. 86. conf. a. 106. On the day before his birthday, according to Velleius II. 53. <i>Duodeseagesimum annum agentis, pridie natalem.</i> Or the day after, according to Plutarch Pomp. c. 79. <i>ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντος βεβιωκὼς ἔτη μίᾳ δ' ὕστερον ἡμέρᾳ τῆς γενεθλίου τελευτήσας τὸν βίον.</i> Dio XLII. 5. <i>ἡττήθη παραλόγως, ὀκτὼ τε καὶ πεντηκοντούτης ὥν.—ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ἣ ποτε τὰ τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἐπινίκια ἤγαγεν ἐσφάγη.</i> But he triumphed on his birthday and the day before: conf. a. 61.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

a Roman citizen before the cause *pro Archia poëta*: Cic. *pro Archia* c. 10. *Noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adæquavit, nonne Theopphanem Mitylenæum scriptorem rerum suarum in concione militum civitate donavit* [before B. C. 61]? Repeated by Val. Max. VIII. 14, 3. He is mentioned in B. C. 59 by Cicero Ep. Att. II. 5. 12. 17. and in B. C. 50: Cic. Ep. Att. VII. 7. See Appendix c. 12. No. 170.

*Demetrius Magnes* is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. VIII. 11 [written in the beginning of B. C. 49]. *Memini librum tibi afferri a Demetrio Magnete (ad te missum scio) περὶ ὁμοιοίας. eum mihi velim mittas.* Idem Ib. VIII. 12. *Quod ad te ante scripsi, Demetrii Magnetis librum quem ad te misit de Concordia velim mihi mittas.* If he was not still living, he probably was alive not long before this date.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*salva.—Ego adhuc oræ maritimæ præsum a Formiis.* Compare Ep. Fam. VII. 3. where he reviews the conduct of the war down to his own return to Italy. Cicero is again at Capua *prid. Non. Februar.* Ep. Att. VII. 18. 20. He quitted Italy *III. Idus Junias* to join *Pompey* in Greece: conf. Ep. Fam. XIV. 7. Plutarch. Cic. c. 38. τοῦ δὲ Καίσαρος εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἀπάραντος εὐθὺς ὡς Πομπήϊον ἐπλεύσε.

*Varro* is the lieutenant of *Pompey* in Spain: Cæsar B. Civ. I. 38. *Afranius et Petreius et Varro, legati Pompeii.* Dio XLI. 23. ὁ Καῖσαρ —τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ πάντας (ἦσαν δὲ ἄλλοι τε ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ καὶ μετὰ Μάρκου Τρεπεντίου Οὐδᾶρρονος ὑποστρατήγου συχνοί) προσεποιήσατο. Conf. Cæs. B. Civ. II. 17. 19—21. The command of *Varro* in Spain is noticed Plutarch, Cæs. c. 36. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 13. Oros. VI. 15. Flor. IV. 2. Dio XLIII. 36. *Varro* is now in his sixty-seventh year: conf. a. 116.

*Cicero* after the battle of *Pharsalia* returns to Italy: Plutarch. Cic. c. 39. γενομένης τῆς κατὰ Φάρσαλον μάχης, ἧς οὐ μετέσχε δι' ἀρρώστιαν, καὶ Πομπηίου φυγόντος—κατασχὼν εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐνταῦθα διέτριβε Καίσαρα περιμένων. He writes to *Terentia* from *Brundusium prid. Non. Novemb.* Ep. Fam. XIV. 12. and to *Atticus IIII. Kal. Dec.* Ep. Att. XI. 6. *XIV. Kal. Jan.* Ep. Att. XI. 7. and *VI. Kal. Jan.* Ep. Att. XI. 8. He remained at *Brundusium* till the arrival of *Cæsar* in Italy in September B. C. 47.

Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 15. *Lenæus Pompeii Magni libertus et pæne omnium expeditionum comes, defuncto eo filiisque ejus, schola se sustentavit; docuitque in Carinis ad Telluris ædem, in qua regione Pompeiorum domus fuerat. Ac tanto amore erga patroni memoriam extitit ut Sallustium historicum, quod eum "oris im-probi animo inverecundo" scripsisset, acerbissima satyra laceraverit.*



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>So that Dio agrees with Velleius. Zonaras X. p. 487. C. follows Plutarch in computing his age: ἐξήκοντα ἐνὸς δέοντα βεβιωκώς ἔτη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 64. in the preceding year B. C. 49 had made him fifty-eight: ἐξήκοντα μὲν ἔτη δυεῖν λείποντα γεγεννημένον. He had entered his fifty-eighth year in B. C. 49. When allowance is made for the error of the Roman Calendar at this time (conf. a. 46), the date of Pompey's death, <i>III. Kal. Octob.</i> will give the middle of July for the actual period.</p> <p>Alexandrine war: Liv. Ep. 112. Oros. VI. 15. at the end of the year: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 48. 49. Dio XLII. 34—44. <i>hieme anni</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. <i>Cæsar</i> concluded the war <i>VI. Kal. April.</i> of the Roman Calendar: Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 107. <i>VI. Kal. April. Hoc die Cæsar Alexandriam recepit.</i> Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. tom. I. p. 650. = January B. C. 47: conf. a. 46.</p>
47.	<p>707. <i>C. Julius Cæsar II.</i> dict. <i>M. Antonius</i> mag. eq. Fast. Capitolin. Dio XLII. 21. 55. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 51.</p> <p>The first annual dictatorship. For his first dictatorship of eleven days conf. a. 49. 2.</p> <p><i>Q. Fufius Calenus P. Vatinius</i> Dio XLII. 55. Καλίνου καὶ Βατίνου Chr. Alex.</p> <p><i>Caleno et Vatinius</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Q. Fufius P. Vaticanus</i> Cassiod.</p> <p><i>Eodem anno Q. Fufius Calenus P. Va.</i>..... Fast. Capitolin.</p>	<p>War with <i>Pharnaces</i>: Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. <i>Ab Alexandria (Cæsar) in Syriam et inde in Pontum transiit, urgentibus de Pharnace nuntiis; quem—intra quintum quam adfuerat diem quatuor quibus in conspectum venit horis una profligavit acie.</i> Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 50. Appian. Civ. II. 91. Dion. XLII. 45—48.</p> <p><i>Pharnaces</i> was defeated <i>IV. Non. Sextil.</i> as the Roman year then stood: Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 112. <i>IV. Non. Aug. Fer.</i>...od eo die <i>C. Cæs. C. f.</i> in <i>Hispan. Citer.</i> [<i>hoc die C. Cæsar Hisp. vicit Aliud Cal. hoc die Imp. Cæsar Hispaniam Citeriorem vicit Aliud Cal. Divus Jul. Hisp. vic. Aliud Cal.</i>] et quod in Ponto eod. die regem <i>Pharnacem</i> devicit. According to these testimonies the army of <i>Afranius</i> surrendered in Spain on the same day in B. C. 49.</p> <p><i>Cæsar</i> dictator: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 51. ἐκ τούτου [after the war with <i>Pharnaces</i>] διαβαλὼν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἀνέβαινεν εἰς Ῥώμην, τοῦ μὲν ἐνιαυτοῦ καταστρέφοντος εἰς ὃν ἤρητο δικτάτωρ τὸ δεύτερον, οὐδέποτε τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης πρότερον ἐνιαυσίου γενομένης. εἰς δὲ τοῦτον ὑπατος ἀπεδείχθη. Dio XLII. 20. ὑπατος ἔτη πέντε ἐφ' ἑξῆς γενέσθαι, καὶ δικτάτωρ οὐκ ἐς ἐκμνην ἀλλ' ἐς ἐνιαυτὸν ὅλον λεχθῆναι ἔλαβε. c. 21. τὴν δικτατωρίαν παραχρῆμα καίπερ ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ὧν ὑπέστη, καὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον—Ἰππαρχον προσελόμενος [Ἀντώνιον τὸν Ἰππαρχον Appian. Civ. II. 92.]. <i>Cæsar</i> arrived in Italy in September [in reality July]: see col. 4. For the consuls <i>Vatinius</i> and <i>Calenus</i>, appointed at the end of the year, see Dio XLII. 55. Sedition of <i>Cæsar's</i> troops: Sueton. Cæs. c. 70. <i>Decumanos Romæ cum ingentibus minis summoque etiam urbis periculo missionem et præmia flagitantes, ardente tunc in Africa bello</i> &amp;c. Dio XLII. 52. τὰ στρατόπεδα—ἐθορυβήθησαν. ἐν Καμπανίᾳ δὲ οἱ πλείους αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν προπλευσοῦμενοι ἦσαν. οὗτοί τε οὖν τὸν Σαλούστιον παρ' ὀλίγον ἀπέκτειναν· στρατηγὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ τῷ τὴν βουλὴν ἀναλαβεῖν [conf. a. 50. 4.] ἀπεδέδεικτο. <i>Sallust</i> therefore is now prætor elect. He was prætor in B. C. 46: conf. a. 46. 2. 4.</p> <p>Expedition of <i>Cæsar</i> into Africa: <i>Ante brumam transmisit</i> Cic. Div. II. 24. Dio XLII. 56. ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν καὶ τοι τοῦ χειμῶνος μεσοῦντος ἐπεραιώθη. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 52. περὶ τροπᾶς χειμερινᾶς διαβάς εἰς Σικελίαν. Hirt. B. Afric. c. 1. <i>XIV Kal. Januar. Lilybæum pervenit.</i> Conf. a. 49.</p>
46.	<p>708. <i>C. Julius Cæsar III.</i> <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus</i> Cassiod. Obseq. c.</p>	<p>African war: Hirtius B. Afric. c. 6. <i>Cæsar castra posuit ad oppidum Ruspinam Kalendis Januariis.</i> c. 8. <i>C. Sallustium Crispum prætorem ad Cercinam insulam versus—cum parte navium ire jubet:</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Cicero at Brundisium hears from Cæsar: Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 23. Redditæ mihi tandem sunt a Cæsare literæ satis liberales; et ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur.—D. pridie Idus Sextil.</i> He mentions the movements of Cæsar in <i>Ep. Att. XI. 21. Ille ad Kal. Sept. Athenis non videtur fore: multa cum in Asia dicuntur morari; maxime Pharnaces.</i> In September (as the Roman Calendar then stood) Cæsar arrived, and was met by Cicero: <i>Plutarch. Cic. c. 39. ἐπεὶ δ' εἰς Τάραντα καθωρμισμένος ἀπηγγέλλετο καὶ περὶ περιίαν ἐκείθεν εἰς Βρεντέσιον, ὤρμησε πρὸς αὐτόν.—ὁ Καῖσαρ, ὡς εἶδεν αὐτὸν πολὺ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαντῶντα, κατέβη καὶ ἡσπάσατο.</i> After this interview Cicero proceeded from Brundisium to Rome: <i>Cic. Ep. Fam. XIV. 20. In Tusculanum nos venturos putamus aut Nonis aut postridie.—Kal. Octobr. de Venusino.</i></p> <p><i>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 20. Caius Julius Higinus Augusti libertus natione Hispanus, ctsi nonnulli Alexandrinum putant, et a Cæsare puerum Romam advectum Alexandria capta.—Præfuit Palatinæ bibliothecæ, nec eo secius plurimos docuit, fuitque familiarissimus Ovidio poetæ et C. Licinio consulari historico: qui cum admodum pauperem decessisse tradit et liberalitate sua quoad vixit sustentatum.</i> His ἀκμὴ is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 10. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Catullus Carm. 52. mentions the consulship of Vatinius: Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius.</i></p>
<p><i>Juba the historian—Ἰόβας ὁ πάντων ἱστορικώτατος βασιλέων Plutarch. Sertor. c. 9.—is brought to Rome: Appian. Civ. II. 101. αὐτὸς δ' ἐπανελθὼν εἰς</i></p>	<p><i>Cicero in his correspondence describes his sentiments and occupations during the African war: Ep. Fam. V. 21. Neque me tamen ulla res alia</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>126. Plutarch. Anton. c. 10. Eutrop. VI. 23. Censorin. c. 20. <i>Cæsare III. et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γαίου 'Ιουλίου Καίσαρος τὸ β' μόνου Chron. Alex.</p> <p>Item C. <i>Julius Cæsar</i> dict. III. M. <i>Æmilius Lepidus</i> mag. eq. Dio XLIII. 1. καὶ ἐδικτατώ- ρευσεν ἅμα καὶ ὑπάτευσεν, τρίτον ἐκάτερον, τοῦ Λεπί- δου οἱ ἀμφοτέρω συνάρξαν- τος. <i>Cæsar</i> dic. iter. cos. III. nummus apud Dod- well. ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2737. Again <i>Cæsar</i> dic. quart. cos. quint. nummus ibid. p. 2738. With this com- putation the Fast. Capi- tolin. agree: conf. a. 44. 2. Other coins, however, agree with Dio in num- bering the consulships and dictatorships alike: <i>pares invicem commit- tuntur numeri; nempe IV. dictatura cum IV. consulatu</i> Dodwell. Ibid. In the former case, the annual dictatorships only are computed; in the latter case, the dicta- torship of eleven days in B. C. 49 is reckoned. Conf. a. 44. 2.</p>	<p>(conf. c. 34. <i>Sallustius prætor a Cercinatibus receptus</i>.) c. 9. <i>Castra movet Lepti III. Non. Januar.</i> c. 19. <i>Pridie Nonas Januarias—est decertatum.</i> This war occupies some months: Hirt. Ibid. c. 75. <i>Cæsar, lustrato exercitu a. d. XII. Kal. Apriles, postero die—in acie</i> apud Thapsus: Idem c. 81—86. <i>ad Thapsum castra ponit.</i> Battle of Thapsus: Idem c. 81—86. μάχης μεγάλης πρὸς Θάψω Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 58. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 53. Oros. VI. 16. Livii Epit. 113. The battle was fought VIII. Id. April. Fasti Verriani in mense Aprili: VIII. Eid. Ludi e. q. e. d. <i>Cæsar C. f. in Africa regem....</i> Hence in Ovid. Fast. IV. 377. <i>Tertia lux (memini) ludis</i>—means the third from the <i>Megalesia</i> v. 357. which were <i>prid. Non.</i> from whence the third day will express VIII. Id. April. in concurrence with Verrius. Death of <i>Cato</i>: Hirt. B. Afric. c. 88. conf. Appian. Civ. II. 96—99. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 54. Cat. Min. c. 58—70. Dion. XLIII. 1—13. <i>Anno ætatis quadragesimo nono</i> Liv. Epit. 114. ἔτη δυσὶν δέοντα πενήκοντα βεβιωκώς Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 73. According to Plutarch, <i>Cato</i> had entered his fourteenth year in B. C. 81. conf. a. ἢν ἔτος ἐκείνο τῷ Κάτωνι τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατον. This agrees with his forty-eighth year complete, or his forty-ninth current, at his death in B. C. 46. <i>Cæsar</i> returns to Rome: Hirt. B. Afric. c. 98. <i>His rebus gestis, Idibus Junius Uticæ classem conscendit et post diem tertium Carales in Sardiniam pervenit.—A. d. III. Kal. Quintiles naves conscendit et—duodetricesimo die—ad urbem Romam venit.</i> Conf. Dion. XLIII. 14. On his return to Rome, <i>Cæsar quatuor triumphos duxit: ex Gallia, ex Ægypto, ex Ponto, ex Africa</i> Liv. Ep. 115. Conf. Appian. Civ. II. 101. Dion. XLIII. 19—22. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55. In his third dictatorship: Dio XLIII. 14. Cassiodorus erroneously places them in the fourth consulship of <i>Cæsar</i>. He had been now voted by the senate dictator for ten years: Dio XLIII. 14. τῶν τρόπων τῶν ἐκάστου ἐπιστάτην—ἐς τρία αὐτὸν ἔτη, καὶ δικ- τάτωρα ἐς δέκα ἐφεξῆς εἶλοντο.</p> <p>Reformation of the Calendar by inserting 67 + 23 = 90 days in this year: Sueton. Cæs. c. 40. <i>Annum (Cæsar) ad cursum solis accommodavit ut CCCLXV dierum esset, et interkalario mense sublato unus dies quarto quoque anno interkalaretur. Quo autem magis in posterum ex Kalendis Januariis nobis temporum ratio congrueret inter Novembrem et Decembrem mensem interjecit duos alios; fuitque is annus—XV mensium cum interkalario qui ex consuetudine in illum annum inciderat.</i> Dio XLIII. 26. τὰς ἡμέρας τῶν ἐτῶν—κατεστήσατο ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον ἐπτά καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἡμέρας ἐμβαλὼν. Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 20. <i>C. Cæsar pontifex maximus</i> [conf. Ruhnken. ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 40.] <i>suo III. et M. Æmilii Lepidi consulatu—duos menses interkalarios dierum sexaginta septem in mensem Novembrem et Decembrem interpo- neret, cum jam mense Februario dies tres et viginti interkalasset, fa- ceretque eum annum dierum CDXLV</i> [he computés 355 + 90 = 445]. Conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 59. Before this reformation the Roman months had fallen back more than two months behind their true position. The cause of the irregularity is given by Censorinus c. 20. <i>Pontificibus datum est negotium, eorumque arbitrio interkalandi ratio permissa. Sed horum plerique ob odium vel gratiam, quo quis magistratu citius abiret diutiusve fungeretur, aut publici redemptor ex anni magnitudine in lucro damno esset, plus minusve ex libidine interkalando</i></p>



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Ῥώμην ἐρριάμβευε τέσσαρας ἰμοῦ θριάμβους [sc. *Cæsar* on his return to Rome: see col. 2.]—ἐνθα καὶ Ἰόβα παῖς Ἰόβας ὁ συγγραφεὺς βρέφος ὧν ἔτι παρήγετο. *Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55.* τότε καὶ Ἰόβας υἱὸς ὧν ἐκείνου κομιδῇ νήπιος ἐν τῷ θριάμβῳ παρήχθη. *Athen. III. p. 83. b.* Ἰόβαν τὸν Μαυρουσίαν βασιλέα, ἄνδρα πολυμαθέστατον, ἐν ταῖς περὶ Λιβύης συγγράμμασι. *Conf. VIII. p. 343. f.* Ἰόβας ἐν τετάρτῳ θεατρικῆς ἱστορίας *Idem IV. p. 175. d.* Ἰόβας ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁμοίτησι *IV. p. 170. e.* *Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 127.* Ἰόβας περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γράφων παρὰ Βηρωσοῦ φησι μεμαθηκέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν· εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτῷ βίβλοι περὶ Ἀσσυρίων ὄνο. *Suidas:* Ἰόβας Λιβύης καὶ Μαυρουσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς.—ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτρας θυγατέρα Σελήνην ἦν ἐκ τοῦ Καίσαρος Γαίου γενομένην ἐπεποίητο γυναικῆ εἰλήρει. συνήκμαζε δὲ αὐτῷ Δίδυμος ὁ Χαλκέντερος ὁ καὶ πολλὰ γράφας κατ' αὐτοῦ. *Plutarch. Anton. c. 87.* καὶ Κλεοπάτραν μὲν τὴν ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας Ἰόβα τῷ χαριεστάτῳ βασιλέων συνώκισεν (Ὀκταβία.) *Selenē* or *Cleopatra*, the wife of *Juba*, was the daughter of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, according to *Plutarch*; with whom *Strabo* agrees. *Juba* flourished in the generation before *Pliny*: *Plin. H. N. XXV. 7. Invenit patrum nostrorum ætate rex Juba (herbam) quam appellavit Euphorbiam.—Jubæ volumen exstat de ea herba et clarum præconium.* He survived B. C. 46 about sixty years: for he is mentioned as lately dead by *Strabo XVII. p. 828.* Ἰούβας παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν (τῶν Μαυρουσίων) δόντος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸς τῇ πατρῴᾳ υἱὸς δ' ἦν Ἰούβα τοῦ πρὸς Καίσαρα τὸν θεὸν πολεμήσαντος μετὰ Σικιτιανός. Ἰούβας μὲν οὖν νεωστὶ ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον, διαδέσκειται δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν υἱὸς Πτολεμαῖος, γεγωνὸς ἐξ Ἀντωνίου θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας. Hence he is called *Strab. Ibid. p. 831.* Ἰούβας ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου πατήρ. And *Strabo* adds p. 840. Λιβύην ὅση ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἔξω τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰούβα μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ ἐκείνου παιδί. *Strabo* wrote after the death of *Augustus*: see U. C. 767. A. D. 14. *Juba* therefore was lately dead about A. D. 17.

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*Romæ tenet nisi expectatio rerum Africanarum. Ibid. IX. 2. (Varroni) Quæres cur, cum hæc in urbe sint, non absim quemadmodum tu.—Nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris; a quibus antea delectationem modo petebamus, nunc vero etiam salutem. Ep. Att. XII. 4. Vere laudari Cato non potest—quod ille ea quæ nunc sunt et futura viderit, et ne fierent contenderit, et facta ne videret vitam reliquerit. Ep. Fam. IX. 6. (Varroni) Est adventus Cæsaris scilicet in expectatione.—Equidem hos tuos Tusculanenses dies instar esse vitæ puto;—Quod nos quoque imitatur ut possumus, et in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus. Ep. Fam. IX. 7. Nonnulli dubitant an per Sardiniam (Cæsar) veniat. Ibid. IX. 18. Ego, sublatis judiciis, amisso regno forensi, ludum quasi habere cæpi. Conf. Ep. Fam. VII. 33. IX. 16. He adds IX. 18. Pompeius, Lentulus.—Scipio, Afranius, fide perierunt; at Cato præclare. which marks the time. Ibid. IX. 17. Prope jam quadriennium—almost four years from the beginning of the war in January B. C. 49 (or rather October B. C. 50). Ibid. IX. 20. Literis me involvo, aut scribo aut lego. The *Brutus* was composed after *Cæsar* was master of the state: conf. c. 2. 6. and before the *Orator*: Cic. de Div. II. 1. Or. c. 7. and the *Orator* was published in the beginning of B. C. 45: conf. a. which fixes the *Brutus* to B. C. 46. This was the next publication to the *Republic*: c. 5. *Jampridem conticuerant tuæ literæ: Nam ut illos de Republica libros edidisti, nihil a te sane postea accepimus.* It therefore preceded the *Cato*, which was immediately before the *Orator*: conf. a. 45. Cicero *Brut. c. 81.* mentions the death of *Curio*, which occurred in B. C. 49: conf. a. 53. and the oration of *Brutus* for *Deiotarus*: c. 5. *Causam Deiotari—ornatissime et copiosissime a Bruto me audisse defensam.* Conf. *Dial. de Or. c. 21. Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1. Cæsarem animadvertisse cum pro Deiotaro Nicææ dixerit valde vehementer eum visum et libere dicere.* Middleton *Life of Cic. vol. II. p. 407.* *Corradus* and *Ernesti* suppose that this cause occurred at *Nicæa* in *Liguria*, when *Brutus* met *Cæsar* (*Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 11. 23.*) on his last return from *Spain*. But *Cæsar* returned in September B. C. 45, six months after the *Orator* was written, and about eighteen months after the *Brutus*. We must therefore, with *Manutius*, place that oration of *Brutus* at *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*, when *Cæsar* was in *Asia* in B. C. 47. Cicero *Brut. c. 81.* mentions the death of *Calvus*: *Duorum adolescentium (Curionis et Calvi) qui si diutius vixissent magnam essent eloquentiæ laudem consecuti. Calvus* therefore died at an early age, since he was born only thirty-six years before the *Brutus* was written. Conf. a. 82. For *Calvus* see *Cic. Brut. c. 82. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 115. Dial. de Or. c. 21. 34. Senec. con. 19. p. 256. Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 21.* In that letter, written towards the end of B. C. 47, it appears that *Calvus* was already dead: and we may*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>rem sibi ad corrigendum mandatam ultro depravarunt. And by Suetonius Cæs. c. 40. Fastos correxit jampridem vitio pontificum per interkalandi licentiam adeo turbatos ut neque messium feriæ æstati neque vindemiarum autumnino competerent.</i></p>
45.	<p>709. <i>C. Julius Cæsar IV. sine collega</i>  <i>Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος</i>  <i>τὸ γ' ἔτους Chron. Alex.</i>  <i>Cæsare IIII. et solo Fast.</i>  <i>apud Noris. Tum Q.</i>  <i>Fabius Maximus C.</i>  <i>Trebonius. Dio XLIII.</i>  46. <i>τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ὑπατον</i>  <i>—ἀπέπεισε, καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ</i>  <i>τῷ Κυνίῳ τῷ τε Τρεβωνίῳ</i>  <i>τῷ Γαίῳ ἐνεχείρισε. καὶ</i>  <i>ἐπειδὴ ὁ Φάβιος—ἀπέθανεν,</i>  <i>εὐθύς πρὸς τὰς περιλοίπους</i>  <i>ἄρας Γαίου Κανίνιον ἀνθίσ-</i>  <i>τατο. Conf. Plin. H. N.</i>  <i>VII. 53.</i>  <i>C. Julius Cæsar IV.</i>  <i>et Fabius Maximus Cas-</i>  <i>siod.</i>  <i>Lapis Colotianus apud</i></p>	<p>Sueton. Cæs. c. 76. (<i>Cæsar</i>) <i>tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gessit, contentus dictaturæ potestate decretæ cum consulatibus simul.</i> See col. 1.</p> <p>War in Spain: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 2. <i>C. Cæsar dictator III. designatus IV.</i> [the third annual dictatorship: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1. 44. 2.] <i>cum—ad bellum conficiendum in Hispaniam venisset—Appian. Civ. II.</i></p> <p>103. <i>ἤδη τέταρτον ὑπατεύων ἐπὶ τὸν νέον Πομπήϊον ἐστράτευεν εἰς Ἰβηρίαν. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. ὑπατος ἀποδείχθεις τὸ τέταρτον εἰς Ἰβηρίαν ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πομπήϊου παῖδας. Cæsar according to Orosius VI. 16. reached Saguntum in seventeen days: Septimo decimo quam egressus ab urbe fuerat die Saguntum pervenit. According to others he reached Obulco near Cordova in twenty-seven days: Strab. III. p. 160. φασὶν οἱ συγγραφεῖς ἔλθειν καὶ Καίσαρα ἐκ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις εἰς τὴν Ὀβούλων. Appian. Civ. II. 103. ἦκε μὲν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις, βαρυτάτω στρατῷ μακροτάτην ὁδὸν ἐπελθών. Conf. Dion. XLIII. 32. On the 19th of February he had taken the town of Ategua: Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 19. <i>A. d. XI. Kalendas Martii oppido potitus.</i> Battle of Munda: Dio XLIII. 36—39. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. Hirt. B. Hisp. c. 28—31. Liv. Epit. 115. Appian. Civ. II. 104. 105. <i>Ipsis Liberalibus [XVI. Kal. April. Ovid. Fast. III. 713.] Hirt. c. 31. Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 107. XVI. Kal. April. Liber.</i></i></p>



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His opponent *Didymus* is described by Suidas: Δίδυμος Διδύμου ταριχοπώλου γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος [of the school of *Aristarchus*: see Appendix c. 12. No. 210.] Ἀλεξανδρεὺς· γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος, καὶ ἕως Ἀυγούστου χαλκέντερος κληθεὶς διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν. φασὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν συγγεγραφεῖναι ὑπὲρ τὰ τρισχίλια καὶ πεντακόσια βιβλία. γεγονὼς ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κικέρωνος probably means “born in the consulship of *Antonius* and *Cicero* B. C. 63.” And we may supply the following καὶ ἕως Αὐγούστου παρέτεινε. *Didymus* in this case would be seven or eight years older than his contemporary *Juba*. For *Didymus* see Appendix c. 12. No. 198.

*Sosigenes* flourished: Plin. II. N. XVIII. 25. *Tres fuere sectæ, Chaldaea, Ægyptia, Græca. His addidit apud nos quartam Cæsar dictator, annos ad solis cursum redigens singulos* [conf. a. 46. 2.] *Sosigene perito scientiæ ejus adhibito. Et ea ipsa ratio postea comperto errore correctæ est, ita ut XII annis continuis non interkalaretur.—Et Sosigenes ipse trinis commentationibus, quanquam diligentior esset cæteris, non cessavit tamen addubitare, ipse semet corrigendo.* The error mentioned by Pliny is explained by Macrobius Sat. I. 14. *Annum civilem Cæsar—constitutum edicto palam posito publicavit. Et error huc usque stare potuisset nisi sacerdotes sibi errorem novum ex ipsa emendatione fecissent. Nam cum oporteret diem qui ex quadrantibus confit quarto quoque anno confecto an-*

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perhaps refer his death to that year. The father of *Calvus* died when *Cicero* was prætor B. C. 66: Val. Max. IX. 12, 7. Plutarch. Cic. c. 9.

*Sallust* is prætor, and accompanies *Cæsar* in the African war: see col. 2. When *Cæsar* quitted Africa (in June of the Roman Calendar: see col. 2.) he left *Sallust* in command: Hirt. de B. Afric. c. 97. *Cæsar—ex regno (Jubæ) provincia facta atque ibi Crispo Sallustio pro consule cum imperio relicto ipse Zama egressus Uticam se recepit.* Conf. Dion. XLIII. 9.

*Ciceronis pro M. Marcello*: conf. Ep. Fam. IV. 4. *Pluribus verbis egi Cæsari gratias.* After the return of *Cæsar* from Africa, and before the oration for *Ligarius*: conf. pro Ligar. c. 12. therefore between July and November. Ep. Fam. VI. 6. he attests the moderation of *Cæsar*: *Admirari soleo gravitatem et justitiam et sapientiam Cæsaris. Nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat.—Cassium sibi legavit: Brutum Galliæ præfecit, Sulpicium Græciæ. Marcellum—cum summa illius dignitate restituit.*

*Ciceronis pro Q. Ligario.* He had interceded privately with *Cæsar* for *Ligarius* V. Kal. intercalares priores [the first of the two intercalary months between Nov. and Dec. see col. 2.]: Ep. Fam. VI. 14. Then followed the oration for *Ligarius* publicly in the forum: conf. pro Ligar. c. 5.

*Cicero* describes his occupations Ep. Fam. VII. 33. *Mihi judicatum est, si modo hoc Cæsar aut patietur aut volet, deponere illam jam personam in qua me sæpe illi ipsi probavi, ac me totum in literas abdere.* Ep. Fam. VII. 28. *Abdo me in bibliothecam.* Ibid. IX. 26. *Quotidie aliquid legitur aut scribitur.*

The affairs of Spain in the beginning of this year are noticed in *Cicero's* correspondence: Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 18. *De Hispania nihil adhuc certi nihil omnino novi.* Ibid. XV. 17. *De Hispania novi nihil; sed exspectatio valde magna: rumores tristiores sed ἀδίσποτοι. Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kal. Jan. profectus est.* Ep. Fam. VI. 18. *De Hispaniis novi nihil; magnum tamen exercitum Pompeium habere constat.* Cassius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 19. *Peream nisi sollicitus sum, ac malo veterem et clementem dominum habere quam novum et crudelem experiri.* Ep. Fam. VI. 3. *Quem exitum acies habitura sit divinare nemo potest.* Ibid. VI. 4. *Ita magnæ utrinque copiæ ita paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut uterunque vicerit non sit mirum futurum.*

The *Orator* of *Cicero* is mentioned Cic. Ep. Fam. VI. 18. *Oratorem meum tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo. Mihi quidem sic persuadeo, me quidquid habuerim judicii de dicendo in illum librum contulisse.* That letter was written during the war in Spain: about March B. C. 45. The *Orator* immediately followed the *Cato*: Or. c. 10. *Hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto.* We may therefore place



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Sigon. ad annum Capitolin. 707.</p> <p><i>C. Julius Cæsar III.</i>  <i>sine collega. Dic.....</i></p> <p><i>Suf.</i> { <i>Q. Fabius Maximus</i>  <i>C. Caninius</i>  <i>C. Trebonius.</i></p> <p>Item <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>  <i>dict. IV. conf. Sueton.</i>  <i>Cæs. c. 76.</i></p> <p>De <i>Caninio</i> Cic. Ep.  <i>Fam. VII. 30. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 58.</i></p>	<p><i>Libero in Ca..... Cæsar Hi[spaniam].....</i> Plutarch. Cæs. c. 56. ταύτην τὴν μάχην ἐνίκησε τῇ τῶν Διουσίων ἑορτῇ καθ' ἣν λέγεται καὶ Πομπήιος Μάγνος ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἐξελθεῖν· διὰ μέσου δὲ χρόνος ἐνιαυτῶν τεσσάρων διήλθε.</p> <p>Orosius VI. 16. <i>Eo die—quo Pompeius pater ab urbe bellum gesturus aufugerat; quatuorque annis hoc civile bellum &amp;c.</i> And yet, as Pompey embarked <i>Idibus Martiis</i> (conf. a. 49), the day of the battle (<i>XVI. Kal. April.</i>) was more probably the day on which he reached Dyrrachium. News of the victory arrived at Rome <i>XII. Kal. Mai.</i> the day before the <i>Palilia</i>: Dio XLIII. 42. ἡ ἀγγελία τῇ προτεραίᾳ πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἀφίκετο. Octavius (now in his eighteenth year: conf. a. 63) served with <i>Cæsar</i> at Munda: Dio XLIII. 41. According to Nicolaus Damascenus he was left behind at Rome, and joined <i>Cæsar</i> in Spain after the war was concluded: conf. Nicol. Damascen. περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς p. 256. Coray. σύνεγγυς ἦν Καίσαρι διαπεπολεμηκότι ἤδη τὸν σύμπαντα πόλεμον ἐν μηνὶ ἐπτά. <i>Cæsar</i> returned to Rome in October according to Velleius: <i>mense Octobri</i> Vell. II. 56. or rather in September: Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 45. <i>Lamia—epistolam ad me attulit missam sibi a Cæsare: quæ—declarabat illum ante ludos Romanos [XVII. Kal. Octob.] esse venturum. in qua extrema scriptum erat ut ad ludos omnia pararet neve committeret ut frustra ipse properasset.</i> Conf. Ep. Att. XIII. 46. <i>Magnopere confirmat, ante ludos Romanos.</i> In Ep. Att. XIII. 50. it is observed, <i>De adventu Cæsaris idem quod a te mihi scriptum est ab Oppio et Balbo</i> [who governed at Rome in <i>Cæsar's</i> absence]. But it is not said that his coming was delayed. And, as he triumphed in the beginning of October, we may conclude that he was at Rome on the day appointed.</p> <p>Triumphs of <i>Cæsar</i>, <i>Fabius</i>, and <i>Pedius</i>: Liv. Ep. 116. <i>C. Cæsar ex Hispania quintum triumphum egit.</i> Dio XLIII. 42. τὰ ἐπινίκια—οὐ μόνον αὐτὸς ἐπεμψεν—ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ Φαβίῳ τῷ τε Κούντῳ καίτοι ὑποστρατηγῆσασιν αὐτῷ—διορτάσαι ἐπέτρεψεν. Fast. Capitolin. <i>Q. Fabius Maximus cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV... [709 Varr.] III. Idus Oct. Q. Pedius pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCV... Idib. Dec.</i></p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*tequam quintus inciperet interkalare, illi quarto non peracto sed incipiente interkalabant. Hic error sex et triginta annis permansit [B. C. 45—10], quibus annis interkalati sunt dies XII. cum debuerint interkalari IX. Sed hunc quoque errorem sero deprehensum correxit Augustus; qui annos XII sine interkalari die transigi jussit:—post hoc unum diem secundum ordinationem Cæsaris quinto quoque incipiente anno interkalari jussit, et omnem hunc ordinem cereæ tabulæ ad æternam custodiam incisione mandavit.*

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

the *Cato* in the autumn of B. C. 46, and the *Orator* in the beginning of B. C. 45. *Brutus* had now the command of Gaul: c. 10. *Gallia in qua frueris ipse te.* to which *Cæsar* had appointed him in B. C. 46. conf. a.

*Cicero*, soon after his divorce from *Terentia*, and his marriage with *Publilia* [conf. *Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. Cic. Ep. Fam. IV. 14.*], lost his daughter *Tullia*: *Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. γήμαντι δ' αὐτῷ μετ' οὐ πολὺν χρόνον ἡ θυγατὴρ ἀπέθανε.* In the beginning of the year, while *Cæsar* was in Spain: *Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 20. A Cæsare literas accepi consolationis datas prid. Kal. Mai. Hispali.* His grief for *Tullia* is described in *Ep. Att. XII. 15. 18. 19. 20—23. 26. Ep. Fam. IV. 6.* In his retirement he composed a treatise *de Luctu minuendo*: conf. *Ep. Att. XII. 20. 23.* He divorces *Publilia*: *Plutarch. Cic. c. 41. βαρέως ἄγαν ἤνεγκε τὸ συμβιβητός· ὥστε καὶ τὴν γαμηθεῖσαν ἀποπέμψασθαι δόξασαν ἡσθῆναι τῇ τελευτῇ τῆς Τυλλίας.* Conf. *Ep. Att. XII. 32.*

*Cicero* consoles himself with letters: *Ep. Att. XII. 40. Ep. Fam. V. 15. Ep. Att. XII. 45. Ego hic duo magna συντάγματα absolvi.* Among other works, he completes in this summer *Academicorum libros IV.* and *de Finibus libros V*: *Ep. Att. XIII. 19. Absolvi—Academicam omnem questionem libris quatuor. In eis quæ erant contra ἀκαταληψίαν præclare collecta ab Antiocho Varroni dedi: ad ea ipse respondeo: tu es tertius in sermone nostro.—Confeci quinque libros περὶ τελῶν ut Epicurea L. Torquato Stoica M. Catoni περιπατητικὰ M. Pisoni darem.—Hæc Academica, ut scis, cum Catulo, Lucullo, Hortensio, contuleram: sane in personas non cadebant.* The five books of *Finibus* are mentioned again *Ep. Att. XIII. 21.* The books *Academicorum*, *Ep. Att. XIII. 12. 13. 16. 14. 18. 22. 23. 24. 25. 44.* and in his letter to *Varro Ep. Fam. IX. 8.*

*Ciceronis pro Deiotaro*: conf. a. 56. 3. *Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 12.* After the return of *Cæsar*: *Scholiastes: Hæc causa dicitur in domo Cæsaris non in foro.* For *Deiotarus* see *Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 12. 15. Crasso c. 17. Pomp. c. 73. Dio XLVII. 24. Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 1. 12. 19. XVI. 3. Idem Phil. XI. 12. 13. Regem Deiotarum patrem et regem Deiotarum filium.* The son in B. C. 31 went over from *Antony* to *Cæsar*: *Plutarch. Anton. c. 63.*

*Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 14. Curtius Nicia—fuit et M. Ciceronis familiaris: in cujus epistola ad Dolabellam [Ep. Fam. IX. 10.] hæc de eo legimus: "Omnino" &c. Item ad Atticum [XII. 23.]: "De Nicia quod scribis," &c. Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 28. Nicias a Dolabella magno opere arcessitus—etsi invito me tamen eodem me auctore profectus est.* These three letters were written in B. C. 45.

*C. Asinius Pollio* is left by *Cæsar* as *legatus* in Spain: *Dio XLV. 10. ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπῆρε καὶ ἐν τῇ Βαιτικῇ στρατεύματα οὐ πολὺ ὑπελείφθη, συνέστησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκείνοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς μάχης διασωθέντες. κἀνταῦθα—ἐπειδὴ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀπέθανε, τὰς μὲν ἐκούσας τὰς δὲ καὶ βίᾳ προσλαβὼν (ὁ Σέξτος),*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
44.	<p>Ol. 184. U. C. Varr. 710. <i>C. Julius Cæsar V. dict. M. Æmilius Lepidus mag. eq. C. Julius Cæsar V. M. Antonius</i>  <i>Tum in locum Cæsaris P. Cornelius Dolabella.</i>  Dio XLIII. 49. ἐδικτατώρευσέ τε ἅμα τὸ πέμπτον, ἵππαρχον τὸν Λέπιδον προσλαβὼν, καὶ ὑπάτευσε τὸ πέμπτον, συνάρχοντα τὸν Ἀντώνιον προσελόμενος. <i>C. Julius Cæsar V. et M. Antonius Cæsiod. Censorin. c. 22.</i>  <i>C. Cæsare M. Antonio Obseq. c. 127. Cæsare V. et Antonino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος τὸ δ' ἔκτον Chron. Alex.  At the <i>Lupercalia</i> [XV. Kal. Mart.] <i>Antonius</i> was consul: ὑπάτευεν Plutarch. Cæs. c. 61. <i>Antonio consule</i> Liv. Epit. 116.  <i>M. Antonio P. Dolabella</i> Plin. H. N. II. 31. Flor. IV. 3. Obseq. c. 128. Vell. II. 60.  <i>M. Antonius P. Dolabella</i> coss. III. Id. April. in a decree apud Joseph. Ant. XIV. 10, 10.  Lapis Colotianus: . . . <i>ulius Cæsar dict. IV. M. Æmilius m. eq. C. Julius Cæsar V. Suf. P. Cornelius M. Antonius.</i>  The IV. annual dictatorship: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1. 44. 2.</p>	<p>Censorinus de Die nat. c. 22. <i>Mensis qui Quintilis fuit Julius cognominatus est C. Cæsare V. et M. Antonio coss. anno Juliano secundo.</i> Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 1. <i>Antonius decernit Quintilem mensem Julium debere dici quia in eo fuisset natus Julius.</i> (In reality in the middle of Ol. 183. 4.) Alluded to by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 1. Conf. Macrobian. Sat. I. 12.  An ovation of <i>Cæsar</i> is recorded in Fast. Capitolin. <i>C. Julius Cæsar VI. Dict. IIII.</i> [IIII. annual: conf. ann. 47. 1. 46. 1.] <i>ovans ex monte Albano an. DCC. VII. K. Febr.</i> Sigonius supplies the year DCCIX [710 Varr.], anticipating that year of the city. The ovation occurred three months before the <i>Palilia</i> U. C. Varr. 710. But Sigonius is justified by the practice of the Marble in the triumph of <i>Sulla</i> B. C. 81. See Introduction p. xviii.  <i>Cæsar</i> after his victory in Spain was created dictator for life and consul for ten years: Appian. Civ. II. 106. ἀνεβρέθη—δικτάτωρ ἐς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ βίον καὶ ὑπάτος ἐς δέκα ἔτη. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. δικτάτωρα μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξαν διὰ βίου. Dio XLIII. 45. ὑπάτον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη. Idem XLIV. 8. δικτάτωρ διὰ βίου μετὰ ταῦτα ἀποδείχθεις ἠνέσχετο. <i>Dictator in perpetuum</i> Liv. Epit. 116. Hence, according to Dodwell, as some computed from his first dictatorship in B. C. 49, and others from his first annual dictatorship,—<i>quatuor tantum numeratæ a nonnullis quod quatuor fuerint revera dictaturæ annorum eponymæ</i>—and others perhaps from the dictatorship for ten years [conf. a. 46], so others again computed from the dictatorship for life: <i>Sane in nummis illius consulatu V. insignitis prima dictaturæ perpetuæ occurrit mentio: quæ quoties occurrit nullum deinde dictaturæ numerum habemus.</i> Dodw. ad Dionys. Hal. tom. IV. p. 2737. 2738.  Liv. Epit. 116. <i>Conspiratione in Cæsarem facta—in Pompeii curia occisus est viginti tribus vulneribus.</i> For <i>Cæsar's</i> death on the Ides of March [March 15. B. C. 44] conf. Dion. XLIV. 1—20. Appian. Civ. II. 111—154. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 60—69. Brut. c. 14—17. Cic. c. 42. Sueton. Cæs. c. 80—82. Livy on the death of <i>Cæsar</i> is quoted by Plutarch Cæs. c. 63. Velleius II. 56. <i>Neque illi—plus quinque mensium quies contigit: quippe cum mense Octobri in urbem revertisset, Idibus Martiis—interemptus est.</i> The Ides of March are mentioned by Sueton. Cæs. c. 81. Plutarch Cæs. c. 63. Brut. c. 14. 35. 40. Cæsiod. Appian Civ. II. 149. by Ovid Fast. III. 697. Val. Max. VIII. 11, 2. and by Cicero among other passages in Ep. Att. XIV. 4. 6. 12. 13. 14. Ep. Fam. IX. 14. Ep. Att. XIV. 18. 22. XV. 4. Ep. Fam. XI. 7. XII. 4. X. 28. Phil. I. 1. XIII. 10.  <i>Cæsar</i> died in his fifty-sixth year: <i>Periit sexto et quinquagesimo ætatis anno</i> Sueton. Cæs. c. 88. ἔτος ἄγων ἕκτον ἐπὶ πενήκοντα Appian. Civ. II. 149. τὰ μὲν πάντα γεγονὼς ἔτη πενήκοντα καὶ ἕξ Plutarch. Cæs. c. 69. He was therefore born in B. C. 100. In the month <i>Quintilis</i>: Appian. Civ. II. 106. Macrobian. Sat. I. 12. Conf. a. 100. <i>Brutus</i> at this time was forty-one: conf. a. 85. and was prætor: Plutarch. Brut.</p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*Cratippus* the Peripatetic teaches the son of *Cicero* at Athens in this year [see col. 4.] : *Cic. de Offic. I. 1. Te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis.* Conf. *Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16. XVI. 21.* He was much distinguished by *Cicero* : *Plutarch. Cic. c. 24. Κρατίππῳ τῷ Περιπατητικῷ διεπράξατο μὲν Ῥωμαίῳ γενέσθαι παρὰ Καίσαρος ἄρχοντος ἤδη, διεπράξατο δὲ τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴν ψηφισάσθαι καὶ δεηθῆναι μένειν αὐτὸν ἐν Ἀθήναις καὶ διαλέγεσθαι τοῖς νέοις, ὡς κοσμοῦντα τὴν πόλιν.* *Cic. Div. I. 3. Cratippus familiaris noster, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico.* Ibid. II. 48. *Me Peripateticorum ratio magis movebat, et veteris Dicaearchi et ejus qui nunc floret Cratippi.* Idem *de Offic. II. 2. Cratippo—iis simillimo qui ista præclara pepererunt.* His opinion on a part of divination is discussed *Cic. Div. II. 52. 53. Veniamus nunc ad optimum virum familiarem nostrum Cratippum.*

*Antipater Tyrius* the Stoic is lately dead : *Cic. de Offic. II. 24. Antipater Tyrius, Stoicus, qui Athenis nuper est mortuus.* Written in B. C. 44. see col. 4. *Antipater* had been the friend of *Cato* : *Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 4. ὁ Κάτων—Ἀντίπατρον τὸν Τύριον τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς φιλοσόφων προσεταιρισάμενος τοῖς ἡθικοῖς μάλα καὶ πολιτικοῖς ἐνεβύετο δόγμασι.*

*Apollodorus*, now in advanced age, is the preceptor of *Octavius* : *Sueton. Aug. c. 8. Casare post receptas Hispanias expeditionem in Dacos et inde in Parthos destinante, præmissus Apolloniam (Octavius) studiis vacavit.* Idem Ibid. c. 89. *Magistro dicendi usus Apollodoro Pergameno, quem jam grandem natu Apolloniam quoque secum ab urbe juvenis adhuc eduxerat.* *Quintil. Inst. III. 1, 17. Præcipue in se converterunt studia Apollodorus Pergamenus, qui præceptor Apolloniae Caesaris Augusti*

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ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων αὐτῶν Γάιος Ἀσίνιος Πολίων οὐδὲν ἰσχυρὸν εἶχεν, ὥρμησε κ. τ. λ. He served at Pharsalia : *Plutarch. Pomp. c. 72. Ἀσίνιος Πολίων μεμαχημένος ἐκείνην τὴν μάχην μετὰ Καίσαρος.* *Pollio*, according to *Hieronimus*, was now in his thirty-second year : see A. D. 4. 11.

*Cicero* withdraws from Rome soon after the death of *Cæsar*, and prepares to pass into Greece (*Ep. Att. XIV. 7. Volo mense Quintili in Gracciam.* Conf. Ibid. XIV. 13. 16.), ita tamen ut adesset *Kal. Januariis* [Jan. 1. B. C. 43.] : *Ep. Att. XVI. 7. Phil. I. 2.* He is at Rhegium *V. Kal. Sextil.* *Ep. Fam. VII. 19.* at Syracuse *Kal. Sextil.* *Phil. I. 3.* on which day *Piso* had spoken in the senate : *Phil. I. 4. 6. Ep. Att. XVI. 7.* *Cicero* describes his own return to Rome *Phil. I. 3. Ep. Att. XVI. 7. Ep. Fam. XII. 25.* where he arrived *prid. Kal. Septembr.* that is, the day before the meeting of the senate *Kal. Sept.* conf. *Phil. I. 5. V. 7.* Then followed *Philippica prima* : *Cic. Phil. V. 7. Huc nisi venirem Kal. Septembr. fabros se missurum—(Antonius) dixit. Veni postridie. Ipse non venit.* Delivered therefore *IV. Non. Septembr.* thirty days (accurately thirty-two days) after the oration of *Piso* : *tricesimo post die* *Ep. Fam. XII. 2. Phil. V. 7.* On the next meeting of the senate, *XIII. Kal. Octobres*, *Cicero* is absent : *Phil. V. 7. Ep. Fam. XII. 2.* and composes the second *Philippic* : *Oratio domi per otium scripta est non in senatu habita* *P. Manut. in argumento.* *Cicero* was absent from Rome till after *Antony* had left it. Upon *Antony's* departure (see col. 2.) he returned : *Ep. Fam. XI. 5. Romam veni a. d. quintum Idus Decembris.* Eleven days afterwards he delivered *Philipp. III. IV.* *Ep. Fam. XI. 6. Cum tribuni plebis edixissent senatus adesset a. d. XIII. Kal. Januar.—in senatum veni mane : quod cum esset animadversum, frequentissimi senatores convenerunt. Quæ de te [de Decimo Bruto] in senatu egerim [Phil. III.] quæ in concione maxima dixerim [Phil. IV.], aliorum te literis malo cognoscere.* Conf. *Ep. Fam. XII. 22. A. d. XIII. Kal. Jan. senatus frequens mihi est assensus.* *Ep. Fam. XII. 25. A. d. XIII. Kal. Jan. fundamenta jeci reipublicæ.* Conf. *Phil. V. 11. VI. 1. X. 11. XIV. 7. Ep. Fam. X. 28.*

*Cicero* composed in this year many philosophical works. He enumerates his works in their order *de Div. II. 1. Cohortati sumus ad philosophiæ studium eo libro qui est inscriptus HORTENSIVS, et quod genus philosophandi minime arrogans—arbitraremur QUATUOR ACADEMICIS LIBRIS ostendimus* [in B. C. 45 : conf. a.]. *Cumque fundamentum esset philosophiæ positum in FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris* [conf. a. 45]. *Totidem subsequenti libri TUSCULANARUM DISPUTATIONUM res ad beate vivendum maxime necessarius aperuerunt.—Quibus rebus editis, tres libri perfecti sunt DE NA-*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Marked as an Olympic year by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 7.</p>	<p>c. 9. 21. Cæs. c. 62. conf. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. Βρούτῳ καὶ Κασσίου—ἐστρατήγουν γὰρ ἀμφότεροι. conf. Cic. Phil. X. 3. Vell. II. 56.</p> <p>Octavius upon the death of Cæsar comes from Apollonia: Sueton. Aug. c. 8. <i>Urbe repetita hæreditatem adiit dubitante matre vitrico ver Marcio Philippo consulari multum dissuadente.</i> Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 5 [written III. Idus April.]. <i>Velim scire quid adventus Octavii. Num qui concursus ad eum; num quæ νεωτερισμοῦ suspicio.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XIV. 10. <i>Octavius Neapolim venit XIII Kal. (Mai.) ibi eum Balbus mane postridie: eodemque die mecum in Cumano: illum hæreditatem aditurum.</i> Ibid. XIV. 12. <i>Nobiscum hic perhonorifice et amice Octavius; quem quidem sui Cæsarem salutabant, Philippus non. itaque ne nos quidem.</i> Conf. Ep. Att. XIV. 11. <i>Octavius mihi totus deditus.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XV. 2. <i>XV Kal. (Jun.)—accepi tuas literas.—De Octavii concione idem sentio quod tu: ludorumque ejus apparatus</i> [conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 10.] <i>et Matius ac Postumius mihi procuratores non placent.</i> Conf. Matium apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 28. Cicero Ep. Fam. XII. 23. <i>Cæsaris Octaviani conatum: de quo multitudini fictum ab Antonio crimen videtur ut in pecuniam adolescentis impetum faceret.</i> Idem Ep. Att. XVI. 8. <i>Kal. (Novemb.) vesperi literæ mihi ab Octaviano. Magna molitur. Veteranos—perduxit ad suam sententiam:—cogitat reliquas colonias obire. Quem autem sequamur? Vide nomen, vide ætatem; atque a me postulat primum ut clam colloquatur mecum, &amp;c.</i> Idem Ibid. XVI. 9. <i>Binæ uno die mihi literæ ab Octaviano. Varroni quidem displicet consilium pueri: mihi non.</i> Ibid. XVI. 11. (Nonis Novembr.) <i>Ab Octaviano quotidie literæ.</i> XVI. 14 [post III. Idus Nov.]. <i>Tibi assentior si multum possit Octavianus multo firmitus acta tyranni comprobatum iri.</i> XVI. 15. <i>A te—his literis nihil prudentius: “Quanquam—belle iste puer retundit Antonium, tamen exitum exspectare debemus.” At quæ concio! nam est missa mihi: Jurat ita sibi parentis honores consequi liceat: et simul dextram intendit ad statuam.</i></p> <p>Antony withdraws from Rome, and proceeds to Cisalpine Gaul at the end of November: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 23. <i>A. d. VII. Idus Octobr. Brundisium erat profectus obviam legionibus Macedonicis quatuor</i> [conf. Dion. XLV. 12. 13.]. Idem Phil. III. 8. <i>Edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kal. Decemb. eo die ipse non affuit.—in ante diem IV. Kal. Decemb. distulit.—Cum de republica relaturus fuisset, allato nuntio de legione quarta mente concidit: effugere festinans &amp;c.</i> Appian. Civ. III. 45. διαταραχθεὶς εἰσῆλθε μὲν ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον, ὡς δ' ἐξ' ἑτέρα αὐτοῦς συναγαγὼν μικρὰ διελέχθη καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας ἐχώρει. He proceeds with his army to Ariminum: Appian. Ibid. 46. Dio XLV. 13. ἀλλὰ τέ τινα καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διοικήσας—ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν ἐξώρμησε φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ αὐτὴ τι νεοχμώσῃ.</p> <p>Carthage and Corinth were restored by Cæsar: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 57. Dio XLIII. 50. Strab. XVII. p. 833. Paus. II. 1. 3. Cf. Fabric. ad Dion. l.c.</p>
43.	<p>711. C. Vibius Pansa A. Hirtius Dio XLV. 17. Appian. Civ. III. 50. Obseq. c. 129. Plutarch. Cic. c. 43. 45. Anton. c. 17. Æmil. c.</p>	<p>Siege of Mutina: Appian. Civ. III. 49. ὁ Ἀντώνιος—τὴν Μουτίνην ἀπετάρρευε τε καὶ ἀπτείχιζε: καὶ Δέκμος μὲν ἐπολιορκεῖτο. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 35. Plin. H. N. X. 37. Liv. Epit. 119. <i>Quum Pansa consul male adversus Antonium pugnasset, A. Hirtius consul cum exercitu superveniens fusis M. Antonii copiis fortunam utriusque partis æquavit. Victus deinde ab Hirtio et Cæsare Antonius in Galliam confugit, et</i></p>



## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

*fuit, et Theodorus Gadareus, qui se dici maluit Rhodium: quem studiosè audisse cum in eam insulam secessisset dicitur Tiberius Cæsar* [conf. a. 6]. *Hi diversas opiniones tradiderunt, appellatique inde Apollodorei et Theodorei.* Conf. Senec. Controv. 9. p. 167. *Tu Apollodorum habuisti, cui semper narrare placet, ego Theodorum, cui non semper.* Apollodorus was already known in B. C. 63 (conf. a.), and lived to eighty-two years of age: Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. conf. a. 30.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

*TURA DEORUM* [conf. N. Deor. I. 5. 6.].—*quæ ut plene esset cumulateque perfecta, DE DIVINATIONE ingressi sumus his libris scribere—quibus, ut est in animo, DE FATO si adjunxerimus, erit abunde satisfactum toti huic quæstioni. Atque his libris annumerandi sunt SEX DE REPUBLICA, quos tum scripsimus cum gubernacula reipublicæ tenebamus* [conf. a. 54].—*Nam quid ego DE CONSOLATIONE dicam; quæ mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur* [conf. a. 45]?—*Interjectus est etiam nuper liber is quem ad nostrum Atticum DE SENECTUTE misimus: in primisque quoniam philosophia vir bonus efficitur et fortis, CATO noster in horum librorum numero ponendus est. Cumque Aristoteles itemque Theophrastus—cum philosophia dicendi etiam præcepta conjunxerint, nostri quoque oratorii libri in eundem numerum referendi videntur. Ita tres erunt DE ORATORE* [conf. a. 55], *quartus BRUTUS* [conf. a. 46], *quintus ORATOR* [conf. a. 45]. After these works, he published *De Gloria*: Ep. Att. XV. 27 [written in Quintilis]. *Librum tibi celeriter mittam de Gloria.* Ibid. XVI. 2 [post VI. Idus Quintil.]. *De Gloria misi tibi:* conf. Ep. Att. XVI. 6. *Topica ad Trebatium:* sent V. Kal. Sextil. Rhegio: conf. Ep. Fam. VII. 19. *De Officiis libros tres:* Ep. Att. XV. 13 [VIII. Kal. ut videtur Novemb.]. *Nos hic φιλοσοφούμεν et τὰ περὶ τοῦ καλῆκοντος explicamus προσζαννύμενque Ciceroni.* Ibid. XVI. 11 [Novis: sc. Novembr.]. *τὰ περὶ τοῦ καλῆκοντος quatenus Panætius absolvi duobus, &c.* Conf. de Offic. III. 2. written when Marcus had now been a year at Athens: de Offic. I. 1. who went to Athens Kal. April. B. C. 45: Ep. Att. XV. 15. *Scripsit sibi post Kal. April.* (sic enim annum tempus confici) *nihil datum esse.* Cicero in B. C. 45 mentions his son's settlement at Athens: Ep. Att. XII. 27. *De Cicerone ut scribis ita faciam; ipsi permittam de tempore.* Ibid. XII. 52. *Profectus est.* Conf. XIII. 1. 24. And in B. C. 44: Ep. Att. XIV. 7 [XVII. Kal. Mai.]. *A Cicerone mihi literæ.* Conf. XIV. 11. 13. 16. 17. Trebonius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 16. *Athenas veni a. d. XI. Kal. Jun. atque ibi vidi filium tuum.* Conf. Ep. Att. XV. 16. 17. XVI. 1 [postridie Nonas Quintil.]. XVI. 3. Ep. Fam. XVI. 21. *Cicero filius Tironi.*

*Diodorus* wrote after the death of *Cæsar*: conf. a. 59. which agrees with the account of *Suidas*, who places him in the time of *Augustus*: Διόδωρος—γενεὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος καὶ ἐπάνω. He employed thirty years

*Hieronimus* in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 184. 2. *Laberius Mimorum scriptor decimo mense post C. Julii Cæsaris interitum Putcolis moritur.* = Jan. B. C. 43. in the middle of Ol. 184. 1. Idem Ibid. Olymp. 184. 2. *Publius mimographus natione Syrus Romæ scenam tenet.* On *Laberius* and *Publius Syrus* see *Macrob.* Sat. II. 7. whose narrative may



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	<p>38. Liv. Epit. 119. Sueton. Tib. c. 5. de clar. Rhet. c. 1. Aug. c. 10. 11. Cassiod. Oros. VI. 18. Auctor dial. de Or. c. 17. Chron. Alex. Eutrop. VII. 1. Cic. Phil. III. 15. V. 19. VIII. 11. IX. 7. XI. 12. XIII. 20. XIV. 8. 14.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus :  <i>C. Vibius Pansa</i>  <i>Suf.</i> { <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i>  <i>C. Carrinas</i>  <i>A. Hirtius</i>  <i>Suf.</i> { <i>Q. Pcdius</i>  <i>P. Ventidius</i></p> <p><i>Octavianus consul Sextili mense</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 31. See col. 2.  <i>Pansa et Hirtio</i> Fast. apud Noris.  <i>Hirtio et Pansa</i> Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p>	<p><i>M. Lepidum cum legionibus quæ sub ipso erant sibi junxit, hostisque a senatu—judicatus est. A. Hirtius, qui post victoriam in ipsis hostium castris ceciderat, et C. Pansa, e vulnere quod in adverso prælio exceperat defunctus, in Campo Martio sepulti sunt.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 66—72. Dion. XLVI. 36—38. Plutarch. Cic. c. 45. Anton. c. 17. Suetonius Aug. c. 10. <i>Jussus (Octavianus) comparato exercitui pro prætore præesse</i> [conf. Cic. Phil. V. 16. 17.], <i>et cum Hirtio ac Pansa qui consulatum acceperant Decimo Bruto opem ferre, demandatum bellum tertio mense confecit duobus præliis.</i> <i>Pansa set out from Rome after XIV. Kal. April.</i> on which day, <i>Quinquatribus</i>, he was present in the senate: Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 25. The first battle was fought April 14 or 15: Galba apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 30. <i>XVII. Kal. Maii quo die Pansa in castris Hirtii erat futurus, cum quo ego eram,—Antonius legiones eduxit duas &amp;c.</i> But <i>XVIII. Kal. Mai.</i> in Ovid. Fast. IV. 625. The second battle was later than <i>XII. Kal. Maii</i>, the date of Galba's letter; and before <i>III. Kal. Maias</i> when <i>Decimus Brutus</i> apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XI. 9. mentions <i>consules amissos</i>; and adds <i>ego ne consistere possit in Italia Antonius dabo operam. Sequar eum confestim.—III. Kal. Maii ex castris Regii.</i> <i>Lepidus and Antony formed a junction</i> [conf. Appian. Civ. III. 83. 84.] on the twenty-eighth of May: Plancus apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 23. <i>Lepidus—se cum Antonio conjunxit a. d. IIII. Kal. Junias.</i> Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 10. <i>Lepidus—pridie Kal. Quintil. sententiis omnibus hostis a senatu judicatus est.—Præclare viceramus, nisi spoliatum, inermem, fugientem, Lepidus recepisset Antonium.—Huic (Lepido) oppositos consules designatos</i> [sc. <i>Plancum et Dec. Brutum</i>] <i>habemus.</i> Octavianus after this was slighted by the senate: Liv. Epit. 119. Appian. Civ. III. 80. Dio XLVI. 39. 40. <i>Plancus</i> apud Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 24. (<i>V. Kal. Sextil. ex castris</i>) suspects him: <i>Quod vivit Antonius hodie, quod Lepidus una est, quod exercitus habent non contemnendos, quod sperant, quod audent, omne Cæsari acceptum referre possunt.—Quæ mens cum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria—avocarint, et ad cogitationem consulatus bimestris</i> [i. e. <i>exigui temporis</i> conf. P. Manut.], <i>summo cum terrore hominum—trastulerint, exputare non possum.</i> <i>Plancus</i> himself had hitherto remained firm: conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. X. 9 [post <i>VI. Kal. Maias</i>]. X. 14 [<i>III. Non. Mai.</i>]. X. 18 [post <i>XII. Kal. Jun.</i>]. X. 23 [<i>VIII. Id. Jun.</i>]. XI. 25 [<i>XIV. Kal. Quintil.</i>]. At last he joined <i>Antony</i>: Appian. Civ. III. 97. διώκοντι τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Δέκμον προσγίγνεται Πολλίων Ἀσίνιος ἄγων δύο τέλη. καὶ Πλάγκῳ μὲν Ἀσίνιος ἐπραξε διαλλαγὰς· καὶ ὁ Πλάγκος σὺν τρισὶ τέλεσι μεθίστατο ἐς τὸν Ἀντώνιον. Conf. Dion. XLVI. 53. Vell. II. 63. Liv. Ep. 120. <i>Cæsar</i> is elected consul: Liv. Epit. 119. <i>Romam cum exercitu venit, et perculsis adventu ejus iis qui in eum iniqui erant quum annos novemdecim haberet consul creatus est.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. III. 93. 94. Vell. II. 65. Dion. XLVI. 43. 44. 46. In the month <i>Sextilis</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 31. Macrob. Sat. I. 12. τῇ ἐννεακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου [<i>XIV. Kal. Septembr.</i>] Dio LVI. 30. ὑπατείαν ἔλαβεν—εἰκοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν εἶρηκεν Plutarch. Bruto c. 27.</p> <p>Second triumvirate: Liv. Epit. 120. <i>C. Cæsar pacem cum Antonio et Lepido fecit ita ut tresviri reipublicæ constituendæ per quinquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antonius; et ut suos quisque inimicos proscriberent.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 2—12. Dion. XLVI. 54—56.</p>

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upon his history: Diod. I. 4. *τριάκοντα μὲν ἔτη περὶ αὐτὴν ἐπραγματεύθημεν μετὰ δὲ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας καὶ κινδύνων ἐπήλθομεν πολλὴν τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης*. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 156. had imagined from Diod. I. 68. that he still wrote after B. C. 9: *Verba ejus* [I. 68.] *sunt ἣ δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς πληροῦται κατὰ τέτταρας χρόνους: ἔστι δὲ ὅπερ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι βίσεξτον*. *A primo anno Juliano* [B. C. 45] *ad tricesimum septimum* [B. C. 9] *constat bisextum intercalatum fuisse post triennium* [conf. a. 45]: *atqui ait Olympiadem constare annis solidis quot bisextum*. *Hoc non contigit anno Juliano nisi post correctionem ab Augusto adhibitam*. The inference of Scaliger is unfounded, because that passage is rejected from the text of Diodorus by the common consent of Stephens, Rhodoman, and Wesseling, as an interpolation. Conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 68.

Diodorus is named at B. C. 49 by Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp. 182. 4. Diodorus Siculus Græcæ scriptor historiae clarus habetur*.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

be referred to B. C. 45. Conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 39. *Ludis* [sc. *Cæsuris post Hispaniensem victoriam*] *Decimus Laberius eques Romanus mimum suum egit*. Laberius is quoted Gell. VII. 9. Plin. H. N. IX. 17. Hor. Sat. I. 10, 6.

*Ciceronis Philippica V. habita in senatu Kal. Januariis*: conf. c. 1. *His Kalendis Januariis.—Philippica VI. ad populum*: four days after Phil. V. Conf. c. 1. *Kalendis Jan. veni in senatum—sententia per triduum valuit.—Hodierno autem die remissior senatus fuit.—Philippica VII. in senatu*. Before the return of the ambassadors sent to Antony: c. 1. *Quorum reditus quid sit allaturus ignoro*. c. 9. *Quid egerint nondum scimus*. And before the *Lupercalia* [*XV. Kal. Mart.*]: conf. c. 1. For the embassy to Antony see Dio XLVI. 29.—*Philippica VIII. in senatu*. After the return of the ambassadors: c. 6. *Misimus tres principes civitatis: hos—repudiavit Antonius*. Conf. c. 10. And before *Id. Mart.* which is named as a distant day c. 11.—*Philippica IX. in senatu*. Immediately after Phil. VIII. On the death of *Sulpicius* conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII. 5.—*Philippica X. in senatu*. On the letter of *Brutus* in the beginning of the year: conf. Appian. Civ. III. 63. καὶ ἡ βουλὴ αὐτὸν αὐτίκα ἐψηφίζετο εἶναι πολέμιον,—Μακεδονίας δὲ καὶ τῆς Ἰλλυρίδος αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ὑπολοίπων στρατῶν Μάρκον Βρούτῳ ἀρχεῖν.—*Philippica XI. in senatu*. After the death of *Trebonius*: for which conf. Dion. XLVII. 29. Appian. Civ. III. 26. Cic. Phil. XII. 10. XIII. 10. 18. Ep. Fam. XII. 12.—*Philippica XII. in senatu*. Soon after the *Terminalia* [*VII. Kal. Mart.*]: *Terminalibus nuper* c. 10.—*Philippica XIII. in senatu*. After *Pansa* had joined the army [see col. 2.]: c. 10. *Consulibus missis*. c. 18. *Bellum duo consules gerunt*. c. 21. *Duo consules, contra quos arma fert.—Philippica XIV. in senatu*. On the news of the first battle of *Mutina*: conf. c. 1. 9. 14. The news had arrived the day before this debate: *hesterno die* c. 5. We may therefore for the corrupt date in c. 5. replace *pridie Vinalia, quæ dies hodie est*, with Ferrar. Murret. Lambin. and Ernest. conf. Ernest. ad locum. Which will fix this oration to *X. Kal. Maias*.

Birth of *Ovid*: *Vetus Codex: P. Ovidius Naso a. d. XII. Kal. April. Sulmone in Pelignis natus est, quo anno bello Mutinensi P. [l. A.] Hirtius et C. Pansa consules diem obiere*. *Ovid* himself *Trist. IV. 10, 1—14*. gives the same day and year. Placed one year too low, *Olymp. 184. 3.* by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron.

Death of *Cicero* (conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 19. 20. Dion. XLVII. 8. Liv. Epit. 120.): *Auctor Dialogi de Or. c. 17. Hirtio et Pansa coss. ut Tiro libertus ejus scripsit, VII Idus Decembris occisus est, quo anno Augustus in locum Pansæ et Hirtii se et Q. Pedium consules suffecit*. ἔτος ἐκεῖνο γεγονώς ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ τέταρτον Plutarch. Cic. c. 48. *Vixit tres et sexaginta annos*: conf. Livii fragmentum apud Senec. Suasor. 7. p. 42—50. *Annorum LXIII* Cassiod. Accord-



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>XLVII. 1—17. Plutarch. Cic. c. 46. Anton. c. 19—21. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133. b. ad ann. Capitolin. 707. ....<i>emilius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar, III. vir. r. p. c. ex a. d. V. K. Dec. ad pr. K. Jan. scr.</i> The five years therefore commenced Nov. 27. B.C. 43, and were to terminate Dec. 31. B.C. 38.</p> <p><i>L. Munatius Plancus pro cos. ex Gallia an ..... IIII. Kal. Jan. M. Aemilius Lepidus II. III. vir...pro cos. ex Hispania pridie K... [Jan.] Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
42.	<p>712. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus II. L. Munatius Plancus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVII. 16. Obseq. c. 130. Zonar. X. p. 502. D. Sueton. Tib. c. 5. Plin. H. N. II. 31.</p> <p>.....<i>Munatius M. Æmilius</i> Lapis Colotian. <i>Λεπίδου καὶ Πλάγκου</i> Chron. Alex.</p> <p><i>Lepido et Planco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Philippi: Liv. Epit. 124. <i>C. Cæsar et Antonius apud Philippos vario eventu adversus Brutum et Cassium pugnauerunt, ita ut dextra utriusque cornua vincerent et castra quoque utrinque ab iis qui vicebant expugnarentur. Sed inæqualem fortunam partium mors Cassii fecit: qui quum in eo cornu fuisset quod pulsum erat totum exercitum fusum ratus mortem sibi conscivit. Altero deinde prælio victus M. Brutus et ipse vitam finivit.</i> Obsequens c. 130. <i>M. Lepido Munatio Planco</i> cons.—<i>Cassius et Brutus interierunt.</i> Confer Dionem XLVII. 35—49. Appian. Civ. IV. 88—138. Plutarch. Brut. c. 38—53. Anton. c. 22. Velleium II. 70. Orosium VI. 18. Val. Max. IX. 9, 2. Zonaram X. p. 506. Towards the end of the year: Appian. IV. 122. (οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Καίσαρα) ἐδεδοίκεσαν τὸν χειμῶνα προσόντα.—when Brutus and Cassius had been employed from Cæsar's death δυοῖν οὐδὲ ὅλῳιν ἐτοῖν in collecting an army: Ibid. c. 133. <i>Sextus Pompeius</i> was now in possession of Sicily: Appian. Civ. IV. 84. ἐπιγενομένης τῆς τῶν τριῶν ἀρχῆς ἐς Σικελίαν διέπλευσε. Conf. Liv. Epit. 123. Dion. XLVII. 13. XLVIII. 2. Velleius II. 72. <i>Sextum Pompeium Cn. Magni filium qui ex Hispania revertens Siciliam armis occupaverat:—ad quem et e Brutianis castris et ex Italia aliisque terrarum partibus—proscripti confluebant.</i></p> <p>Birth of Tiberius by some accounts: Sueton. Tiber. c. 5. <i>Natus est Romæ in Palatio XVI. Kal. Decembr. M. Æmilio Lepido iterum L. Munatio Planco</i> cons. post bellum Philippense. Sic enim in fustos atque publica relatum est. Nec tamen desunt qui partim antecedente anno Hirtii et Pansæ partim insequente Servilii Isaurici Antoniique consulatu genitum cum scribant.</p>
41.	<p>713. <i>P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus II. L. Antonius Pictas</i> Cassiod. Chr. Al. Dio XLVIII. 4. Sueton. Tib. c. 5.</p> <p>.....<i>Antonius P. Servilius</i> Lapis Colotian.</p> <p><i>Pictate et Isaurico</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Pietatis</i> cognomine Dio XLVIII. 5.</p> <p>De Antonio Eutrop.</p>	<p>Triumph of <i>L. Antonius</i>: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρᾳ Dio XLVIII. 4. <i>L. Antonius cos. ex Alpibus</i> ..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 125. <i>L. Antonius consul M. Antonii frater Fulvia consiliante bellum Cæsari intulit, receptis in partes suas populis quorum agri veteranis adsignati erant; et M. Lepido qui custodiæ urbis cum exercitu præerat fuso hostiliter in urbem irrupit.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 14—33. Dion. XLVIII. 5—13. Towards the close of the year (conf. Appian. Civ. V. 34.), Antonius is besieged in Perugia: Velleius II. 74. <i>Antonius pulsus undique viribus Cæsaris Perusiam se contulerat.</i> Confer Dionem XLVIII. 14. Eutrop. VII. 3. Suetonius Aug. c. 14. <i>L. Antonium (Cæsar) fiducia consulatus quem gerebat ac fraternæ potentie res novas molientem confugere Perusiam cœgit.</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ing to the Roman Calendar, he wanted twenty-seven days of completing his sixty-fourth year. Conf. a. 106.</p> <p><i>Varro</i> is proscribed by <i>Antony</i>: Appian. Civ. IV. 47. Οὐάρρων δὲ ἦν φιλόσοφος τε καὶ ἱστορίας συγγραφεὺς, ἐστρατευμένος τε καλῶς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκώς, καὶ ἴσως διὰ ταῦτα ὡς ἐχθρὸς μοναρχίας προὔγραψε. φιλοτιμουμένων δὲ αὐτὸν ὑποδέξασθαι τῶν γνωρίμων καὶ διεριζόντων ἐς ἀλλήλους, Καληνὸς ἐξενίκησε, καὶ εἶχεν ἐν ἐπαύλει ἔνθα Ἀντώνιος ὅτε διοδεύοι κατήγετο. καὶ τὸν Οὐάρρωνα οὐδεὶς ἔνδον ὄντα ἐνέφηνε θανάτων. His estate at Casinum had been seized by <i>Antony</i> in the preceding year B. C. 44: conf. Cic. Phil. II. 40. 41. The proscription of <i>Varro</i> is noticed by Dio XLVII. 11. and by <i>Varro</i> himself four years afterwards: conf. a. 37.</p>
	<p><i>Horace</i> is present at Philippi: Carm. II. 7, 9. His early life till this time; his education first at Rome and then at Athens, from whence he joined the army of <i>Brutus</i> (as a military tribune: Sat. I. 6, 48.); and the loss of his estate by the proscription after the battle, are described Ep. II. 2, 41—51.</p>
	<p>Hieronimus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 184. 4. <i>Cornificius poëta a militibus destitutus interiit; quos sæpe fugientes galeatos lepores appellaverat. Hujus soror Cornificia, cujus extant insignia epigrammata.</i> <i>Cornificius</i>, according to Donatus in Vita Virgilii, was the enemy of <i>Virgil</i>: <i>Cornificius ob perversam naturam illum non tulit.</i> Heyne ad Donatum p. 343. with good reason doubts either the date of Hieronimus or the account of Donatus: <i>Si hoc anno periit Cornificius, illa narratio de inimicitii ejus cum Virgilio exercitii concidit, cum is non nisi post Cornificii mortem inclaruerit.</i> It is probable that Hieronimus has antedated the death of <i>Cornificius</i>.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	VII. 3. Appian. Civ. V. 14. Liv. Epit. 125.	
40.	<p>Ol. 185. U.C. Varr. 714. <i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus</i> II. <i>C. Asinius Pollio</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 15. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 14, 5.</p> <p>Ἀλβίνου καὶ Πουλλίω- νος Chron. Alex. <i>Calvino</i> <i>et Pollione</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotianus : n. <i>Domitius</i>. Suf. <i>L. Cornelius</i> <i>C. Asinius</i>. Suf. <i>P. Canidius</i>.</p>	<p><i>Labienus</i> and the Parthians invade Syria. Dio XLVIII. 24. οἱ Πάρθοι καὶ πρὶν κινούμενοι τότε δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπέθεντο [COSS. <i>Domitio et Asinio</i>, after <i>Antony</i> had gone to Egypt]. ἤγον δὲ αὐτοὺς Λαβιῆνος καὶ Πάκορος. οὗτος μὲν Ὀρώδου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ Λαβιῆνου τοῦ Τίτου παῖς ὢν· ἦλθε δὲ ὧδε ἐς τοὺς Πάρθους.—ἐτύγχανε μὲν τῷ τε Κασσίῳ καὶ τῷ Βρούτῳ συμμαχῶν, πεμφθεὶς δὲ πρὸς τὸν Ὀρώδην πρὸ τῆς μάχης ὅπως τινὰ βοήθειαν λάβῃ συχνὸν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ χρόνον διετρίβη περιορώμενος—καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ὡς ἡ τε ἀγγελία τῆς ἥττης ἀφίκετο—κατέμεινε παρὰ τοῖς βαρβάροις.—οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὁ Λαβιῆνος, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τὴν τε ἐκλυσιν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου καὶ τὸν ἔρωτα τὴν τε ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ὁδὸν ἤσθετο, ἔπεισε τὸν Πάρθον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιχειρῆσαι. Conf. <i>Velleium</i> II. 78.</p> <p>Liv. Epit. 126. <i>C. Caesar, quum esset annorum viginti trium, ob- sessum in oppido Perugia L. Antonium conatumque aliquoties erum- pere et repulsum fame coegit in deditionem venire, ipsique et omnibus militibus ejus ignovit. Perusiam diruit.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 74. In the beginning of this year : Dio XLVIII. 15. ἐκείνης ἐπὶ τε Γναίου Καλουίνου δευτέρου καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσινίου Παλίωνος ὑπάτων ἀλούσης. Appian. Civ. V. 34. λιμὸς ἦπτετο τοῦ Λευκίου, καὶ τὸ κακὸν ἤκμαζεν ἀγρίως.—νουμηνίας δὲ ἔτους [B. C. 40] ἐς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν οὐσης, φυλάξας ὁ Λεύκιος τὴν ἑορτὴν—ἐξέθορε νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας αὐτῶν ὡς διεκπαίσαν αὐτούς—ταχὺ δὲ—ἀνέωσθη. When <i>Antonius</i> had surrendered (Appian. Civ. V. 35—47.), <i>Caesar</i> ap- pointed for the troops τὰς πόλεις ἐς χειμασίαν Appian. Ibid. c. 47. After the death of <i>Fulvia Octavianus</i> and <i>Antony</i> conclude a peace : Dio XLVIII. 28. τὰ τε ὅπλα ἀμφοτέροι κατέθεντο καὶ συνηλλάγησαν. Fast. Ca- pitolin. <i>Imp. Caesar III. vir r. p. c. ov ... quod pacem cum M. Antonio fecit. M. Antonius III. vir r. p. c. ova .. quod pacem cum Imp. Cae- sare fecit.</i> Dio XLVIII. 31. οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ—ἐπὶ ἵππων αὐτοὺς ὥσπερ ἐν ἐπινικίοις τισὶν εἰσαγαγόντες καὶ τῇ νικητηρίᾳ στολῇ ἐξ ἴσου τοῖς πέμψασιν αὐτὰ κοσμήσαντες—καὶ τὴν Ὀκταουίαν τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν γυναῖκα τῷ Ἀν- τωνίῳ—προμνηστευσάμενοι κ. τ. λ. Ibid c. 33. ταῦτα ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ [COSS. <i>Domitio et Asinio</i>] ἐπράχθη.</p>
39.	<p>715. <i>L. Marcius Censorinus</i> C. <i>Calvisius Sa- binus</i> Cassiod. Dio XLVIII. 34. <i>Cen- sorino et Sabino</i> Fast. apud Noris. a lacuna in Chron. Alex. See In- trod. p. vi.</p>	<p><i>L. Marcius Censorinus</i> cos. ex Macedonia a.....K. Jan. Fast. Capit. This passage of the Marbles has been quoted Introd. p. xviii. Tables 81. 2. as if the numbers were entire. But it appears from Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 139. that the year is obliterated. The date therefore is the date of Sigonius. The proposition however which is advanced in Introd. p. xviii. is sufficiently established by the testimonies at B. C. 98. 81. Norisius himself affirms p. 139. 283. that <i>triumphi in tabulis Capitulinis continuata serie recensentur</i>. The triumphs therefore in B. C. 98. 81. belong to the years of those consuls under whom they are recited.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Hybreas</i> the orator opposed <i>Labienus</i> at Mylasa: Strabo XIV. p. 659. 660. ἀξιολόγους ἔσχεν ἄνδρας καθ' ἡμᾶς τὰ Μύλασα ῥήτοράς τε ἅμα καὶ δημαγωγούς τῆς πόλεως Εὐθύδημόν τε καὶ Ὑβρέαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐθύδημος ἐκ προγόνων παραλαβὼν οὐσίαν τε μεγάλην καὶ δόξαν, προσθεὶς καὶ τὴν δεινότητά, οὐκ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι μόνον μέγας ἦν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ τῆς πρώτης ἡξιοῦτο τιμῆς. Ὑβρέα δ' ὁ πατήρ, ὡς αὐτὸς διηγείτο ἐν τῇ σχολῇ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ὡμολόγητο, ἡμίονον κατέλιπε ξυλοφοροῦντα καὶ ἡμιονηγόν· διοικούμενος δ' ὑπὸ τούτων ὀλίγον χρόνον Διοτρέφους τοῦ Ἀντιοχέως ἀκροασάμενος [Idem XIII. p. 630. σοφιστὴς παρὰ τούτοις ἐνδοξος γεγενῆσθαι Διοτρέφης, οὗ διήκουσεν Ὑβρέας ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ] ἐπανήλθε καὶ τῷ ἀγορανομίῳ παρέδωκεν ἑαυτὸν· ἐνταῦθα δὲ κυλινομένης καὶ χρηματισάμενος μικρὰ ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι.—ταχὺ δὲ αὐξήσιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ἔτι μὲν Εὐθύδημου ζῶντος, ἀλλὰ τελευτήσαντος μάλιστα κύριος γενόμενος τῆς πόλεως.—αὐξήθει οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺ, καὶ δόξας καὶ πολίτης ἀγαθὸς εἶναι καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἔπταισεν ἐν τῇ πρὸς Λαβιῆνον ἀντιπολιτεία. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι μετ' ὅπλων ἐπὶ ὄντι καὶ Παρθικῆς συμμαχίας [see col. 2.], ἤδη τῶν Παρθυαίων τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐχόντων, εἶξαν, ἃ τε ἄσπλοι καὶ εἰρηνικοί· Ζήνων δ' ὁ Λαοδικεὺς καὶ Ὑβρέας οὐκ εἶξαν, ἀμφοτέροι ῥήτορες, ἀλλ' ἀπέστησαν τὰς ἑαυτῶν πόλεις.—ἐκ τούτου δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ὥρμησε [sc. <i>Labienuis</i>].—αὐτὸν μὲν οὖν [<i>Hybreas</i>] οὐ κατέλαβε παραχωρήσαντα εἰς Ῥόδον, τὴν δ' οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ διελυμήνατο.—ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην ἐκάκωσεν. ἐκλιπόντος δ' ἐκείνου τὴν Ἀσίαν [conf. a. 39. 2.], ἐπανήλθεν [<i>Hybreas</i>] καὶ ἀνέλαβεν ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τὴν πόλιν.</p>	<p><i>Cornelius Nepos</i> flourished: Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 185. 1. <i>Cornelius Nepos scriptor historicus clarus habetur</i>. which agrees with the account of Pliny H. N. IX. 39. X. 23. <i>Nepos Cornelius qui Divi Augusti principatu obiit</i>. and with the notices supplied by <i>Nepos</i> himself: <i>Nepos</i> composed the Life of <i>Cicero</i>: Gell. XV. 28. <i>Cornelius Nepos et rerum memorie non indiligens et M. Ciceronis ut qui maxime amicus familiarisque fuit</i> [conf. Sueton. Cæs. c. 55. Macrob. Sat. II. 1. Cic. Ep. Att. XVI. 5. Lactant. III. 15.]. <i>Atque is tamen in primo librorum quos de vita illius composuit &amp;c.</i> Consequently after B. C. 43. He is quoted Sueton. Aug. c. 77. for an account of <i>Octavianus in castris apud Mutinam</i>: which would be also written after B. C. 43. He composed the Life of <i>Atticus</i> after B. C. 32. conf. a. 32. He had written, however, three books of history before <i>Catullus</i> published his poems: Catull. Carm. 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum?— Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas Meas esse aliquid putare nugas Jam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis Doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis.</p> <p><i>Nepos</i> had been present at the oration <i>pro Cornelio</i> in B. C. 65: Hieronym. apud Schottum in fragm. Corn. Nep. <i>Refert Cornelius Nepos, se presente iisdem pane verbis quibus edita est eam pro Cornelio, seditioso tribuno, defensionem peroratum.</i></p> <p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 10. <i>Atteius philologus libertinus Athenis natus: Hunc Capito Ateius jurisconsultus inter grammaticos rhetorem inter rhetores grammaticum fuisse ait. De eodem Asinius Pollio, in libro quo Sallustii scripta reprehendit ut nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, ita tradit: "In eam rem adiutorium ei fecit maxime quidam Ateius prætectatus nobilis grammaticus Latinus,—Philologus ab semet nominatus." Ipse ad L. Hermam scripsit "Se in Græcis literis magnum</i></p>



## B.C.

## 1. CONSULS.

## 2. EVENTS.

Birth of *Julia*: Dio XLVIII. 34. τῷ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένῳ (ἔτει) ἐν ᾧ Λούκιος τε Μάρκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος ὑπάτευσαν—ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦδη τῆς Λιουΐας ἔραν ἤρχετο καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὴν Σκριβωνίαν τεκοῦσάν οἱ βυγάτριον ἀπεπέμφατο αὐτῇ μηρὸν.

*Cæsar* and *Antony* conclude a peace with *Sextus Pompeius*: Appian. Civ. V. 67—74. Dio XLVIII. 36—38. Plutarch. Anton. c. 32. Liv. Epit. 127. Oros. VI. 18. *cos. Marcio et Sabino*: conf. Dion. XLVIII. 34.

Liv. Epit. 127. *P. Ventidius Antonii legatus Parthos prælio victos Syria capulit, Labieno eorum duce* [conf. a. 40] *occiso*. Conf. Dionem XLVIII. 39—41. In this year: ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο Dio c. 42. Plutarch. Anton. c. 33. Ἀντώνιος δὲ μετὰ τὰς διαλύσεις [with *Seatus*] Οὐεντίδιον μὲν εἰς Ἀσίαν προῦπεμπε Πάρθοις ἐμποδὼν ἐσόμενον τοῦ πρόσω χωρεῖν αὐτὸς δὲ—ἀπῆρεν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, ἐγχειρίσας Καῖσαρι τὰ οἰκεία τὴν δ' Ὀκταβίαν ἄχρι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπήγετο.—διαχειμάζοντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀθήνας ἀταγγέλλεται τὰ πρῶτα τῶν Οὐεντίδιου κατερθωμάτων, ὅτι μάχῃ τοὺς Πάρθους κρατήσας Λαβιῆνον ἀπεκτόνοι. Appian. Civ. V. 76. ἐξείμαζεν ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις μετὰ τῆς Ὀκταυΐας. For this winter of *Antony* at Athens [the winter of B. C. 38] see Dio XLVIII. 39.

*C. Asinius Pollio pro cos. ex Parthineis an..... VII. K. Novem.* Fast. Capitolin. Conf. Dion. XLVIII. 41.

38. 716. *Ap. Claudius Pulcher C. Norbanus Flaccus* Cass. Dio XLVIII. 43. XLIX. 22. Chron. Alex.

*Pulcro et Flacco* Fast. apud Noris.

Marriage of *Cæsar* and *Livia*: Dio XLVIII. 43. Unsuccessful war with *Sextus Pompeius*: Liv. Epit. 128. *Quum Sextus Pompeius rursus latrociniiis mare infestum redderet nec pacem quam acceperat præstaret, Cæsar necessario adversus eum bello suscepto duobus navaliibus præliis dubio eventu pugnavit*. Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 80—91. Dion. XLVIII. 46.

Victory of *Ventidius* over the Parthians: Dio XLIX. 19. 20. Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Liv. Ep. 128. *P. Ventidius—Parthos in Syria vicit regemque eorum occidit*. The victory was gained V. Id. Junias: Oros. VI. 18. *Ventidius—regem eorum Pacorum in acie interfecit ea scilicet die qua Crassus a Parthis fucrat occisus*. Dio XLIX. 21. ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἑκατέρου τοῦ ἔτους ἀμφοτέρω συνήχθη. Eutrop. VII. 5. *Eo ipso die quo olim Orodes—per ducem Surenam Crassum occiderat*. Conf. a. 53. After this victory *Ventidius* is recalled: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Πάρθους μὲν προσωτέρω διώκειν ἀπέγνω, φθόνον Ἀντωνίου δείσας. τοὺς δ' ἀφιστῶτας ἐπιὼν κατεστρέφετο, καὶ τὸν Κομμαγηνὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐν πόλει Σαμοσάτοις ἐπολιόρκει. δεομένου δὲ χίλια τάλαντα δοῦναι—ἐκέλευε πέμπειν πρὸς Ἀντώνιον ἥδη γὰρ ἐγγὺς ἦν ἐπιὼν, καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οὐκ εἶα σπένδεσθαι τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ.—τῆς δὲ πολιορκίας μῆκος λαμβανούσης—πράττων οὐδὲν—σπένδεται πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ—εἰς Ἀθήνας ἐπανήλθε καὶ τὸν Οὐεντίδιον οἷς ἔπρεπε τιμήσας ἐπέμψεν ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον. αὗτος ἀπὸ Πάρθων ἄχρι δεῦρο τεθρίάμβευκε μόνος. Dio XLIX. 20. 21. Οὐεντίδιος—ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον—ἐπιστράτευσεν.—ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἦδη αὐτῷ ὄντι ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστάς οὐ μόνον οὐχ ἦσθη ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφθόνησεν.—καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἔπαυσε καὶ ἐς οὐδὲν ἐτι—αὐτῷ ἐχρήσατο.—καὶ συνέβη γε τῷ Οὐεντίδιῳ μόνῳ τὰ τε νικητήρια ἑορτάσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ μόνος ἐνίκησεν.—Ὁ Ἀντώνιος προσέβηκε μὲν τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ—ὡς δ' οὐδὲν ἐπέραιεν ἀλλ' ὁ χρόνος ἄλλως ἀναλοῦτο—διεκηρυεύσατο αὐτῷ κρῦζα.—καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα πράξας ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀφαρμήθη. *Antony* arrived in Italy in B. C. 37, after the five years of the triumvirate had expired: Dio XLVIII. 54. conf. a. 37. which fixes the victory of *Ventidius* to

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

“processum habere et in *Latinis* nonnullum: audisse *Antonium Gniphonem* [de quo conf. a. 66] ejusque *Hermam*; “postea docuisse; præcepisse autem multis et claris juvenibus, in quibus *Appio* quoque et *Pulchro Claudio* fratribus, quorum etiam comes in provincia fuerit.” *Philologi* appellationem assumpsisse videtur quia sicut *Eratothenes*, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplicitate varique doctrina censebatur.—Coluit postea familiarissime *C. Sallustium* et, eo defuncto [in B. C. 34: conf. a.], *Asinium Pollionem*: quos historiam componere aggressos alterum breviario rerum omnium *Romanarum*, ex quibus quas vellet eligeret, instruxit, alterum præceptis de ratione dicendi. Quo magis miror *Asinium Pollionem* credidisse antiqua eum verba et figuras solitum esse colligere *Sallustio*, quum sibi sciat nihil aliud suadere quam ut noto civilique et proprio sermone utatur.

*Horace* completed his twenty-seventh year in Dec. B. C. 38. conf. a. 65. and according to Bentley is now employed upon *Serm.* lib. I. Bentley argues, from the practice of other poets, from the testimony of *Suetonius*, and from the expressions of *Horace* himself *Carm.* I. 1. II. 20. III. 30. *Epod.* 14, 7. *Sat.* I. 10, 92. II. 1. *Epist.* I. 1. I. 20. that the works of *Horace* were originally published in books in the form in which they now appear. He determines that *Sat.* lib. I. was completed in B. C. 40—38. [conf. a. 17.] lib. II. in B. C. 35—33. *Epod.* in B. C. 32. 31. *Carm.* lib. I. in B. C. 30—28. lib. II. in B. C. 26. 25. lib. III. in B. C. 24. 23. *Epist.* lib. I. in B. C. 20. 19. *Carm.* lib. IV. et sæculare in B. C. 17—15. and that *Art. Poet.* and *Epist.* lib. II. were his last compositions, *Annis incertis*. The testimony of *Sueton.* in *Vita* is express: *Scripta quidem ejus (Augustus) usque adeo probavit—ut non modo sæculare carmen componendum injunxerit sed et Vindelicam victoriam Tiberii Drusique,—eumque coegerit propter hoc tribus Carminum libris ex longo intervallo quartum addere: post Sermones vero lectos quosdam nullam sui mentionem habitam ita sit questus: “Trasci me tibi scito quod non—“mecum potissimum loquaris.”—Expressitque Eclogam [Epist. II. 1.] cujus initium est “Cum tot sustineas”—and the ancient critics found the odes in their present order: *Gesner.* in præfat. *Diomedes*, qui *Prisciano* certe et sexto sæculo nostro est antiquior, odas omnes poëtæ eo ipso ordine quo habentur in libris nostris recenset. The dates, however, of Bentley (which are given upon conjecture) are in some cases at variance with facts. And it is probable that, although these works were originally published in books,*

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>B. C. 38, and refutes the date of Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 142. who places it in the preceding year. The triumph of <i>Ventidius</i> is noticed in Fast. Capitolin. <i>P. Ventidius pro cos. ex Tauro monte et Partheis an. DCCX. . V. K. Decem.</i> Sigonius rightly supplies <i>DCCXV.</i> [716 Varr.] For this triumph is recorded immediately before the renewal of the triumvirate. But that renewed period commenced <i>Kal. Jan.</i> B. C. 37. which determines the triumph to Nov. B. C. 38. De <i>Ventidio</i> conf. Dion. XLIX. 21. Val. Max. VI. 9, 9. Gell. XV. 4. Plin. H. N. VII. 43.</p> <p><i>Sossius</i> conquers the Jews: Plutarch. Anton. c. 34. Σόσσιος Ἀντωνίου στρατηγὸς ἐν Συρίᾳ πολλὰ διεπράττετο. Liv. Ep. 128. <i>Judæi a legatis Antonii subacti sunt.</i> Dio XLIX. 22. Γάιος δὲ δὴ Σόσσιος τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς τε Συρίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας παρ' Ἀντωνίου λαβὼν—τὸν Ἀντίγονον—μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε καὶ καταφυγόντα ἐς Ἱεροσόλυμα πολιορκία κατεστρέψατο.—ἐκείνους μὲν οὖν Ἡρώδῃ τινὶ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀρχειν ἐπέτρεψε, τὸν δ' Ἀντίγονον—ἀπέσφαξεν [conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 36.]. ἐπὶ μὲν δὴ τοῦ τε Κλαυδίου τοῦ τε Νερβανοῦ τοῦθ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. Josephus Ant. XIV. 16, 4. places this one year later: τοῦτο τὸ πάθος συνέβη τῇ Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν πόλει ὑπατεύοντος ἐν Ῥώμῃ Μάρκου Ἀγρίππα καὶ Κανινίου Γάλλου, ἐπὶ τῆς ρπ' ὀλυμπιάδος [Ol. 185. 3.] τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί, τῇ ἑορτῇ τῆς νηστείας [ἐν τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου καὶ τότε ἡμέρα ἀνομασμένη Dio l. c.], ὥσπερ ἐκ περιτροπῆς τῆς γενομένης ἐπὶ Περμπηίου τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις συμφορᾷς [conf. a. 63.]· καὶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἐκείνου τῇ αὐτῇ ἐάλωσαν ἡμέρα μετὰ ἑτὴ εἰκοσικαίεπτά. But <i>Sossius</i> in that year abstained from action: Dio XLIX. 23. τῷ ἐπιγιγνομένῳ ἔτει [sc. B. C. 37]—Σόσσιος διετέλεσε διασκοπῶν—ὅπως ἡσυχίαν ἄγων (Ἀντωνίῳ) χαρίσαιοτο. And twenty-seven years from Dec. B. C. 63 would place the capture in Dec. B. C. 36. We may therefore reject the dates of Josephus and place the capture in Dec. B. C. 38. six months after the Parthian victory of <i>Ventidius</i>. But as the reign of <i>Herod</i> after this capture began B. C. 37 <i>Agrippa et Gallo coss.</i> Josephus on that account may have referred the siege to that year. <i>Herod</i> had been originally appointed king in B. C. 40: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 14, 5. τὴν βασιλείαν παραλαμβάνει τυχὼν αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τῆς ρπ' ὀλυμπιάδος ὑπατεύοντος Γαίου Δομετίου Καλουίνου τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γαίου Ἀσινίου Παυλίνου. Appian. Civ. V. 75. mentions <i>Herod</i> among the kings whom <i>Antony</i> appointed after the peace with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i> B. C. 39: ἴσθη δέ πη καὶ βασιλείας οὓς δοκίμασεν.—Ἰδουμαίων καὶ Σαμαρέων Ἡρώδην. which refers to the second appointment after the victory of <i>Sossius</i>. De <i>Herode</i> conf. Strabon. XVI. p. 765.</p>
37.	<p>717. <i>M. Agrippa L. Caninius Gallus</i> Casiod. Dio XLVIII. 49. XLIX. 23. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 16, 4.</p> <p><i>M. Agrippa</i>..... Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p><i>Agrippa et Gallo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For the consulships in Chron. Alex. from U. C. Varr. 717 to U. C. 783 see Int. p. vii—ix.</p>	<p><i>Agrippa</i> crosses the Rhine: Dio XLVIII. 49. τὸν Ῥῆγον δεύτερος δὴ Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διέβη.—καὶ ὃς (ὑπάτευσεν δὲ μετὰ Λουκίου Γάλλου) τὰ μὲν ἐπινίκια οὐκ ἔπεμψεν, κ. τ. λ.</p> <p>Conference of <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> in Italy: Appian. Civ. V. 93. 95. Plutarch. Anton. c. 35. In the winter according to Dio XLVIII. 54. τὸν μὲν Σέξστον τῆς τε ἱερωσύνης ἅμα καὶ τῆς ὑπατείας ἐς ἣν ἀπεδέδεικτο [conf. c. 36.] ἔπαυσαν, ἑαυτοῖς δὲ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πρότερα ἐξεληλύθει, ἐπέτρεψαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Ἀντώνιος μὲν ἐς τὴν Συρίαν ἡπείγετο Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον καθίστατο [with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>].—ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ χειμῶνι ἐν ᾧ Λεύκιος τε Γέλλιος καὶ Κόκκιος Νερούας ὑπάτευσαν [B. C. 37] ταῦθ' οὕτως ἐγένετο. But according to Appian Civ. V. 93. in the spring: ἀρχομένου δ' ἡρὸς ὁ μὲν Ἀντώνιος ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐς Τάραντα διέπλει ναυσὶ τριακοσίαις τῷ Καίσαρι συμμαχήσων. <i>Cæsar</i> employs this year in preparation, and</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>and in the order assigned by Bentley, yet in the present copies some pieces may have been transposed.</p> <p>It appears that Sat. I. 6. was written after the battle of Philippi, and with some interval:—<i>Olim Quod mihi pareret legio Romana tribuno</i> 6, 48. The introduction of <i>Horace</i> to <i>Mæcenas</i> also happened <i>olim</i>: I. 6, 55. <i>Olim Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. Ut veni coram—revocas nono post mense.</i> His introduction may be referred to B. C. 41, and his return in the ninth month to B. C. 40. which would place Sat. I. 6. somewhat below the date of Bentley,</p>
	<p><i>Varro</i> in his eightieth year composes his work <i>de Re Rustica</i>: <i>Varro de R. R. I. 1. Annus octogesimus admonet me ut sarcinas colligam antequam proficiscar e vita.</i> Our copies of <i>Pliny</i> have the eighty-first year: H. N. XVIII. 3. <i>M. Varrone qui octogesimum primum vitæ annum agens de ea re</i> [sc. de R. R.] <i>prodendum putavit.</i> He commenced his eightieth year in B. C. 37, and his eighty-first in B. C. 36: conf. a. 28. <i>Varro</i>, already in his seventy-eighth year B. C. 39, had written 490 volumes: <i>Gell. III. 10. M. Varro in primo librorum qui inscribuntur Hebdomades vel de Imaginibus—addit se quoque jam duodecimam annorum hebdomadem ingressum esse, et ad eum diem septuaginta hebdomadas librorum conscripsisse: ex quibus aliquammul-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>defers the war against <i>Pompeius</i> till the next: Dio XLVIII. 49. τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦτόν τε καὶ ὕστερον [B. C. 38. 37] ἔς τε τὴν ναυπηγίαν τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄθροισιν τὴν τε ἄσκησιν τῶν ἐρετῶν κατανάλωσεν. Appian Civ. V. 92. notices the preparations of <i>Cæsar</i> after his defeat; and, after the conference with <i>Antony</i> ἀρχομένου ἤρος [spring B. C. 37], adds τὸν μὲν οὖν ἐπίπλουν τὸν ἐπὶ Πομπήϊον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐς νέωτα ἀνεβάλλετο c. 95.</p> <p>The renewal of the triumvirate for another five years—ἐτέραν πενταετίαν—is noticed by Appian Civ. V. 95. Fasti Capitolini: <i>M. Aimi-lius, M. Antonius, Imp. Cæsar Divi</i>..... Then follows <i>M. Agrippa</i>... [sc. cos.] which marks the year. The first period had expired Dec. 31. B. C. 38, (conf. a. 43). The second would terminate Dec. 31. B. C. 33.</p>
36.	<p>Ol. 186. U. C. Varr. 718. <i>L. Gellius Poplicola</i> <i>M. Cocceius Nerva</i> Cas-siod. Dio XLVIII. 54. XLIX. 24.</p> <p><i>Publicola et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>War renewed with <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>: Liv. Ep. 129. <i>Adversus Sextum Pompeium vario eventu navalibus præliis pugnatum est.—Victus deinde Pompeius.</i> Conf. Appian. Civ. V. 97—121. Dion. XLIX. 1—10. Oros. VI. 18. According to Dio XLIX. 1. <i>Cæsar</i> set forth with the spring: Καῖσαρ δὲ ὡς τό τε ναυτικὸν ἡτοίμαστο καὶ τὸ ἔαρ ἐνέστη ἤρῃ τε ἐκ τῶν Βαίῶν. According to Appian Civ. V. 97. he set forth in July: τῆς ἀναγωγῆς τοῦ Καίσαρος ἡ ἡμέρα προεῖρητο πάσι, καὶ ἦν δεκάτη τροπῶν θερινῶν ἦντινα Ῥωμαῖοι νομηγίαν ἔχουσι τοῦ μηνὸς ὃν ἐπὶ τὴν Καίσαρος τοῦ προτέρου Ἰούλιον ἀντὶ Κυῖντιλίου καλοῦσι. Fall of <i>Lepidus</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 123—126. Dio XLIX. 12. Oros. VI. 18. Liv. Epit. 129. <i>M. Lepidus, qui ex Africa velut ad societatem belli contra Sextum Pompeium a Cæsare gerendi trajecerat, quum bellum Cæsari quoque inferret, relictus ab exercitu abrogato triumviratus honore vitam impetravit. M. Agrippa navali corona a Cæsare donatus est</i> [conf. Vell. II. 81. Plin. H. N. XVI. 4.]: <i>qui honos nulli ante cum habitus erat</i> [at conf. a. 67. 4.].</p> <p>Parthian war, and disastrous retreat of <i>Antony</i>: Plutarch. Anton. c. 37—51. Dio XLIX. 25—31. Late in the year: ἤδη τοῦ αἵρος συνισταμένου μετὰ φθινοπωρινῇ ἰσημερίᾳ Plutarch. c. 40. τότε διὰ πολλοῦ χειμῶνος ἤδη καὶ νιφετῶν ἀπαύστων ἐπειγόμενος c. 51. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἤδη ἦν Dio XLIX. 31. Liv. Ep. 130. <i>M. Antonius, dum cum Cleopatra luxuriatur, tarde Mediam ingressus bellum cum legionibus octodecim et sexdecim millibus equitum Parthis intulit: et, quum duabus legionibus amissis nulla re prospere cedente retro rediret,—magno totius exercitus periculo in Armeniam reversus est, viginti et uno diebus trecenta millia fuga emensus.—Tempestates quoque infestas—culpa sua passus est quia hiemare in Armenia nolebat dum ad Cleopatram festinat.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 82.</p> <p>The honours which were voted to <i>Cæsar</i> after his return from his Sicilian war are related by Appian Civ. V. 130. 131. Dio XLIX. 15. At this time he is said by Appian c. 132. to be twenty-eight years of age: ἦν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἑτῶν ἐς τότε ὀκτώ καὶ εἴκοσι. He entered his twenty-eighth year in September B. C. 36. conf. a. 63. <i>Mæcenas</i> is noticed at this period by Dio XLIX. 16. Appian V. 92. 99. Plutarch Anton. c. 35.</p> <p><i>Cn. Domitius Calvinus pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXVII.</i> [718 Varr.] XVI. K. <i>Sex. Imp. Cæsar II. III. vir. r. p. c. II. ovans ex Sicilia a. DCCXVII. Idib. Novembr.</i> Fast. Capitolini. Conf. Oros. VI. 18.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>tos cum proscriptus esset</i> [conf. a. 43] <i>direptis bibliothecis suis non comparuisse</i>. He had therefore completed at that time <math>7 \times 11 = 77</math> years, and had entered his seventy-eighth. In B. C. 45 (his seventy-second year) he had not yet published his work <i>de Lingua Latina</i>, which he dedicated to Cicero: conf. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX. 8 [written B. C. 45]. <i>Varroni</i>.—<i>Ego exspectatione promissi tui</i> [to dedicate some work to Cicero] <i>moveor ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem</i>. <i>Misi autem ad te quatuor admonitores</i>, &amp;c. sc. IV. <i>Academicorum libros</i>, de quibus conf. a. 45.</p>
<p>Conon flourished: Photius cod. 186. ἀνεγνώσθη βιβλιδάριον Κόνωνος διηγήσεις, προσφωνεῖ μὲν τὸ πονημάτιον Ἀρχελάῳ Φιλοπάτορι βασιλεῖ, περιέχεται δ' αὐτῷ ἐκ πολλῶν ἀρχαίων συνειλεγμένα ἢ διηγήματα. <i>Archelaüs</i> began to reign in Cappadocia B. C. 36. See Appendix c. 9. N<sup>o</sup>. 13. Conon preceded <i>Nicolaüs Damascenus</i>: Phot. cod. 189. ἀνεγνώσθη—Νικολάου λόγος Ἡρώδῃ τῷ Ἰουδαίων βασιλεῖ προσπεφωνημένος, ἐν ᾧ παραδόξων ἐθνῶν ἐστὶ συναγωγή, συμβαίνει μὲν εἰς ταῦτ' ἐνίοις τῶν ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου παραδόξων συνειλεγμένων [perhaps <i>Alexander Polyhistor</i>] καὶ περὶ ὧν δὲ Κόνων συνέταξεν οὐκ ὀλίγα προσέγραψε [al. προσανέγραψε]. πλὴν ἐν τισὶ παραλλάσσει ταῖς ἱστορίαις, ἑτεροτρόπως αὐτὰ διεξιῶν.—ὁ ἐκ Δαμασκού δ' ἐστὶν οὗτος οἶμαι Νικόλαος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν Αὐγούστου χρόνων ἀκμάσας καὶ φίλος αὐτῷ χρηματίας.—οὗτος καὶ Ἀσσυριακὴν ἱστορίαν ἐν πολυστίχῳ βιβλίῳ, ὅσα παλαιὰν μνήμην ἀναγνωσμάτων ἔχομεν, καταλείπειν. Conon might dedicate to <i>Archelaüs</i> in the beginning of his reign: <i>Nicolaüs</i> might compose his work twenty years later, when he was in great favour with <i>Herod</i>: conf. a. 16. 2. 3.</p> <p><i>Nicolaüs</i> is described by Suidas: Νικόλαος Δαμασκηνὸς, γνῶριμος Ἡρώδου τοῦ τῶν Ἰουδαίων βασιλέως καὶ Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος, φιλόσοφος Περιπατητικὸς ἢ Πλατωνικὸς· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν καθολικὴν ἐν βιβλίοις ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ τοῦ βίου Καίσαρος ἀγωγήν.—ἔγραψε καὶ περὶ τοῦ Ἰλίου βίου καὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. His History was in 144 books: Athen. VI. p. 249. a. Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνός, εἰς δ' ἦν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου, ἐν τῇ πολυβίβλῳ ἱστορίᾳ, ἑκατὸν γὰρ καὶ τεσσαράκοντά εἰσι πρὸς ταῖς τέσσαρσι—. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 197.</p>	<p><i>Hieronymus</i> in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 186. 1. <i>Furnii pater et filius clarī oratores habentur: quorum filius consularis ante patrem moritur</i>. Senec. de Benefic. II. 25. (quoted by Scalig. ad Euseb. p. 161.) <i>Nullo magis Cæsarem Augustum demeruit et ad alia impetranda facilem sibi reddidit Furnius quam quod, cum patri Antonianas partes secuto veniam impetrasset, dixit, "Hanc unam, Cæsar, habeo injuriam tuam: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus."</i> C. <i>Furnius</i> was consul in B. C. 17. <i>Propertius</i> IV. 1, 127. thus describes himself:</p> <p><i>Ossaue legisti non illa ætate legenda</i>  <i>Patris, et in tenues cogeris ipse lares:</i>  <i>Nam, tua cum multi versarent rura juveni,</i>  <i>Abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes.</i>  <i>Mox, ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo,</i>  <i>Matris et ante Deos libera sumpta toga,</i>  <i>Tum tibi pauca suo de carmine dictat Apollo.</i></p> <p>Dousa in Schediasm. argues that <i>Propertius</i> lost his estate when lands were assigned to the veterans in B. C. 41, after the battle of Philippi: and that he then assumed the <i>toga virilis</i> at the age of seventeen: determining his birth to B. C. 58 or 57. But <i>Propertius</i> applied early to poetry: conf. <i>Propert.</i> IV. 1, 133. II. 8, 17. <i>Martial.</i> XIV. 189. and came after <i>Tibullus</i>, who was later than <i>Gallus</i>: conf. a. 18. And yet this chronology would make him only eight or nine years younger than <i>Gallus</i>, and about the same age as <i>Tibullus</i>. <i>Propertius</i> does not mark the precise interval between the death of his father and his assumption of the <i>toga</i>; which is left to our conjecture. Nor is it clear at what division of lands he lost his property. We may understand <i>Propertius</i> either of that division which was made in B. C. 30, after the battle of Actium, or rather of that which is noticed by Horace Sat. II. 6, 55. and mentioned by Dio XLIX. 14. in B. C. 36, towards the close of the Sicilian war: conf. Appian. Civ. V. 128. Vell. II. 81. If, then, <i>Propertius</i> was fifteen in B. C. 36, his birth would be placed at B. C. 51, between <i>Tibullus</i> and <i>Ovid</i>: where he is placed by <i>Ovid</i> himself: conf. a. 18.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
35.	<p>719. <i>L. Cornificius Sex. Pompeius</i> Cassiod. Dio XLIX. 18. 33.  <i>Cornificio et Pompeio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Sex. Pompeius</i>: Appian. Civ. V. 138—144. Dio XLIX. 17. 18. Liv. Ep. 131. Oros. VI. 19. Vell. II. 79. Zonar. X. p. 519. A. B. Dio c. 18. καὶ οὕτως ὁ Σέξτος ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Κορνούρκιου τοῦ Λουκίου καὶ ἐπὶ Σέξτου τινὸς Πομπηίου ὑπάτων ἀπέθανε. In his fortieth year: Appian. Civ. V. 144. τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος βιοῦντα.</p> <p>War of <i>Cæsar</i> with the Illyrians: Appian. Civ. V. 145. ἀλλὰ Πομπήιος μὲν ἐτεθνήκει Ἀντώνιος δὲ αὐθὺς ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἐστράτευε καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Ἰλλυρίους. Dio XLIX. 34. 35. Καῖσαρ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Σέξτος ἀπολώλει—(οἱ τε γὰρ Σάλασσοι καὶ οἱ Ταυρίσκοι Λιβυρνοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάπυδες—ἐκακούργουν)—τούς μὲν ἄλλους ἐτέροις τισὶ καταστρέψασθαι προσέταξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰάπυδας ἐστράτευσε. And the Pannonians: Dio XLIX. 36. 37. Liv. Epit. 131. <i>Cæsar—Iapydas et Dalmatas et Pannonios subegit.</i> The expedition of <i>Antony</i> into Armenia is deferred till the next year: conf. Dion. XLIX. 33.</p>
34.	<p>720. <i>L. Scribonius Libo M. Antonius II.</i> Dio XLIX. 38. 39. ὁ Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων.—Ἀντώνιος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἀρχῆς αὐθημερὸν ἐξέστη, Λούκιον Σεμπρόνιον Ἀτράτινον ἀντικαταστήσας ὅθεν εἰσὶν οἱ τοῦτον ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνον ἐν τῇ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀπαριθμῆσει ὀνομάζουσι.  <i>L. Scribonius L. Atratinus</i> Cassiod. <i>Libone et Atratino</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Antony</i> invades Armenia: Dio XLIX. 39. 40. setting forth ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ c. 39. <i>tertia æstate</i> Vell. II. 82. The third, both inclusive, after B. C. 36. Liv. Epit. 131. <i>Antonius Artavasdem Armeniæ regem fide data perductum in vincula conjici jussit.</i> Epit. 132. <i>Cæsar in Illyrico Dalmatas domuit.</i> Dio XLIX. 38. ἤδη ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ ὁ τε Ἀντώνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Λούκιος Λίβων ὑπάτευσαν προκεχωρηκότος, τῶν τε νεοαλώτων τινὲς καὶ Δαλμάται σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπανεστήσαν. καὶ Παννονίους μὲν ὁ Γέμιος—ἀνεκτίσαστο, τοὺς τε Σαλάσσους—ὁ Μεσσαλαῖς Οὐαλέριος ἐχειρώσαστο· ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοὺς Δαλμάτας πρότερος μὲν ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπεστράτευσε. Sueton. Aug. c. 20. <i>Externa bella duo omnino per se gessit, Dalmaticum adolescens adhuc, et Antonio devicto Cantabricum</i> [conf. a. 24]. Appian, having described the Dalmatian war Illyr. c. 25—27. ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ Δαλμάτας μετῆι c. 24. adds c. 27. ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπανῆλθεν ὑπατεύσαν σὺν Βολκατίῳ Τύλλῳ [Jan. B. C. 33]. which fixes this campaign of <i>Cæsar</i> to B. C. 34. The campaign of <i>Messalla</i> is noticed by Appian. Illyr. c. 17. μάλιστα ἠνώχλησαν Σαλασσοὶ τε καὶ Ἰάπυδες οἱ πέραν Ἀλπεων, καὶ Σεγεστανοὶ καὶ Δαλμάται καὶ Δαίσιοι τε καὶ Παίονες, ὄντες ἐκὰς τοῖς Σαλασσοῖς οἱ κορυφαὶ οἰκοῦσι τῶν Ἀλπεων,—μέχρι Μεσσάλας Κορούινος αὐτοῖς ἐπιτεμνέεις λιμῶν παρεστήσαστο. καὶ Σαλασσοὶ μὲν οὕτως ἐλήθησαν.</p> <p><i>T. Statilius Taurus pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXIX.</i> [720 Varr.] <i>pridie K. Jul. C. Sosius pro cos. ex Judæa an. DCCXIX. III. Nonas Septembr. C. Norbanus Flaccus pro cos. ex Hispania an. DCCXIX. IIII. Id. Octob. Fast. Capitolin.</i></p>
33.	<p>721. <i>C. Cæsar II. L. Volcatius Tullus</i> Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9. Dio XLIX. 43. Καῖσαρ τὴν ὑπάτειαν (ἥρξε γὰρ μετὰ Λούκιου τοῦ Τούλλου δευτέρου) τῇ πρώτῃ εὐθύς ἡμέρᾳ κατὰ τὸν τοῦ Ἀντωνίου τρόπον [conf. a. 34] ἀπείπε.  <i>C. Cæsar et L. Vulcatius</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>Dio XLIX. 44. Ἀντώνιος—ἤλασε μὲν μέχρι τοῦ Ἀράξου ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους στρατεύσαν· ἠρκέσθη δὲ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον ὁμολογίᾳ,—ἐς τε τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Καῖσαρος πολέμῳ ὄρμησεν. Media with Armenia is conquered by the Parthians: Dio Ibid.</p> <p><i>Agrippa ædile</i>: Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 9. <i>M. Agrippa ædilis post primum consulatum, Imperatore Cæsare Augusto II. L. Volcatio coss. anno post Urbem conditam DCCXIX.—Tepule rivum interceptit, acquisitæque ab inventore nomen Julæ datum est.—Eodem anno Agrippa ductus Appia, Anionis, Marcia, pæne dilapsos restituit, et singulari cura compluribus salientibus aquis instruxit Urbem.</i> Dio XLIX. 43. τῷ δ' ὑστέρῳ ἔτει [sc. post Antonium II. et Libonem coss.] ἀγορανόμος ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἐκὼν ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. conf. Plin. H. N. XXXVI. 15. Dio</p>

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	<p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 186. 2. <i>M. Bavius poeta, quem Virgilius Bucolicis</i> [III. 90.] <i>notat, in Cappadocia moritur.</i> According to Servius ad locum, <i>Virgil</i> Georg. I. 210. <i>Serite hordea campis</i>—had been ridiculed by <i>Bavius</i>: <i>Sane reprehensus Virgilius dicitur a Bavio et Mævio hoc versu: "Hordea qui dixit,"</i> &amp;c. If the account of Servius and the date of Hieronymus are accurate, the first book of the <i>Georgics</i> was written before B. C. 35.</p>
	<p>Death of <i>Sallust</i>: Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 186. 2. <i>Sallustius diem obiit quadriennio ante Actiacum bellum.</i> The numbers correspond. The battle of Actium was fought Ol. 187. 2. four years after the present date. But, as <i>Sallust</i> died in May, his death may be referred to the close of Ol. 186. 2. May B. C. 34. The death of <i>Sallust</i>, however, is placed in B. C. 39, coss. <i>Censorino et Sabino</i> by the Alexandrine Chronicle: Ol. 183. 4. <i>Cleopatraz</i> 8°. ὑπ. Ἀλβίνου [I. Καλβίνου] καὶ Ποιλλίωνος. Ol. 184. 1. <i>Cleop.</i> 9°. ..... Σαλούστιος ἀπέθανε πρὸ τριῶν Ἰδῶν Μαΐων. Ol. 184. 2. <i>Cleop.</i> 10°. ὑπ. Πούλχρου καὶ Φλάκου. He describes the consuls of Ol. 185. 1. B. C. 40, Ol. 185. 3. B. C. 38 (see Introd. p. vi.): and the death of <i>Sallust</i> is placed in the intermediate year <i>III. Id. Mai.</i> where the consuls are wanting.</p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 21. <i>C. Melissus Spoletinus, ingenuus, sed ob discordiam parentum expositus, cura et industria educatoris sui altiora studia percepit, ac Mæcenati pro grammatico muneri datus est. cui quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, quanquam adserente matre permansit tamen in statu servitutis præsentemque conditionem veræ origini anteposuit: quare cito manumissus Augusto et insinuat</i> est. Quo delegante curam ordinandarum bibliothecarum in Octaviæ porticu suscepit. Atque, ut ipse tradit, sexagesimum ætatis annum agens libellos Ineptiarum, qui nunc Jocorum inscribuntur, componere instituit, absolvitque centum et quinquaginta,</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Augusto II. et Tullo</i> Fast. apud Noris.	XLVIII. 32. refers the bringing of the <i>Aqua Julia</i> into the city to B. C. 40, and the restitution of the <i>Aqua Marcia</i> to B. C. 34: XLIX. 42. If U. C. DCCXIX is the genuine date of Frontinus, and not that of his editor, Frontinus adopted the Catonian computation.
32.	Ol. 187. U. C. Varr. 722. <i>Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus C. Sossius</i> Cassiod. Dio XLIX. 41. L. 2. Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22. Sueton. Aug. c. 17. <i>Henobarbo et Sossio</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Preparations for the war between <i>Cæsar</i> and <i>Antony</i> : Dio L. 2—7. Ibid. c. 9. Ἀντώνιος—ᾠρμήσε μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τὸν πόλεμον ἀδοκίμως σφίσι ποιησόμενος, ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐς Κέρκυραν—οὐκέτι περαιτέρω προεχώρησεν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον (ἥδη γὰρ ἐκ μετοπάρου ἦν) ἀναπλεύσας αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν Πάτραις παρεχρίμασε. Suetonius Aug. c. 17. marks the time: <i>M. Antonii societatem abruptit tandem.—Remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes: atque inter alios C. Sossium et (T.) Domitium tunc adhuc consules.</i>
31.	723. <i>C. Cæsar III. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus</i> Dio L. 10. Vell. II. 84. <i>C. Cæsar II. et M. Messala</i> Cassiod. who does not compute the first consulship of <i>Octavianus</i> in B. C. 43, when he was <i>consul suffectus</i> . <i>Augusto III. et Messala</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Actium: Dio L. 14—35. Velleius II. 85. 86. Plutarch. Anton. c. 66—68. Liv. Epit. 133. Oros. VI. 19. κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου μηνὸς Zonar. X. p. 526. C. Dio LI. 1. τοιαύτη τις ἡ ναυμαχία αὐτῶν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγένετο.—τότε πρῶτον ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ κράτος πᾶν μόνος ἔσχεν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν τῆς μοναρχίας αὐτοῦ ἐτῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἀκριβοῦσθαι. Sueton. Aug. c. 8. <i>Cum Antonio per duodecim fere annos, novissime per quatuor et quadraginta solus rempublicam tenuit.</i> The same dates are given in Eutrop. VII. 8. Sueton. Aug. c. 17. <i>Navali prælio apud Actium vicit, in serum dimicatione protracta, ut in navi victor pernoctaverit.</i> The movements of <i>Cæsar</i> after the battle are described by Suetonius Ibid. <i>Ab Actio cum Samum insulam in hiberna se recepisset, turbatus nuntiis de seditione militum—repetit Italiam:—nec amplius quam XXVII dies Brundisii commoratus Asiæ Syriæque circuitu Ægyptum petit.</i>
30.	724. <i>C. Cæsar IV. M. Licinius Crassus</i> Dio LI. 4. Oros. VI. 19.	<i>Cæsar</i> gains <i>Antony's</i> fleet <i>Kalendis Sextilibus</i> : which was followed by the death of <i>Antony</i> : Oros. VI. 19. <i>Kal. Sextilibus prima luce Antonius cum ad instruendam classem in portum descenderet, subito</i>



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	<p><i>quibus et alios diversos postea addidit. Fecit et novum genus Togatarum inscripsitque Trabeatas.</i> Conf. Ovid. ex Ponto IV. 16, 30. <i>Et tua cum socco Musa, Melisse, levis.</i> The Octavian library was founded in B. C. 33: Dio XLIX. 43. ὁ δ' οὖν Καῖσαρ [<i>cos. Cæsare II. et Volcatio</i>]—ἐπειδὴ οἱ Δαλμάται παντελῶς ἐκεχειρῶντο τὰς τε στοὰς ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς ἀποθήκας τῶν βιβλίων τὰς Ὀκταουϊανὰς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ κληθείσας κατεσκεύασε. <i>Melissus</i> is named by Hieronymus at B. C. 4. conf. a.</p> <p><i>Horace</i> mentions Sat. II. 6, 40. the seventh year of his friendship with <i>Mæcenas</i>: <i>Septimus octavo propior jam fugerit annus.</i> Seven years computed from B. C. 40 (conf. a.) would give B. C. 33, and agree with the date of Bentley for Sat. lib. II. conf. a. 38.</p>
<p>The libraries at Pergamus are said at this time to have contained 200,000 volumes: Plutarch. Anton. c. 58. Ἀντωνίου χαρίσασθαι αὐτῇ (τῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ) τὰς ἐκ Περγᾶμου βιβλιοθήκας, ἐν αἷς εἴκοσι μυριάδες βιβλίων ἀπλῶν ἦσαν.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Atticus</i>: Nepos Vit. Attic. c. 22. <i>Pridie Kal. Aprilis Cn. Domitio C. Sosio cos. decessit.</i> At the age of seventy-seven: <i>Quum septem et septuaginta annos compleret</i> Idem Ib. c. 21.</p>
<p><i>Tyrannio</i> the younger is brought to Rome: Suidas: Τυραννίων ὁ νεώτερος, Φοίνιξ, πατὴρ Ἀρτεμιδώρου, μαθητὴς Τυραννίωνος τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου διὸ καὶ ὠνομάσθη Τυραννίων, πρότερον καλούμενος Διοκλῆς. αἰχμάλωτος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς γενόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ πολέμου Ἀντωνίου καὶ Καίσαρος ὑπὸ τινος Δύμαντος ὤνήθη, τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντος ἀπελευθέρου. εἶτα ἐδωρήθη Τερεντία τῇ τοῦ Κικέρωνος γυναικί· ἐλευθερωθεὶς δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἐσοφίστευσεν ἐν Ῥώμῃ, καὶ ἔγραψε βιβλία ὅκτω πρὸς τοῖς ἔ. Kuster observes: <i>Hic est Tyrannio ille quem Strabo se audivisse testatur.</i> But, as <i>Strabo</i> names <i>Tyrannio</i> of <i>Amisus</i> (conf. a. 71), we must understand him to speak of the elder <i>Tyrannio</i>.</p> <p>Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 187. 2. <i>Nicetes et Hybreas et Theodorus et Plutio nobilissimi artis rhetorica Græci praeceptores habentur.</i> For <i>Nicetes</i> see App. c. 12. N°. 188*. For <i>Hybreas</i> conf. a. 40. For <i>Theodorus</i> conf. a. 6.</p>	<p><i>Horatii</i> Epod. 1. was written before the battle of Actium. Epod. 7. refers to the war as then impending. Epod. 9. is written immediately after the battle. Epod. 11, 7. appears to be written in December. Epod. 13. in winter before the end of the civil war. Epod. 16. also before the end of the civil war. These incidents confirm the date of Bentley (conf. a. 38) for the Book of Epodes.</p>
<p><i>Athenodorus</i> the preceptor of <i>Augustus</i> governs Tarsus: Strabo XIV. p. 674. Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Σάντωνος, ἐν καὶ Κανανίην</p>	<p><i>Cornelius Gallus</i> is appointed prefect of Egypt: Dio LI. 17. ἐκ δὲ τούτου [Sept. B. C. 30] τὴν τε Αἴγυπτον ὑποτελῇ ἐποίησε καὶ τῷ Γάλλῳ τῷ Κορινθίῳ ἐπέτρεψε. Strabo XVII.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>C. Cæsar III. et M. Crassus</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto IIII. et Grasso</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Inscriptio apud Sigionum p. 142. b. ad ann. Capit. 723.</p> <p><i>Imp. Cæsar IIII. K. Jul. C. Antistius Id. Sept. M. Tullius M. Licinius.</i></p> <p>De <i>M. Tullio Cicerone filio consule</i> Plin. H. N. XXII. 6. Dio LI. 19. conf. Fabric. ad Dion. l. c.</p>	<p><i>universæ naves ad Cæsarem transierunt.—Deinde imminente Cæsare turbataque civitate idem Antonius sese ferro transverberavit.</i> Conf. Dion. LI. 10. Plutarch. Anton. c. 76. 77. Liv. Epit. 133. Death of <i>Cleopatra</i>: Dio LI. 13. 14. Liv. Ibid. Plutarch. Anton. c. 86. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ Κλεοπάτρα μὲν ἐνὸς δέοντα τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη βιώσασα, καὶ τούτων δύο καὶ εἴκοσι βασιλεύσασα.—Ἀντώνιον δ' οἱ μὲν ἕξ οἱ δὲ τρισὶ τὰ πενήκοντα ὑπερβαλεῖν φασίν. Zonaras X. p. 530. D. has the same expressions. <i>Antony</i> is said by Appian Civ. V. 8. to be forty years of age—ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα γεγονώς—at his first connexion with <i>Cleopatra</i> in B. C. 41 after the battle of Philippi; which would suppose him in his fifty-second year at the time of his death. Velleius II. 87. <i>Proximo anno</i> [the year after the battle of Actium] <i>persecutus reginam Antoniumque Alexandream, ultimam bellis civilibus imposuit manum.</i> Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar III. [conf. a. 31. 1.] et M. Crassus. His coss. Nicopolim Cæsar construit, ludos Actiacos instituit.</i> For <i>Nicopolis</i> see Pausan. V. 23, 2, VII. 18, 6. X. 38, 2.</p>
29.	<p>725. <i>C. Cæsar V. Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LI. 20. LII. 41. Oros. VI. 20.</p> <p><i>C. Cæsar IV.</i> Cassiod. et sic deinceps: conf. a. 31.</p> <p><i>Augusto V. et Apuleio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Liv. Epit. 133. <i>Cæsar—in urbem reversus tres triumphos egit; unum ex Illyrico, alterum ex Actiaca victoria, tertium de Cleopatra: inposito fine civilibus bellis altero et vigesimo anno.</i> Dio LI. 21. τοῦ δὲ δὴ θέρους ἔς τε τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἔς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπεραιώθη—ἐώρτασε δὲ τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τὰ τε τῶν Παννονίων καὶ τὰ τῶν Δαλματῶν—ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ναυκρατία (ἐώρτάσθη), καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ ἢ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καταστροφή. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. <i>Curules triumphos tres egit: Dalmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum, continuo triduo omnes.</i> These triumphs were in the month <i>Sextilis</i>: conf. Macrob. Sat. I. 12. Orosius VI. 20. erroneously places them <i>VIII. Idus Januarias</i>, and contrary to his own narrative in c. 19. <i>Cæsar—in Asiam ad hiberna concessit, ac post per Græciam Brundisium pervectus est.</i> On the Calends of January <i>Cæsar</i> was at Samos: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>Temple of Janus shut: Dio LI. 20. Liv. I. 19. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. Oros. VI. 20. Vell. II. 38. The temple was shut by <i>Augustus</i> a second time in B. C. 25. conf. a.</p> <p>To this year belongs an inscription ad calcem Suetonii N°. II. <i>Senatus populusque Romanus Imp. Cæsari Divi Juli f. cos. quinct. cos. designat. sext. Imp. sept. republica conservata.</i> Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 339.</p>

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<p>φασιν ἀπὸ κόμης τινός, Καίσαρος καθηγῆσατο καὶ τιμῆς ἔτυχε μεγάλης· κατιών τε ἐς τὴν πατρίδα ἤδη γηραιὸς κατέλυσε τὴν καθεστῶσαν πολιτείαν, κακῶς φερομένην ὑπὸ τε ἄλλων καὶ Βοηθοῦ, κακοῦ μὲν ποιητοῦ κακοῦ δὲ πολίτου—ἐπῆρε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ Ἀντώνιος κατ' ἀρχὰς ἀποδεξάμενος τὸ γραφὴν εἰς τὴν ἐν Φιλίπποις νίκην ἔπος.—(Βοηθός) διετέλεσεν ἄγων καὶ φέρων τὴν πόλιν μέχρι τῆς καταστροφῆς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου. τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν καταλαβὼν ὁ Ἀθηνόδωρος—ἐχρήσατο τῇ δουθείᾳ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐξουσία καὶ ἐξεβαλεν αὐτοὺς, καταγνοὺς φυγὴν. He lived to the age of eighty-two: Lucian. Macrob. c. 23. Ἀπολλόδαρος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ῥήτωρ θεοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ διδάσκαλος γενόμενος [conf. a. 44] καὶ σὺν Ἀθηνόδωρῳ τῷ Ταρσεῖ φιλοσόφῳ παιδεύσας αὐτὸν ἐξῆρσε ταῦτά τῳ Ἀθηνόδωρῳ ἔτη ὀγδοήκοντα δύο. <i>Athenodorus</i> is placed by Eusebius at A. D. 9. See A. D. 9. He would be then in advanced age. Ἀθηνόδωρος ὁ Σάνδωνος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ὀκταουίαν τὴν Καίσαρος ἀδελφὴν is quoted by Plutarch Poplicol. c. 17. He is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Fam. III. 7. in B. C. 50: <i>Tu—nihil errabis si paulo diligentius—Athenodorus Sandonis filius quid de his rebus dicat attenderis.</i></p>	<p>p. 819. Γάλλος Κορνήλιος ὁ πρῶτος κατασταθεὶς ἑπαρχὸς τῆς χώρας. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 187. 3. <i>Cleopatra et Antonius semet interficiunt et Ægyptus fit Romana provincia: quam primum tenuit Cornelius Gallus de quo Virgilius scribit in Bucolicis.</i> Donatus in Vita Virgil. <i>Cornelium Gallum—poëtam non mediocrem miro amore dilexit Virgilius. Is transtulit Euphorionem in Latinum et libris quatuor amores suos de Cytheride scripsit. Hic primo in amicitia Cæsaris Augusti fuit, postea in suspicionem conjurationis contra illum adductus occisus est</i> [conf. a. 26. 2.]. <i>Verum usque adeo hunc Gallum Virgilius amarat ut quartus Georgicorum a medio usque ad finem ejus laudem contineret: quem postea jubente Augusto in Aristæi fabulam commutavit.</i> Idem Ibid. <i>Virgilius ad Bucolica transiit maxime ut Asinium Pollionem, Alphenum Varum, et Cornelium Gallum celebraret, quia in distributione agrorum</i> [B. C. 41]—<i>post Philippensem victoriam—indemnem se præstitissent.</i> Parthenius dedicated to Gallus: conf. a. 63. 3.</p>
<p><i>Dionysius of Halicarnassus</i> comes to Italy: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 20—24. ἐγὼ καταπλεύσας εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἅμα τῷ καταλυθῆναι τὸν ἐμφύλιον πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος, ἐβδόμης καὶ ὀγδοηκοστῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς ὀλυμπιάδος μεσοῦσης [Ol. 187. 3.], καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἐκείνου χρόνον ἑτῶν δύο καὶ εἰκοσι μέχρι τοῦ παρόντος [conf. a. 7] γενόμενον ἐν Ῥώμῃ διατρίψας, διάλεκτόν τε τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἔμαθάν—ἐν παντὶ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην διετέλουν πραγματευόμενοι.—ὁ δὲ συντάξας αὐτὴν εἰμὶ Διονύσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀλικαρνασσεύς. He remarks Ant. VIII. p. 1725. that the civil wars occurred in his time: τὸν ἐμφύλιον Ῥωμαίων πόλεμον ἐπὶ τῆς ἑμῆς ἡλικίας, ὃς μέγιστος τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ πολέμων ἐγένετο. Contemporary with <i>Dionysius</i> was <i>Cæcilius</i>: Dionys. ad Pomp. p. 777. ἐμοὶ καὶ τῷ φιλτάτῳ Καικιλίῳ. who flourished with <i>Timagenes</i> (conf. a. 55) and <i>Hermagoras</i> (conf. a. 6) in the reign of</p>	<p><i>Livy</i> I. 19. records the first shutting of the temple of Janus by <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Post bellum Actiacum, ab Imperatore Cæsare Augusto, pace terra marique parta.</i> But not the second. Whence we may conclude with Vossius de Hist. Lat. p. 93. that this was written <i>antequam secundo clauderetur.</i> The first book, then, appears to have been completed after B. C. 29, and before B. C. 25. conf. a. 25. 2.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
28.	<p>Ol. 188. U. C. Varr. 726. <i>C. Cæsar VI. M. Agrippa II.</i> Zonar. X. p. 532. B. Oros. VI. 21. Dio LIII. 1. τῷ ἐξῆς ἔτει ἔκ- τον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε. <i>Augusto VI. et Agrippa II.</i> Fast. apud No- ris. For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Cassiodorus: <i>C. Cæsar V.</i> [conf. a. 31. 1.] <i>et M. Agrippa II.</i> <i>His</i> <i>coss. Parthorum dissensiones per Cæsarem sedatæ.</i> <i>Lustrum conditum:</i> Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>In consu-</i> <i>latu sexto census populi collega M. Agrippa egi, lustrum post annum</i> <i>alterum et quadragesimum feci (legi): quo lustro civium Romanorum</i> <i>censita sunt capita quadragiens centum millia et sexaginta tria.....</i> Euseb. Chron. lib. II. p. 365. <i>Anno Augusti 18°</i> (which he computes from the death of Cæsar) <i>censu Romæ acto inventa sunt hominum</i> <i>XLI centena et LXIV millia.</i> Also in Syncellus p. 313. D. the num- bers are μυριάδες υἱς' καὶ χιλιάδες τέσσαρες. The total number of Roman citizens, including women and children, might therefore amount through the whole empire to about 16,500,000 persons. The former census, forty-two years before, was taken in B. C. 70. <i>Pompeio et Crasso</i> <i>coss.</i> conf. Liv. Epit. 98. <i>M. Licinius Crassus pro cos. ex Træcia et Geteis an. DCCXXV.</i> [726 Varr.] <i>IV. Non. Jul.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>
27.	<p>727. <i>C. Cæsar VII. M. Agrippa III.</i> Dio LIII. 2. Censorin. c. 21. Fasti Verriani in Januar. et April. <i>Augusto VII. et Agrippa III.</i> Fast. apud Noris. For Cassiodorus see col. 2. De <i>Agrippa</i> Vell. II. 90.</p>	<p>Livii Epit. 134. <i>Cæsar, rebus compositis et omnibus provinciis in</i> <i>certam formam redactis, Augustus quoque cognominatus est.</i> Cassio- dorus: <i>C. Cæsar VI.</i> [conf. a. 31. 1.] <i>et M. Agrippa III.</i> <i>His</i> <i>coss.</i> <i>Cæsar leges protulit, iudices ordinavit, provincias disposuit, et ideo</i> <i>Augustus cognominatus est.</i> Censorinus c. 21. <i>Hic annus cujus velut</i> <i>index et titulus est Ulpii et Pontiani consulatus</i> [A. D. 238]—<i>eorum</i> <i>qui vocantur anni Augustorum est CCLXV.—ex Kal. Jan. quamvis</i> <i>ex ante diem decimum sextum Kal. Februarii Imperator Cæsar senten-</i> <i>tia L. Munatii Planci</i> [cf. Vell. II. 91.] <i>a senatu cæterisque civibus Au-</i> <i>gustus adpellatus est, se VII. et M. Vipsanio Agrippa tertium</i> <i>coss. Sed</i> <i>Ægyptii, quod biennio ante in potestatem ditionemque populi Romani</i> <i>venerunt, habuit hunc Augustorum annum CCLXVII.</i> The <i>Anni</i> <i>Augustani</i> therefore were computed at Rome from Jan. 1. B. C. 27, and at Alexandria from Jan. 1. B. C. 29. The name of <i>Augustus</i> was conferred, according to Ovid Fast. I. 587. on the <i>Ides of January</i>: according to Verrius Flaccus <i>XVII. Kal. Februar.</i> Fasti Verriani in Januario: <i>XVII. Kal. Feb. Imp. Cæsar.....ppell[at]us ipso VII et</i> <i>Agrip.....</i> <i>Tiberius puts on the toga virilis VIII. Kal. Mai.</i> Fasti Verriani in mense Aprili: <i>VIII. Kal. Mai. Ti. Cæsar togam virilem sumpsit</i> <i>Imp. Cæsare VII. M. Agripp. III. cos.</i> He was now in his sixteenth year: conf. a. 42.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Augustus</i>: Suidas: Καικίλιος Σικελιωτῆς Καλλαντιανός· Κάλλαντις δὲ [Καλλακτινός· Κάλλακτις δὲ] πόλις Σικελίας [Athen. VI. p. 272. f. Καικίλιος ὁ ῥήτωρ ὁ ἀπὸ Καλῆς ἀκτῆς] ῥήτωρ, σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος [καὶ ἕως Ἀδριανοῦ] καὶ ἀπὸ δούλων, ὥς τινες ἱστορήκασι, καὶ πρότερον μὲν καλούμενος Ἀρχάγαθος [τὴν δὲ δόξαν Ἰουδαῖος]. See Toup ad Longinum 1, 1. for the words ἕως Ἀδ. and τὴν δ. Ἰουδ. and for an account of the works of <i>Cæcilius</i>.</p>	
<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 188. 1. <i>Anaxilaüs Larissæus Pythagoricus et magus ab Augusto urbe Italiaque pellitur.</i></p>	<p>The death of <i>Varro</i> is placed at this date by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 188. 1. <i>M. Terentius Varro philosophus prope nonagenarius moritur.</i> <i>Varro</i> was now eighty-eight: and in his eighty-eighth year he was still writing: Plin. H. N. XXIX. 4. <i>Nisi M. Varronem scirem LXXXVIII. vitæ anno prodidisse &amp;c.</i> If he was born in Ol. 166. 1. B. C. 116 (conf. a.), he entered his eighty-eighth year Ol. 187. 4. B. C. 29. to which date the account of Pliny may be referred. His death might happen in his eighty-ninth year, within Ol. 188. 1. towards the close of B. C. 28, or the beginning of B. C. 27. Pliny therefore and Hieronymus may be reconciled.</p>
	<p><i>Horatii</i> Carm. I. 2. Vetus Inscriptio: <i>Ad Augustum Cæsarem.</i> Gesner. in argum. <i>Pertinet forte—ad illud ipsum tempus quo Augusti nomen suscepit; quod neque Bentleyanis rationibus</i> [conf. a. 38] <i>repugnat.</i> This coincides indeed with the thirty-eighth year of <i>Horace</i>, but not with the calculations of Bentley: for Bentley anticipated the years of <i>Horace</i>. conf. a. 17. That inscription therefore is one year below his dates. Hor. Carm. I. 37. was composed after the death of <i>Cleopatra</i>. <i>Augustus</i> meditated an expedition to Britain in B. C. 27: Dio LIII. 22. to which <i>Horace</i> Carm. I. 35, 30. alludes:—<i>iturum Cæsarem in ultimos orbis Britannos.</i> These two particulars may agree with the date of Bentley. But Carm. I. 24. was written after the death of <i>Varus</i>: consequently after B. C. 24. conf. a. The argument to Carm. I. 35. apud Gesn., which supposes that ode to have been written <i>post Varianam cladem</i>, contains a strange anachronism. The defeat of <i>Varus</i> in Germany occurred in A. D. 9 (conf. a.), sixteen years after the death of <i>Horace</i>.</p> <p><i>Tibullus</i> was the companion of <i>Messalla</i> in his war in Aquitania: Tibull. I. 7, 9. <i>Non sine me est tibi partus honos.</i> The war for which <i>Messalla</i> triumphed in October</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the government for ten years: Dio LIII. 13. βουλευεῖς πόρρω σφᾶς ἀπαγαγεῖν τοῦ τι μοναρχικὸν φρονεῖν δοκεῖν, ἐς δέκα ἔτη τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν δοθέντων οἱ ὑπέστη.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> goes into Spain: Dio LIII. 22. ἐξώρμησε μὲν ὡς καὶ ἐς τὴν Βρεττανίαν στρατεύσων, ἐς δὲ δὴ τὰς Γαλατίας ἐλθὼν ἐνταῦθα διέτριψεν.—κἀντεῦθεν ἐς τε τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἀφίκετο καὶ κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐκείνην. Suetonius attests that he was in Spain on the Calends of January B. C. 26. conf. a. 25.</p> <p><i>M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus pro cos. ex Gallia a. DCCXXVI. [727 Varr.] VII. K. Oct. Fast. Capitolin. conf. Appian. Civ. IV. 38. Tibullus I. 7.</i></p> <p><i>At te victrices lauros, Messalla, gerentem Portabat niveis currus eburnus equis.</i></p> <p>Conf. II. 5, 117. He had been victorious over the Aquitani: Tibull. I. 7. Idem II. 1, 33.</p> <p><i>Gentis Aquitanæ celeber Messalla triumphis.</i></p> <p>Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 726 confounds this with the war against the Salassi seven years before: conf. a. 34.</p>
26.	<p>728. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus VIII. T. Statilius Taurus</i> Dio LIII. 23.</p> <p><i>Augusto VIII. et Tauro</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Augustus Cæsar VII. et T. Statilius</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 23. αὐτός τε τὸ ὄγδοον σὺν τῷ Ταύρῳ τῷ Στατιλίῳ ὑπάτευσεν.—ὁ δὲ δὴ Γάλλος Κορνήλιος [præfect of Egypt] καὶ ἐξύβρισεν ὑπὸ τῆς τιμῆς.—κατηγορήθη τε οὖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Λαργου ἐταίρου τε οἱ καὶ συμβιωτοῦ ὄντος, καὶ ἠτιμώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου.—γενομένου δὲ τούτου, καὶ ἄλλοι αὐτῷ συχνοὶ ἐπέθεντο καὶ γραφὰς κατ' αὐτοῦ πολλὰς ἐπὶνεγκαν· καὶ ἡ γερούσια ἅπαντα ἀλῶναι τε αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις καὶ φυγεῖν τῆς οὐσίας στερηθέντα—ἐψηφίσατο· καὶ ὁ μὲν περιαλγίσας ἐπὶ τούτοις ἑαυτὸν προκατεχρήσατο. <i>Reversus cum furtorum arcesseretur et populatæ provinciæ—stricto incubuit ferro</i> Ammian. XVII. 4, 5. conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 66. The death of Gallus is referred by Hieronymus ad Euseb. Chron. to Ol. 188. 2. <i>Cornelius Gallus Forojuliensis poeta—quadragesimo ætatis suæ anno propria se manu interfecit.</i> which may be reconciled with the date of Dio. But if Gallus was in his fortieth year in Ol. 188. 2. B. C. 27, his birth is fixed to B. C. 66. the close of Ol. 178. 2. Janus Dousa in</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>B. C. 27 (see col. 2.) was probably carried on in B. C. 28. <i>Tibullus</i> elsewhere mentions his patron <i>Messalla</i>: IV. 1, 197. <i>Sum quodcunque tuum est</i>. conf. IV. 8, 5. I. 3, 1—56. I. 5, 31. He celebrates <i>Messalla</i> IV. 1. and refers to his victories I. 1, 53. In B. C. 28 <i>Tibullus</i> might be thirty years of age: conf. a. 18. On the birth of <i>Tibullus</i> and <i>Propertius</i> Heyne remarks in <i>Vita Virgilii ad annum U. C. Varr. 711. Hoc anno—Ovidius natus est, nec multo ante Propertius. Tibullus autem jam ante (anno) 705 [B. C. 49] natus erat [natus est anno 705 exeunte Heyn. in Vita Tibulli]: quanquam alii ejus natales ad annum 690 [B. C. 64] Propertii autem ad annum 697 [B. C. 57] referre volunt. The testimony to the age of <i>Tibullus</i> is contained in the lines of <i>Domitius</i>: conf. a. 18. and the years assigned are founded upon the value of the term <i>juvenis</i>. But B. C. 49 is too low a date, because he would be only six years older than <i>Ovid</i>, and yet <i>Propertius</i> came between them: conf. ann. 36. 18. And B. C. 64 is too high, because <i>Gallus</i>, who preceded <i>Tibullus</i>, would be only two years older: conf. a. 26. 2. For the age of <i>Propertius</i> conf. a. 36. Heyne adds <i>Ibid. Catullus circa 705 [B. C. 49] obierat</i>. This is an error, because <i>Catullus</i> saw <i>Vatinius</i> consul in U. C. 707, towards the end of B. C. 47: conf. a. 47.</i></p> <p><i>Vitruvius</i> de Archit. V. 1. names <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Pronai ædis Augusti</i>. His work was therefore published after B. C. 27. In his address to <i>Augustus</i> procem. lib. I. he attests that he had been favoured by <i>Julius Cæsar</i>, and therefore already known before B. C. 44: <i>Primum parenti tuo fueram notus;—cum autem concilium caelestium in sedibus immortalium eum dedicavisset et imperium parentis in tuam potestatem transtulisset, idem studium meum in ejus memoria permanens in te contulit favorem</i>. He had been recommended to <i>Augustus</i> by <i>Octavia</i>: <i>Ibid. Cum M. Aurelio et P. Numisio et Cn. Cornelio ad apparationem balistarum—fui præsto, et cum eis comoda accepi, quæ cum primo mihi tribuisti, recognitionem per sororis commendationem servasti</i>.</p>
	<p>Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 16. <i>Q. Cæcilius Epirota Tusculi natus, libertus Attici Satrii equitis Romani, ad quem sunt Ciceronis Epistolæ, cum filiam patroni nuptam M. Agrippæ doceret suspectus in ea et ab hoc remotus ad Cornelium Gallum se contulit, vixitque una familiarissime; quod ipsi Gallo inter gravissima crimina ab Augusto obicitur. Post deinde damnationem mortemque Galli scholam aperuit; sed ita ut paucis et tantum adolescentibus præciperet, prætecto nemini, nisi si cujus parenti hoc officium negare non posset</i>.</p> <p><i>Propertius</i> applied to poetry after <i>Tibullus</i>, and was already in reputation before the rise of <i>Ovid</i>: conf. a. 18. and was now probably twenty-five years of age: conf. a. 36. The dates which are marked in his poems confirm this ac-</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Schediasm. who produces no testimony except this passage from Euseb. Chron. without any authority makes <i>Gallus</i> forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and places his birth at B. C. 74. <i>Gallus</i> had been appointed præfect of Egypt about September B. C. 30 : conf. a. 30. 4.</p> <p><i>Sex. Appuleius pro cos. ex Hispania a. DCCXXVII.</i> [728 Varr.] <i>VII. K. Febr.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p>
25.	<p>729. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus IX. M. Junius Silanus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LIII. 25.</p> <p><i>Augusto IX et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 25. ὁ Αὐγουστος (ἤδη δὲ ἕνατον μετὰ Μάρκου Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτευεν) ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς Σαλάσσοις Τερέντιον Οὐάβρωνά ἐπεμύψεν—αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Αὐγουστος πρὸς τε τοὺς Ἀστύρας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς ἅμα ἐπολέμησε. Liv. Epit. 135. <i>Bellum—a Cæsare adversus Hispanos gestum refertur: et Salassi gens Alpina perdomiti.</i> Cassiod. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar VIII. et M. Silanus. His coss. Cantabros, Germanos, Salassos, Cæsar perdomuit.</i> Orosius VI. 21. places the war with the Cantabri and Astures in B. C. 28: <i>Imperatore Augusto Cæsare sexies et bis M. Agrippa consulibus Cæsar—in Hispanias ipse cum exercitu profectus est.</i> And supposes the war to last five years: Ibid. <i>Cantabrico bello per quinque annos acto—Cæsar Romam rediit.</i> But it is manifest from Dio that <i>Augustus</i> in his sixth and seventh consulships was at Rome. And the order of the narrative in Livy Epit. 134. 135. places the Cantabrian war after the seventh consulship B. C. 27. <i>Augustus</i> was in Spain Jan. 1. B. C. 26, and Jan. 1. B. C. 25, when he entered upon his eighth and ninth consulships: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23.</p> <p>The temple of Janus is shut a second time by <i>Augustus</i> according to Dio LIII. 26—28. Αὐγουστος μὲν ταῦτά τε ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἔπραξε [in Spain in B. C. 25] καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἰανοῦ τεμένισμα, ἀνοιχθὲν δι' αὐτοὺς, ἐκλείσεν.—ἐκ δὲ τούτου δέκατον ὁ Αὐγουστος μετὰ Γαίου Νωρβανοῦ ἤρξε [B. C. 24]. Oros. VI. 21. <i>Tunc</i> [after the Cantabrian war] <i>secundo per Cæsarem—clausus est Janus.</i> The temple was thrice shut by <i>Augustus</i>: <i>Janum—ter clusit</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 22. Attested by Orosius VI. 22. <i>U. C. DCCLII. Cæsar Augustus—Jani portas tertio ipse tunc clausit.</i> Although erring in the date. We have</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

count of his time. He mentions the recent death of *Gallus*: II. 34, 91. That poem appears to have been written in B. C. 25, or 24, during the absence of *Augustus* in Spain: conf. a. 24. He describes the battle of Actium, and the fall of *Antony*: II. 1, 34. II. 15, 44. III. 9, 56. IV. 6, 17, 18. These therefore were written at least after B. C. 30. He speaks III. 11, 29. of the death of *Cleopatra*, and names *Augustus* v. 50. which places that piece below B. C. 27. The death of *Marcellus* B. C. 23 is mentioned in III. 18. Elegg. II. 10. III. 4. III. 5. were written after B. C. 20: or at least after B. C. 23. conf. ann. 23. 2. 20. 2. Eleg. IV. 6. contains an allusion to *Caius* and *Lucius*, the grandsons of *Augustus*: *Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos* v. 82. and was probably written many years after B. C. 17, when *Lucius* was born: conf. a. 17. 2. *Gallus*, to whom *Propertius* addresses Elegg. I. 5. 10. 13. 20. has been without reason supposed to be *Cornelius Gallus* the poet. There is nothing to mark that he is addressing the poet *Gallus*: and it is said of *Gallus* by *Propertius* I. 5, 23. *Nec tibi nobilitas poterit succurrere amanti*; while *Gallus* the præfect was *ex infima fortuna* Sueton. Aug. c. 66. Burnan. ad Ovid. Amor. III. 9. for this reason properly distinguishes them. A third *Gallus*, a kinsman of *Propertius*, who was slain soon after the siege of Perusia B. C. 41 (conf. Propert. I. 21. 22.), has been also confounded by some with the præfect *Gallus*.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 188. 4. *Munatius Plancus Ciceronis discipulus orator habetur insignis: qui quum Galliam Comatam regeret Lugdunum condidit. Senec. Epist. 91. Huic colonie (Lugduno) ab origine sua centesimus annus est.—A Planco deducta in hanc frequentiam loci opportunitate convaluit. Dio XLVI. 50. records the foundation by Silanus, Lepidus, and Plancus, coss. Hirtio et Pansa B. C. 43, eighteen years before the present date. De Planco conf. ann. 43. 2. 27. 2.*

*Horace Carm. II. 4, 23. mentions his fortieth year: Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum. He completed his fortieth year in December B. C. 25. conf. a. 65. In Carm. II. 6, 2. the mention of the Cantabri is consistent with the date of Bentley: conf. ann. 25. 2. 24. 2. Carm. II. 10. was written before the death of Murena: consequently before B. C. 22. But Carm. II. 9. refers to the advantages in the East obtained in B. C. 20. conf. a. 20. 2. Dion. LIV. 9. and therefore falls below the date assigned by Bentley: conf. a. 38.*

The notes of time which occur in the *Georgics* are collected by Heyne in *Vita Virgil. ad annos U. C. Varr. 724. 725.* and he concludes that the *Georgics*, in which the name of *Augustus* does not appear, were probably completed before B. C. 27. But as a part of lib. IV. as it now stands, was composed after the death of *Gallus*, conf. a. 30. the



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		no evidence to shew when Janus was shut the third time.
24.	<p>Ol. 189. U.C. Varr. 730. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus X. C. Norbanus Flaccus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LIII. 28.</p> <p><i>Augusto X. et Flacco</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>For Cassiodorus see col. 2.</p>	<p>Dio LIII. 29. ἐπὶ Ἀραβίαν τὴν εὐδαίμονα καλουμένην, ἧς Σαβῶς ἐβασίλευεν, Αἴλιος Γάλλος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχων ἐπεστράτευσεν. Strabo XVII. p. 819. Γάλλος Αἴλιος μέρει τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φρουρᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβαλὼν εἴρηται τίνα τρόπον ἐξήλεγε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέμους ὄντας. εἰ δὲ μὴ ὁ Συλλαῖος αὐτὸν προὔδιδου, κἂν κατεστρέψατο τὴν Εὐδαίμονα πᾶσαν.</p> <p>Cassiodorus: <i>C. Aug. Cæsar IX. et C. Norbanus. His coss. Astures et Cantabri per L. Lanium perdomiti. Augustus</i> in this year returned from Spain: Dio LIII. 28. The renewed war which Cassiodorus notices is described by Dio c. 29. οἱ Κανταβροὶ οἱ τε Ἀστυγες, ὡς τάχιστα ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας Λούκιον Αἰμίλιον ἄρχοντα αὐτῆς καταλιπὼν ἀπηλλάγη, ἐπανέστησαν.—ταχέως μέντοι ἐχειρώθησαν. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 366. places the subjugation of the Cantabri in the twentieth year of <i>Augustus</i>: Anno Augusti 20°. Olymp. 189. 2. <i>Augustus Calubriam et Galatiam</i> [1. <i>Cantabrium et Gallaciam</i> cum Scalig.] <i>rectigales fecit</i>. The twentieth year of <i>Augustus</i>, according to Eusebius (when corrected) being in reality coincident with Ol. 189. 1. [see A. D. 14] will give the present year B. C. 24 for the date of Eusebius.</p>
23.	<p>731. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XI. A. Terentius Varro Murena</i></p> <p><i>Murena</i> [in mag. mort.] <i>est in e. l. f. e.</i> [Cn. Calpurnius] <i>Pi.</i> Fast. Capitolin.</p> <p>ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐνδεκατὸν μετὰ Καλπουρνίου Πείσω-νος ἄρξας Dio LIII. 30. <i>Augusto XI. et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>C. Aug. Cæsar X. et Cn. Piso</i> Cassiod.</p>	<p>The tribunician power for life is voted to <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIII. 32. ἡ γερονσία δῆμαρχον αὐτὸν διὰ βίου εἶναι ἐψηφίσατο. Tacitus Ann. I. 9. coincides with Dio in the date: <i>Continuata per septem et triginta annos tribunicia potestas</i>. But if the thirty-seventh year had commenced in U. C. Varr. 767, when <i>Augustus</i> died, the first year would commence in U. C. 731. The tribunician years of <i>Augustus</i> were dated from <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> Conf. Fabric. ad Dion. LIII. 17. Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 261.</p> <p>Death of <i>Marcellus</i> (de quo Virgil. <i>Æn.</i> VI. 861—887. Propert. III. 18.) in his ædileship in this year: Dio LIII. 30. 31. 33. Plutarch. Marcell. c. 30. ἀγορανομῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐτελεύτησε νύμφιος, Καίσαρος θυγατρὶ χρόνον οὐ πολὺν συνοικήσας. Vell. II. 93. <i>Munere ædilitatis edito decessit</i>. After the first of August: Plin. H. N. XIX. 1. <i>Marcellus—in ædilitate sua avunculo XI. consule Calend. Augusti velis forum in-umbravit ut salubrius litigantes consisterent</i>. In his twentieth year: Propert. III. 18, 15. <i>Occidit, et misero steterat vigesimus annus</i>.</p> <p>The eleventh consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. <i>Consulatum vicesimo atatis anno invasit</i> [B. C. 43].—<i>Secundum consulatum post IX annos</i> [B. C. 33], <i>tertium anno interjecto gessit</i> [B. C. 31]: <i>sequentes usque ad undecimum continuavit</i> [cf. Vell. II. 89]:—<i>duodecimum magno, id est XVII annorum intervallo</i> [B. C. 5], <i>et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit</i>. He was consul designatus <i>XIII.</i> in B. C. 3 [biennio post], and consul in B. C. 2. Sueton. Ibid. <i>Quinque medios consulatus a sexto ad undecimum annuos gessit: cæteros autem</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Strabo</i> XVI. p. 780. mentions the expedition of <i>Gallus</i> into Arabia: πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀραβας στρατεία νεωστὶ γενηθεῖσα ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ὃν ἡγεμὼν ἦν Αἴλιος Γάλλος, διδάσκει τῶν τῆς χώρας ἰδιωμάτων. τοῦτον δ' ἔπεμψεν ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ διαπειρασόμενον τῶν ἐθνῶν. <i>Plin.</i> H. N. VI. 28. <i>Romana arma solus in eam terram adhuc intulit Ælius Gallus ex equestri ordine.</i> <i>Strabo</i> himself was in Egypt in the time of <i>Gallus</i>: XVII. p. 816. καὶ γὰρ δὲ παρὼν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ φίλων τε καὶ στρατιωτῶν περὶ ἄραν πρώτην ἤκουσα τοῦ ψόφου [of <i>Memnon's</i> statue]. He mentions his visit to Egypt again XVII. p. 812. ὁ γοῦν ἡμέτερος ξένος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐντίμων, αὐτῷ μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς, κ. τ. λ. and p. 818. ἤλθομεν εἰς Φίλας ἐκ Συήνης ἀπὴν δὲ ἡμαλοῦ σφόδρα πεδίου κ. τ. λ. He was still employed in writing his Geography in A. D. 18. forty-two years after this date; and was now at the least thirty years of age. See A. D. 14.</p>	<p>poem must have been completed after B. C. 26. It appears probable that a part of the poem was written at least ten years before: conf. a. 35.</p> <p><i>Hieronym.</i> in <i>Euseb. Chron. Olymp.</i> 189. 1. <i>Quintilius Cremonensis Virgilii et Horatii familiaris moritur.</i> His death is lamented by <i>Horace</i> Carm. I. 24. <i>ad Virgilium.</i> <i>Idem</i> Art. Poët. 438. <i>Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige sodes Hoc, aiebat, et hoc</i>—<i>Vetus Scholiastes</i>: <i>Hic erat Quintilius Varus poëta Cremonensis, amicus Virgilii.</i></p> <p><i>Virgil</i> is now employed upon the <i>Æneid</i>. <i>Donatus</i> in <i>Vita</i>: <i>Æneidos vixdum cæptæ tanta exstitit fuma ut Sext. Propertius non dubitarit sic prædicare</i> [II. 34, 61—66.]: <i>Cedite Romani &amp;c. Augustus vero cum tum forte expeditione Cantabrica abesset et supplicibus atque minacibus per jocos literis efflagitaret, ut sibi de Æneide (ut ipsius verba sunt) vel prima carminis hypographa vel quodlibet colon mitteret, negavit se facturum Virgilius</i> [conf. <i>Macrob. Sat.</i> I. 24.]: <i>cui tamen multo post—recitavit.</i> conf. a. 22. <i>Augustus</i> was engaged in the Cantabrian war in B. C. 25, 24. To this period therefore we may refer that correspondence of <i>Augustus</i> and <i>Virgil</i>; and also that poem of <i>Propertius</i>: which agrees with his mention of the recent death of <i>Gallus</i>: conf. a. 26. In the same poem <i>Propertius</i> bears testimony to the <i>Eclogues</i> v. 67—76. and the <i>Georgics</i> v. 77—80. and to the <i>Argonautics</i> of <i>Varro</i> (conf. a. 82): v. 85. <i>Hæc quoque perfecto ludebat Iänone Varro.</i> which were therefore written before B. C. 25.</p>
<p><i>Nestor</i> of <i>Tarsus</i> was the preceptor of <i>Marcellus</i>: <i>Strab.</i> XIV. p. 675. (ἐκ Ταρσοῦ) Ἀκαδημαϊκὸς Νέστωρ ὁ καὶ ἡμᾶς, ὁ Μαρκέλλου καθηγησάμενος τοῦ Ὀκταουίᾳ παιδὸς τῆς Καίσαρος ἀδελφεῖς. καὶ οὗτος δὲ προέστη τῆς πολιτείας διαδεχάμενος τὸν Ἀθηνόδορον, καὶ διετέλεσε τιμώμενος παρά τε τοῖς ἡγεμόσι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει. <i>Athenodorus</i>, whom <i>Nestor</i> succeeded, had returned to <i>Tarsus</i> after the fall of <i>Antony</i> B. C. 31. conf. a. 30.</p>	<p><i>Horatii</i> Carm. lib. II. is placed at this date by Bentley: conf. a. 38. Carm. III. 14. celebrates the return of <i>Augustus</i> from Spain: from whence he returned in B. C. 24. The allusion therefore to the <i>Cantabri</i> Carm. III. 8, 22. <i>Cantaber sera domitus catena</i> may be referred to the conclusion of the war in that year. conf. a. 24. 2. and there is no need to understand this (as some have done) of the petty renewed war concluded by <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. conf. a. 19. 2. The notice of the Parthians in III. 5. we may refer to B. C. 23. see col. 2.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>sex aut IX aut VI aut IV aut III mensibus: secundum vero, paucissimis horis.—Nec omnes Romæ; sed quartum consulatum in Asia</i> [conf. a. 31], <i>quintum in insula Samo, octavum et nonum Tarracone iniit.</i></p> <p>An embassy from Parthia is noticed by Dio LIII. 33. ἐπειδὴ ὁ μὲν Τηριδάτης αὐτὸς παρὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Φραάτου πρέσβεις—ἀρίκοντο [B. C. 23 <i>cos.</i> Aug. XI. <i>et Pisone</i>: conf. c. 30.], ἐς τὴν βουλὴν αὐτοὺς ἐσήγαγε· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο, ἐπιτραπείς παρ' αὐτῆς τὴν διάγνωσιν, τὸν μὲν Τηριδάτην τῷ Φραάτῃ οὐκ ἐξέδωκε, τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτῶν ὃν πρότερον—εἶχεν ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπὶ τῷ τούς τε αἰχμαλώτους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τὰ ἐν τε τῇ τοῦ Κράσσου καὶ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου συμφορᾷ ἀλόντα κομίσασθαι. This restitution was accomplished in B. C. 20: conf. a. But to this demand of Augustus in B. C. 23 Horace may allude Carm. III. 5. and Virgil Æn. VII. 606.</p>
22.	<p>732. <i>M. Claudius Marcellus L. Arruntius</i> Dio LIV. 1. Cassiod. <i>Marcello et Arruntio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>Conspiracy and death of Murena: Dio LIV. 1. 3. τῷ ἔτει ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Μάρκελλος καὶ Δούκιος Ἀρρουντίος ὑπάτευσαν—ἐπιβουλὴν ἕτεροι συνέστησαν. Φάνιος μὲν γὰρ Καπίων ἀρχηγὸς αὐτῆς ἐγένετο, συνεπελάβοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι· καὶ σφίσι καὶ ὁ Μουρήνας συνομαμοκέναι, εἴτ' οὖν ἀληθῶς εἴτε καὶ ἐκ διαβολῆς; ἐλέχθη.—καὶ (οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὸ δικαστήριον) ἐρήμην μὲν ὥς καὶ φευγόμενοι ἤλωσαν ἀπεσφάγησαν δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον. οὐδὲ ἐπῆρκεσαν τῷ Μουρήνῃ οὔτε ὁ Προκούλιος ἀδελφὸς ὦν οὔτε ὁ Μαικίνας τῇ ἀδελφῇ αὐτοῦ συνοικίῳ. Sueton. Aug. c. 19. <i>Conjuraciones complures priusquam invalescerent indicio detectas compressit: et alias alio tempore: Lepidi juvenis, deinde Varronis Murenæ et Fannii Cæpionis.</i> Conf. Vell. II. 91.</p> <p>Dio LIV. 5. ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον [sc. <i>Marcello et Arruntio</i> <i>cos.</i>] οἱ Αἰθιοπες οἱ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκοῦντες προσχώρησαν μέχρι τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ἑλεφαντίνης ὠνομασμένης—ἡγουμένης σφίσι Κανδάκης. πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐνταυθα ποὺ Γάϊον Πιτρώνιον τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἀρχοντα προσιέναι προαπῆλθον μὲν ὥς καὶ διαφευγόμενοι, καταληφθέντες δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἡττήθησαν κ.τ.λ. Conf. Strab. XVII. p. 820. Strabo adds p. 821. ὁ Πιτρώνιος—ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς μὲν ἐλαφροπώλησε χιλιούς δὲ Καίσαρι ἐπέμψε νεωστὶ ἐκ Καντάβρων ἔχοντι. Augustus had returned from Spain in B. C. 24: conf. a.</p>
21.	<p>733. <i>M. Lollius Q. Emilius Lepidus</i> Dio LIV. 6. Cassiod. Hor. Ep. I. 20, 28. <i>Lollio et Lepido</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Lapis Colotian.</i> apud</p>	<p>Fasti Capitolini: [Imp. Cæsar Augustus tribu]nic. potest. ... Q. <i>Amilius Lepid.</i>. The second tribunician year of Augustus (which commenced <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 22: conf. a. 23) was not yet ended upon <i>Kal. Jan.</i> when these consuls entered upon office. See the years B. C. 23. and A. D. 8. Sigonius p. 146. a. and Marlianus p. 106. ad annum Capitolinum 744 (<i>convenit cum Taciti opinione discrepat autem ab A. C.</i>) without reason suppose that</p>



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<p><i>Athenæus</i> a Peripatetic philosopher is mentioned by Strabo XIV. p. 670. at this time: τὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν.—ἐνταῦθα ἐγένοντο καθ' ἡμᾶς ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Περιπάτου φιλοσόφων Ἀθηναῖός τε καὶ Ξέναρχος· ὧν ὁ μὲν Ἀθηναῖος καὶ ἐπολιτεύσατο καὶ ἐδημαγωγῆσε χρόνον τινὰ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι· εἴτ' ἐμπεσὼν εἰς τὴν Μουρῆνα φιλίαν ἐκείνῳ συνεάλω φεύγων [see col. 2.]—ἀναίτιος δὲ φανείς ἀφείθη ὑπὸ Καίσαρος.—ὀλίγον δ' ἐπιβιούς χρόνον ἐν συμπτώσει τῆς οἰκίας ἐν ᾗ ᾔκει διεφθάρη, νύκτωρ γενομένη. Fabricius ad Sext. Empir. p. 301. supposes this <i>Athenæus</i> to be no other than <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician, who is mentioned by Quintilian. But <i>Athenæus</i> the rhetorician flourished with <i>Hermagoras</i> before <i>Apollonius Molo</i> (conf. a. 62): and probably taught rhetoric seventy years before this date. He was therefore a different person from the Peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia.</p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 189. 3. <i>Pylades Cilix pantomimus, quum veteres ipsi canerent et saltarent, primus Romæ chorum et fistulam sibi præcinere fecit.</i> Conf. Dion. LIV. 17. (who mentions <i>Pylades</i> in B. C. 18 <i>coss. P. et Cn. Lentulis</i>) <i>Athenæum</i> I. p. 20. e. Suidam v. Πυλάδης.</p>	<p><i>Virgil</i> <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862. mentions the death of <i>Marcellus</i>: Donatus in <i>Vita</i>: <i>Augusto multo post</i> [post annum 25: conf. a. 24] <i>perfecta demum materia tres omnino libros recitavit, secundum videlicet quartum et sextum</i> [recitavit primum libros tertium et quartum Serv. ad <i>Æn.</i> IV. 324.]: <i>sed hunc præcipue ob Octaviam; quæ cum recitationi interesset ad illos de filio suo versus "Tu Marcellus eris"—defecisse fertur.</i> Conf. Serv. ad <i>Æn.</i> VI. 862. <i>Marcellus</i> died after Aug. 1. B. C. 23. <i>Augustus</i> went into the East in B. C. 21. from whence he did not return till after the death of <i>Virgil</i> B. C. 19. conf. ann. 21. 2. 19. 2. We may therefore refer that recitation to B. C. 22. The expression <i>multo post</i> is to be understood with some latitude.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 189. 4. <i>Atratinus qui septemdecim natus annos Cælium accusaverat clarus inter oratores habetur; et ad extremum morborum tadio in balneo voluntate exanimatus hæredem dereliquit Augustum.</i></p> <p><i>Horace</i> completes his forty-fourth year in December B. C. 21: Epist. I. 20, 27.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	Sigon. p. 145. b. Q. <i>Æmilius Lepid.</i> M. Lo....	the Capitoline Marbles differ from other authorities upon this point. L. <i>Sempronius Atratinus pro cos. ex Africa a. DCCXXXII.</i> [733 Varr.] <i>III. Idus Oct. Fast. Capitolin.</i> Augustus winters at Samos: Dio LIV. 7. ὁ γοῦν Αὐγουστος τότε Ἑλληνικὸν διήγαγε καὶ ἐς Σάμον ἐπλευσεν ἐνταῦθά τε ἐχειμάσας, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τῷ ἥρι ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Ἀπουλῆιος καὶ Προύπλιος Σίλιος ὑπάτευσαν [spring B. C. 20] κομισθεῖς πάντα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ διέταξεν.
20.	Ol. 190. U. C. Varr. 734. M. <i>Appuleius P. Silius</i> Nerva Dio LIV. 7. Cassiod. <i>Apuleio et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. M. <i>Appuleius P. Si...</i>	Cassiodorus: M. <i>Appuleius et P. Silius. His coss. aquilas et signa Crassiana de Parthis Cæsar recepit.</i> Confirmed by Dio LIV. 8. who places it in this year. Sueton. Aug. c. 22. <i>Parthi—signa militaria quæ M. Crasso et M. Antonio ademerant reposcenti reddiderunt.</i> Conf. a. 23. This event is referred to by <i>Propertius</i> II. 10. III. 4, 9. III. 5, ult. IV. 6, 79. by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 1, 228. Fast. VI. 467. by <i>Horace</i> Epist. I. 18, 56. Carm. IV. 15, 6. Birth of <i>Caius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i> : Dio LIV. 7. 8. <i>Appuleio et Silio coss.</i> —ἡ Ἰουλία τὸν Γάϊον ὀνομασθέντα ἔτεκε. βουθύσια τέ τις τοῖς γενεθλίοις αὐτοῦ ἀδίδιος ἐδόθη. Augustus winters again at Samos: Dio LIV. 9. ὁ Αὐγουστος—τῶν Ἀρμενίων τῶν ἐτέρων τοῦ τε Ἀρταβάξου κατηγορησάντων καὶ τὸν Τιγράνην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ὄντα μεταπεμφθέντων, μετέστειλε τὸν Τιβέριον ὅπως τὸν μὲν ἐκβάλλῃ τῆς βασιλείας τὸν δὲ ἐς αὐτὴν ἀποκαταστήσῃ [Conf. Vell. II. 94. 122. Sueton. Tib. c. 9. Strab. XVII. p. 821.].—ὁ δὲ Αὐγουστος ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐπανῆλθε κἀνταῦθα αὐθις ἐχειμάσας. In the next year (B. C. 19) Κούιντον Λουκρήτιον—ὑπατὸν ἀνέδειξε, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεῖχθη. conf. a. 19.
19.	735. C. <i>Sentius Saturninus</i> Q. <i>Lucretius</i> Dio LIV. 10. Cassiod. Donat. in Vita Virgil. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10. Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. ad Ol. 190. 2. <i>Saturnino et Lucretio</i> Fast. apud Noris. Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. C. <i>Sentius Saturn.</i> Q. Lu... De <i>Sentio</i> Vell. II. 92.	L. <i>Cornelius Balbus pro cos. ex Africa an. DCCXXXIV.</i> [735 Varr.] <i>VI. K. April.</i> Fast. Capitolin. conf. Plin. H. N. V. 5. This day of U. C. Varr. 735, reckoned from the <i>Palilia</i> , would fall within March B. C. 18. But, for the reasons assigned in Intro. p. xviii. and in the Tables B. C. 98, 81, 44, this triumph may be referred to B. C. 19. where Sigonius places it. The Cantabri, who had revolted again in B. C. 22, conf. Dion. LIV. 1. 5. are finally subdued: Dio LIV. 11. [coss. <i>Sentio et Lucretio</i> : conf. c. 10.] Ἀγρίππας—πρὸς τοὺς Κανταβροὺς πολλὰ προσέπταισε.—τέλος δὲ ποτε—τούς τε ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ πολεμίους πάντας ὀλίγου διέτθειρε. Augustus, who had passed the two preceding winters at Samos, conf. ann. 21. 20. returns to Rome Oct. 12. Dio LIV. 10. ἐψηφίσθη—τὴν ἡμέραν ἣν ἀφίξειτο—Αὐγουστάλια ὀνομάζεσθαι. Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 114. <i>IV. Eid. Octob. August. Lud. in circ. fer. ex. S. C. q. e. d. Imp. Cæs. Aug. ex transmarin. provinc. urbem intravit.</i> That he returned in this year is attested by Cassiodorus: C. <i>Sentius et Q. Lucretius. His coss. Cæsari ex provinciis redeunti currus—decretus est &amp;c.</i> Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 10. <i>Agrippa cum jam tertium consul fuisset C. Sentio Q. Lucretio coss. post annum XIII. quam Juliam deduxerat</i> [conf. a. 33] <i>Virginem quoque in agro Lucullano collectam Romam perduxit: dies quo primum in Urbe responderit V. Id. Jun. invenitur.</i> Related in this year by Dio LIV. 11.

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	<p><i>Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.</i></p>
	<p><i>Horatii</i> Epist. I. 3. is written while <i>Tiberius</i> is still in the East: and therefore not later than B. C. 19. Idem Epist. I. 12, 26. <i>Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit.</i> The Cantabri in B. C. 19: conf. a. 19. 2. the Armenians in B. C. 20: see col. 2. This Epistle was therefore written after the victory of <i>Agrippa</i> in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 18, 55. refers to the Cantabrian war of <i>Augustus</i> B. C. 24, and the recovery of the standards of <i>Crassus</i> B. C. 20. Epist. I. 4. was written while <i>Tibullus</i> was yet living: perhaps in B. C. 19. Epist. I. 20. after the year B. C. 21. conf. a. In Epist. I. 19, 24. he alludes to his Epodes.</p> <p>All these incidents agree with the dates of Bentley: conf. a. 38.</p>
	<p>Death of <i>Virgil</i>: Donatus in Vita: <i>Anno quinquagesimo secundo ut ultimam manum Æneidi imponeret statuit in Græciam et Asiam secedere, triennioque continuo omnem operam limationi dare.—Sed cum aggressus iter Athenis occurrisset Augusto ab Oriente Romam revertenti</i> [see col. 2.], <i>una cum Cæsare redire statuit. Ac cum Megaram vicinum Athenis oppidum visendi gratia peteret, languorem nactus est: quem non intermissa navigatio auxit ita ut gravior indies tandem Brundisium adventarit; ubi diebus paucis obiit X. Kal. Octob. C. Sentio et Q. Lucretio coss.</i> Hieronym. in Chron. Euseb. <i>Olymp.</i> 190. 2. <i>Virgilius Brundisii moritur Sentio Saturnino et Lucretio Cinna coss. Ossa ejus Ncapolim translata in secundo ab urbe miliario sepeliuntur, titulo istiusmodi suprascripto quem moriens ipse dictaverat: “Mantua” &amp;c.</i> He had nearly completed his fifty-first year: conf. a. 70. Pliny H. N. XIV. 1. computes ninety years from the death of <i>Virgil</i> to his own time: <i>A cujus obitu XC aguntur anni.</i> This date will give U. C. 825. A. D. 72. for the time at which that part of the work of <i>Pliny</i> was composed: seven years before his completion and dedication of the work in the sixth consulship of <i>Titus</i>: Plin. in præfat. <i>Tito Vesp. suo. Triumphalis et censorius tu sexiesque consul ac tribuniciæ potestatis particeps.</i> = U. C. 832. A. D. 79.</p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
18.	<p>736. <i>P. Cornelius Lentulus Cn. Cornelius Lentulus</i> Dio LIV. 12. Cassiod.</p> <p><i>Lentulo et Lentulo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>P. Cornelius Cn. ....</i></p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for five years: Dio LIV. 12. πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸς πέντε τῆς προστασίας ἔτη, ἐπειδὴ περ ὁ δεκάτης χρόνος ἐξήκων ἦν, προσέθετο (ταῦτα γὰρ Πουπλίου τε καὶ Γναίου Λεντούλου ὑπατευόντων ἐγένετο). ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῷ Ἀγρίππᾳ ἄλλα τε ἐξ ἴσου πῇ αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημοκρατικὴν ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἔδωκε. τοσαῦτα γὰρ σφίσιν ἔτι τότε ἐπαρκέσειν ἔφη. ὕστερον γὰρ οὐ πολλῶν καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῆς αὐτοκράτορος ἡγεμονείας ἔλαβεν ὥστε αὐτὰ δέκα αὖθις γενέσθαι. Idem LIII. 16. τῆς γοῦν δεκαετίας ἐξελευούσης [in B. C. 18 inclusive], ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε, εἴτα πέντε [B. C. 17—8], καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο δέκα [B. C. 7—A. D. 3], καὶ ἕτερα αὖθις δέκα [A. D. 4—13], πεμπτάκις αὐτῷ ἐψηφίσθη. ὥστε τῇ τῶν δεκετηρίδων διαδοχῇ διὰ βίου αὐτὸν μοναρχῆσαι. Conf. Zonar. X. p. 533. A. The law of <i>Augustus de mariantandis ordinibus</i> (Sueton. Aug. c. 34.) referred to by Livy lib. 59. was passed in this year: Dio LIV. 16. τοῖς τε ἀγάμοις καὶ ταῖς ἀνάδροις βαρύτερα τὰ ἐπιτίμια ἐπέταξε.</p>
17.	<p>737. <i>C. Furnius C. Junius Silanus</i> Dio LIV. 18. Censorin. c. 17. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 131.</p> <p><i>Furnio et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon.</p> <p><i>C. Furnius C. Ju....</i></p>	<p><i>Ludi sæculares</i>: conf. Tacit. Ann. XI. 11. For the fifth time: Dio LIV. 18. Censorinus c. 17. <i>Quintos ludos C. Furnio C. Junio Silano coss. anno DCCXXXVII. Cæsar Augustus et Agrippa fecerunt.</i> Idem Ibid. <i>T. Livius libro CXXXVI.</i> “<i>Eodem anno ludos sæculares Cæsar ingenti adparatu fecit; quos centesimo quoque anno (is enim terminus sæculi) fieri mos.</i>” Inscriptio apud Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 305. <i>Ludi sæculares quinct. Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augusto C. Sentio C. f. C. n. Saturnino M. Claudio M. f. M. n. Marcello M. Fufio M. f. Strigone mag. XV. vir. D. Lelio D. f. D. n. Balbo.</i></p> <p>Birth of <i>Lucius Cæsar</i> the grandson of <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LIV. 18. ἐπὶ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Γαίου τε Φουρνίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλανοῦ ὑπάτων υἱὸν αὖθις ὁ Ἀγρίππας ἀνείλετο τὸν Λούκιον ὀνομασθέντα· καὶ αὐτὸν εὐθὺς ὁ Αὐγουστος μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ Γαίου [conf. a. 20] ἐποιήσατο, μὴ ἀναμείνας σφᾶς ἀνδραθῆναι, ἀλλ’ αὐτόθεν διαδόχους τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀποδείξας. This adoption took place while <i>Agrippa</i> was still at Rome: see col. 4. After the birth and adoption</p>

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*Livy* is employed after this year upon his fifty-ninth book: Epit. lib. 59. *Exstat oratio Metelli quam Augustus Cæsar, quum de maritandis ordinibus ageret* [see col. 2.], *velut in hæc tempora scriptam in senatu recitavit.*

The death of *Tibullus* is recorded by *Domitius Marsus* apud *Tibull.* IV. 15.

*Te quoque Virgilio comitem non æqua, Tibulle,  
Mors juvenem campos misit ad Elysios.*

*Tibullus* therefore died after *Virgil*, and soon after him. There is no difficulty in the term *juvenis*, which may express forty years of age. *Tibullus* died in the lifetime of his mother: *Ovid.* Amor. III. 9, 51. and not only *Catullus* but *Calvus* [de quo *Propertius* II. 34, 89.] and *Gallus* were already dead: *Ovid.* Ibid. 61—66.

*Ovid* Trist. IV. 10, 41—50. mentions the poets of this period to whom he was known: *Macer* [conf. a. 16], *Propertius*, *Ponticus*, *Bassus*, *Horace*. He then adds 51—54.

*Virgilium vidi tantum: nec avara Tibullo  
Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meæ.*

*Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle, Propertius illi:  
Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.*

*Tibullus* preceded *Propertius*, who preceded *Ovid*. We may therefore with *Dousa* reject that passage in *Tibull.* III. 5, 17, 18. which places the birth of *Tibullus* in the same year with that of *Ovid*, as an interpolation derived from *Ovid*. Trist. IV. 10, 6. It appears from that account of *Ovid* that *Propertius* survived *Tibullus*. *Gallus* was born B. C. 66: conf. a. 26. 2. and was twenty-three years older than *Ovid*. *Tibullus* and *Propertius* came between them. We may therefore place *Gallus* (æt. 20) at B. C. 46, *Tibullus* (æt. cir. 23) at B. C. 36, *Propertius* at B. C. 26 (conf. a.): *Ovid*, who followed *Propertius*, might be in reputation for twenty-five years before his exile from B. C. 17 to A. D. 8 inclusive.

*Porcius Latro* flourished: *Senec.* Controv. 12. p. 195. (*Nepos ex meretrice susceptus.*) *Latro declamabat illam Cæsare Augusto audiente et Agrippa, cujus filios, nepotes suos, Cæsar Lucium et Caium adoptaturus diebus illis videbatur. Erat Agrippa inter eos qui non nati sunt nobiles sed fucti. Cum diceret partem adolescentis Latro et tractaret adoptionis locum, dixit: "Nam isti adoptione nobilitati fuerunt."* In B. C. 17. before the departure of *Agrippa* into Syria: see col. 2. The death of *Porcius Latro* is placed by *Hieronym.* in B. C. 4. conf. a.

*Horatii Carmen Sæculare*: conf. *Sueton.* in Vita. *Horace* is now in his forty-eighth year: conf. ann. 65. 21. Bentley refers this to the forty-ninth year of *Horace*. He had supposed that B. C. 27, when *Cæsar* received the name of *Augustus*, was the thirty-ninth year: *Id nomen consecutus est anno demum Flacci XXXIX.* Because the forty-ninth

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>of <i>Lucius, Agrippa</i> is sent into Syria: Dio LIV. 19. (Αὔγουστος) ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν, Λουκίου τε Δομιτίου καὶ Πουπλίου Σκιπίωνος ὑπατευόντων [B. C. 16], ὥρμησε—τόν τε γὰρ Ἀγρίππαν ἐς τὴν Συρίαν αὐτὸς ἐστάλκει. He reached Asia at the approach of winter: Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 1. (Ἡρώδης) ἐπειδὴ καὶ Μάρκον Ἀγρίππαν ἐπέθετο καταπεπλευκέναι πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπειχθεὶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἤξιωσεν εἰς τε τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῶ παρελθεῖν.—ἀκκείνος μὲν—ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν.—Ἀγρίππας δὲ,—ὅσον ἐπὶ τῷ κατ' ἡδονὴν κἂν ἔτι πλείους ἐπιμείνας ἡμέρας, διὰ τὸν καιρὸν ἠπειγέτο· τὸν γὰρ πλοῦν ἐπιβαίνοντος τοῦ χειμῶνος οὐκ ἐνόμιζεν ἀσφαλῆ.—ἐκείνος μὲν οὖν ἀπέπλει—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς χειμάσας ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις ἔαρος [B. C. 16] ἠπείγετο συντυχεῖν αὐτῷ, τὴν εἰς Βόσπορον εἰδὼς στρατιὰν προηρημένον. <i>Agrippa</i> was accompanied by <i>Julia</i>: conf. a. 16.</p>
16.	<p>Ol. 191. U. C. Varr. 738.  <i>L. Domitius Ahenobarbus P. Cornelius Scipio</i>  <i>Ahenobarbo et Scipione</i>  <i>Lapis Colotian. apud</i>  <i>Signon.</i>  <i>L. Domitius P. Co...</i></p>	<p><i>Agrippa</i> is in Asia: conf. a. 17. De Nicolao apud Valesium p. 418. =p. 225. Coray. Ἰλιεῖς ἀφικνουμένης νύκτωρ ὡς αὐτοὺς Ἰουλίας τῆς Καίσαρος μὲν θυγατρὸς γυναικὸς δὲ Ἀγρίππα, καὶ, τοῦ Σκαμάνδρου μεγάλου ξυνέτος ὑπὸ χειμάρρων πολλῶν, κινδυνευούσης περὶ τὴν διάβασιν ἀπολέσθαι σὺν τοῖς κομίζουσιν αὐτὴν οἰκέταις, οὐκ ᾔσθοντο· ἔφ' οἷς ἀγανακτήσας ὁ Ἀγρίππας ὅτι οὐ παρεβοήθησαν οἱ Ἰλιεῖς δέκα μυριάσιν αὐτοὺς ἐξημίωσεν ἀργυρίου. οἱ δὲ, ἀπόρως ἔχοντες, καὶ ἅμα οὐ προὔπειδόμενοι τὸν χειμῶνα οὐδ' ὅτι ἐξίοι ἡ παῖς, Ἀγρίππα μὲν οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν εἰπεῖν ἐτόλμησαν, ἤκοντα δὲ τὸν Νικόλαον δεόμενοι παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς Ἡρώδην βοηθὸν καὶ προστάτην. καὶ ὃς μάλα προθύμως ὑπέστη διὰ τὴν τῆς πόλεως δόξαν· καὶ ἐδεήθη τοῦ βασιλεῶς.—τέλος δ' οὖν ἀναδεξάμενος ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν προστασίαν εὐρίσκειται αὐτοῖς τὴν ἄφρσιν τῆς ζημίας, καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ ταύτης ἐπιστολὴν, ἅτε δὴ ἀπεληλυθότων ἦδη,—Νικόλαῳ δίδωσι πλεόντι ἐπὶ Χίου καὶ Ῥόδου, ἔνθα ἦσαν αὐτῷ οἱ υἱεῖς (αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ Παφλαγονίας ἦει [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 2, 2.] σὺν Ἀγρίππᾳ). Νικόλαος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀμισσοῦ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Βυζάντιον ἀκκείθεν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα γῆν ἀνέβη εἰς Ἰλίον. The interference of <i>Herod</i> is noticed by Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 2. (Ἡρώδης) τῶν παρ' Ἀγρίππα τινῶν ἐπιζητουμένων μεσίτης ἦν.—Ἰλιεῦσι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν διήλλαξεν ὀργιζόμενον. The offence of the <i>Ilians</i> occurred in the winter at the close of B. C. 17; the intercession of <i>Nicolaüs</i> in B. C. 16. <i>Julia</i>, called ἡ παῖς in this narrative, is now in her twenty-third year: conf. a. 39.</p> <p><i>Nicolaüs</i> described this period in his 123rd and 124th books: Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 2. τῶν Ἰώνων κινήθεντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς (τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις), καὶ δεομένων τοῦ Ἀγρίππα ἵνα τῆς πολιτείας ἦν αὐτοῖς ἔδωκεν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σελεύκου υἱανὸς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι θεὸς λεγόμενος μόνος μετέχωντιν, ἀξιοῦντων δ' εἰ συγγενεῖς εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς Ἰουδαῖοι σέβασθαι τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτῶν θεοὺς, καὶ δίκης περὶ τούτων συστάσης, ἐνίκησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τοῖς αὐτῶν ἔθεσι χρῆσθαι, συνηγορήσαντες αὐτοῖς Νικολάου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ.—τὸ δ' ἀκριβὲς εἴ τις βούλεται καταμαθεῖν, ἀναγνώτω τῶν Νικολάου ἱστοριῶν τὴν ἑκατοστὴν καὶ εἰκοστὴν τρίτην καὶ τετάρτην. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 197.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>year began in December B. C. 17, and the thirty-ninth in December B. C. 27, Bentley has anticipated these years of <i>Horace</i>. He has committed a similar <i>prochronism</i> in the other years of the poet. Thus he reckons <i>pugnam Actiacam annumque Flacci XXXV. Philippensem annumque XXIV</i>. Those epochs corresponded with the thirty-fourth and twenty-third years. When therefore Bentley names the twenty-sixth year of <i>Horace</i>, he intends to mark B. C. 40; and so of the rest. In the dates assigned at B. C. 38, the years have been adapted to this anticipated reckoning, and have been made to express the meaning of Bentley.</p> <p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 190. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 27°. <i>Varius et Tucca Virgilii et Horatii contubernales poetae habentur illustres: qui Æneïdum postea libros emendarunt sub ea lege ut nihil adderent.</i> Donatus in Vita Virgilii: <i>L. Varium et Plotium Tuccam qui ejus Æneïdem post obitum, prout petiverat, jussu Cæsaris emendaverunt. Nam nullius omnino sententia crematu Æneïdis digna visa fuit.</i> That <i>Virgil</i> himself had desired his poem to be destroyed (as an unfinished work) is attested by Plin. H. N. VII. 30. Gell. XVII. 10. Macrobian Sat. I. 24.</p>
<p><i>Nicolaüs Damascenus</i> is in favour with <i>Herod</i>: see col. 2. De Nicolao apud Vales. p. 418.=p. 225. Ἡρώδης πάλιν διαμεθεῖς τὸν φιλοσοφίας ἔρωτα—ἐπεθύμησε πάλιν ῥητορικῆς, καὶ Νικόλαον ἠνάγκαζε συρρήτορεύειν αὐτῷ, καὶ κοινῇ ἐρρητόρευον. αὐθις δ' ἱστορίας αὐτὸν ἔρωσ ἔλαβεν, ἐπαινέσαντος Νικόλαου τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ πολιτικώτατον εἶναι λέγοντος χρήσιμον δὲ καὶ βασιλεῖ ὡς τὰ τῶν προτέρων ἔργα καὶ πράξεις ἱστοροίη. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ὁρμήσας προὔτρεψε καὶ Νικόλαον πραγματευθῆναι τὰ περὶ ἱστορίαν. ὁ δὲ μειζόνως ἔτι ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, πᾶσαν ἀθροίσας τὴν ἱστορίαν μέγαν τε πόνον ὑποστάς καὶ οἷον οὐκ ἄλλος· ἐν πολλῷ δὲ χρόνῳ φιλοπονήσας ἐξετέλεσεν αὐτήν.—ἐκ τούτου πλέων εἰς Ῥώμην ὡς Καίσαρα Ἡρώδης [conf. Joseph. Ant. XVI. 4.] ἐπήγετο τὸν Νικόλαον ὁμοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς νηὸς, καὶ κοινῇ ἐφιλοσόφουν. This passage occurs in the fragments of Valesius after the account of the Ilienses (see col. 2.): whence we collect that <i>Nicolaüs</i> composed his history after B. C. 16. For his favour with <i>Augustus</i> see Plutarch Sympos. p. 723. D. Athen. XIV. p. 652. a. b. Phot. cod. 189. Suid. Νικόλαος. That he lived to old age, is attested in the fragments of Valesius p. 226. Cor. πρὸς γε μὴν πόνους—πάντων ἀσκόνοτατος οὐκ ἐν νεότητι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν γήρᾳ.</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 191. 1. <i>Aug.</i> 28°. <i>Æmilius Macer Veronensis poeta in Asia moritur.</i> That is, the elder <i>Macer</i>, who flourished in the youth of <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid. Trist.</i> IV. 10, 43.</p> <p><i>Sæpe suas volucres legit mihi grandior ævo, Quæque necet serpens, quæ juvet herba, Macer.</i></p> <p>To this elder <i>Macer</i> Quintilian Inst. X. 1, 87. refers. The younger <i>Macer</i> was contemporary with <i>Ovid</i>: <i>Ovid. ex Ponto</i> IV. 16, 6. and was still living in A. D. 12. conf. a. His subject is described by <i>Ovid ex Ponto</i> II. 10, 13.</p> <p><i>Tu canis aeterno quicquid restabat Homero.</i></p> <p>Hence <i>Iliacusque Macer</i> Ibid. IV. 16, 6. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 171. has distinguished these two poets.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
15.	<p>739. <i>M. Livius Drusus Libo</i> <i>L. Calpurnius Piso</i> Dio LIV. 21. Cassiod. <i>Libone et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Lapis Colotian. apud Sigon. <i>M. Drusus L...</i></p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> remains in Gaul: Dio LIV. 21. ταῦτόν τε τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν [B.C. 16: conf. a.] κατηγάλωσε καὶ τὸν ὕστερον, ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Λίβων καὶ Καλπούρνιος Πείσων ὑπάτευσαν. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> and <i>Drusus</i> subdue the Rhæti: Dio LIV. 22. <i>M. Libone Calpurnio Pisone</i> coss. Idem LIV. 21. conf. c. 23. 24. This expedition of <i>Tiberius</i> is noticed by Strabo VII. p. 292. Livii Epit. 136 [138]. <i>Rhætia a Tiberio Nerone et Druso Cæsaris privignis domita</i>. The last event mentioned in Epit. 135. was the conquest of the Salassi B. C. 25: conf. a. The transactions of B. C. 24—16 inclusive, described by Dio LIII. 28—LIV. 20., are wanting in the extant Epitomē of Livy, and were contained in the 136th and 137th books, which do not now appear. The 136th book, therefore, as it is now called, was the 138th; the 140th was the 142nd. For this defect of two books, confirmed by two manuscripts, and by the testimony of Petrarch, see Sigonius and Drakenborch ad Liv. Epit. 136.</p>
14.	<p>740. <i>M. Licin. Crassus Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur</i> Dio LIV. 24. Cass. <i>Grassoet Augure</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Marco et Cn. Lentulo Augure</i> Lapis Ancyræ.</p> <p><i>M. Licinius</i>..... Lapis Colotian.</p>	<p>An inscription ad calcem Sueton. N°. III. belongs to this year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. cos. XI. tribunic. potest. X. Imp. VIII. orbe mari et terra pacatis templo Jani cluso et rep. P. R. optimis legibus et sanctissimis institutis reformata viam superior. cos. tempore inchoatam et multis locis intermissam pro dignitate imperi P. R. latiore longioreque Gadecis usq. promovit</i>. The 10th tribunician year extended from <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 14 to <i>VI. Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 13 (conf. ann. 23. 21): within which period this inscription must be placed.</p>
13.	<p>741. <i>Tib. Claudius Nero P. Quinctilius Varus</i> Dio LIV. 25. Cassiod. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i>: see col. 2.</p> <p><i>Nerone et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p><i>Ti. Claudius</i>..... Lapis Colotian.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> returns from Gaul: Dio LIV. 25. ὁ Αὔγουστος, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ τε ἐν ταῖς Γαλαταῖαις καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Γερμαναῖαις ταῖς τ' Ἰβηρίαις—δικήσατο, τὸν μὲν Δροῦσον ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ κατέλιπεν αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Τιβερίου καὶ ἐπὶ Κوينτίλιου Οὐάρου ὑπάτων ἀνεκομίσθη. And <i>Agrippa</i> from Asia: conf. a. 12. According to Josephus Ant. XVI. 3, 3. he had been ten years in the administration of Asia: Ἀγρίππα μὲν ἀνιόντι εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας δεκαετῇ γεγενημένην. The ten years are to be computed from his first mission described by Dio LIII. 32. <i>Aug. XI. et Pisone</i> coss. B. C. 23. His second mission was in B. C. 17. conf. a.</p> <p>Vet. Calend. ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 111. <i>IV. Non. Jul. Fer. ex S. C. q. e. d. ara Pacis Aug. in camp. Mar. constituta est Nerone et Varo cos.</i></p>
12.	<p>Ol. 192. U. C. Varr. 742. <i>M. Valerius Messalla P. Sulpicius Quirinus</i> Dio LIV. 28. Cassiod.</p>	<p><i>Augustus pontifex maximus</i>: Fasti Verriani in Martio: <i>Prid. Non. F.... Imp. Cæsar August. pont.... nio et Valgio cos.</i> <i>Vetus Calendarium</i> ad calcem Fast. Verr. p. 107. <i>Prid. Non. Mart. Hoc die Cæsar pontif. maxim. fact. est.</i> Ovid. Fast. III. 415—420. agrees in the</p>

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 9. *Orbilius Pupillus Beneventanus—vixit prope ad centesimum ætatis annum amissa jam pridem memoria.*—*Statua ejus Beneventi ostenditur in Capitolio.* He was in his fiftieth year in the consulship of Cicero B. C. 63: conf. a.

*Horace* Carm. IV. 1, 6. marks his fiftieth year: *Circa lustra decem.* He completed his fiftieth year in Dec. B. C. 15. Carm. IV. 14. was written fifteen years—*lustra tertio* v. 34—37, after the surrender of Alexandria: which places that ode at B. C. 15. Carm. IV. 14, 8. *Vindelici didicere nuper*: referring to B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 22. *Velleium* II. 95. Carm. IV. 4. celebrates the victories of *Drusus* over the *Rhæti* (see col. 2.). These dates agree with the calculation of Bentley: conf. a. 38. Carm. IV. 2, 36. *Sicambros*. IV. 14, 51. *Sicambri compositis venerantur armis.* The *Sicambri* were invaded by *Drusus* in B. C. 12. 11. conf. ann. 12. 2. 11. 2. But they had already been engaged in war with the Romans in B. C. 16: conf. Dion. LIV. 20. which ended in their submission: Dio Ibid. ἐς τὴν αὐτῶν ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο, ὁμήρους δόντες. To this incident *Horace* may allude: and the references to the *Sicambri* may be reconciled with the dates of Bentley. But Carm. IV. 12. was written while *Virgil* was yet living, and therefore before B. C. 19.

Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 191. 4. *Aug.* 31°. *Cestius Smyrnaeus rhetor Latine Romæ docuit.* Senec. Con. 16. p. 238. *Cestium Latinorum verborum inopia hominem Græcum laborasse, sensibus abundasse.* This disclaimer was preferred by his disciples to *Cicero* himself: conf. Senec. Controv. exc. præf. lib. III. p. 428.



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Lapis Colotianus. apud Sigonium p. 145. b. <i>M. Valerius M. f.</i>  <i>Suf.</i> { <i>C. Valgius C. f.</i>  { <i>C. Caninius</i></p> <p><i>Quirinio et Valgio</i>  Fasti Verriani in mensibus Mart. et Aprili.  <i>Messala et Quirino</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p>day: <i>prid. Non. Mart.</i> Fast. Verr. in Aprili: <i>III. Kal. Mai. Ludi Floræ. feriæ ex S. C. quod eo di... et Vestæ in domu Imp. Cæsaris Augu.....ontif. ma.... dedicata .st Quirinio et Valgio cos.</i> <i>Lepidus</i> had held that office during his life: Dio LIV. 27. τοῦ Λεπίδου μεταλλάξαντος ἀρχιερεὺς ἀπεδείχθη. Idem LVI. 38. τὸν Λεπίδον αὐτὸν, ὃς καὶ ἐπεβίω τοσοῦτον τῇ ἡττῇ [conf. a. 36] χρόνον καὶ ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ ὧν διετέλεσεν. <i>Lepidus</i> therefore died in this year. Upon the death of <i>Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius</i> in B. C. 63 <i>Cicerone et Antonio coss.</i> Dio XXXVII. 37. <i>C. Julius Cæsar</i> was elected: Dio Ibid. Sueton. Cæs. c. 13. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 7. Sallust. Catil. c. 49. <i>Lepidus</i> succeeded <i>Cæsar</i> in B. C. 44: ἡροῦντο ἐπὶ τὴν Καίσαρος ἰερῶσόνην Appian. Civ. II. 132. Conf. Dion. XLV. 17. <i>Augustus</i> succeeded <i>Lepidus</i> March 6. B. C. 12.</p> <p>Death of <i>Agrippa</i> in March: Dio LIV. 28. τὸν Ἀγρίππαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἐλθόντα τῇ τε δημαρχικῇ ἐξουσίᾳ αὐθις ἐς ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε ἐμεγάλυνε [conf. a. 18] καὶ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν πολεμῆσειουσιν ἐξέπεμψε.—καὶ ὃς τὴν μὲν στρατείαν, καίτοι τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Οὐαλέριος καὶ Πούπλιος Σουλπίκιος ὑπάτευσον ἐνεστηκότος, ἐποιήσατο. ἐκπλαγέντων δὲ τῶν Παννονίων—ἐπανήλθε, καὶ ἐν Καμπανίᾳ γενόμενος ἐνόσησε. πυθόμενος δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Αὐγουστος (ἔτυχε δὲ ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις [XIV—X. Kal. April. Ovid. Fast. III. 809—813.] ὀπλομαχίας ἀγῶνας τῶ τῶν παίδων ὀνόματι τιθεῖς) ἐξωρμήθη· καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα κ. τ. λ. Liv. Epit. 136 (138). <i>Agrippa Cæsaris gener mortuus est.</i> In his fifty-first year: Plin. H. N. VII. 8. <i>Quinquagesimo uno raptus anno.</i></p> <p><i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 32. (ὁ Δροῦσος)—τό τε ὑπήκοον προκατέλαβε, τοὺς πρώτους προφάσει τῆς ἐορτῆς ἦν καὶ νῦν περὶ τὸν τοῦ Αὐγούστου βωμὸν ἐν Δουγδούνῳ τελοῦσι [Aug. I. conf. a. 10] μεταπεμφάμενος, καὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τηρήσας τὸν Ῥῆνον διαβαίνοντας ἀνέκοψε. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τε τὴν τῶν Οὐσιπετῶν κατὰ αὐτὴν τὴν τῶν Βαταούων νῆσον διέβη· καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Συγαμβρίδα ἐκείθεν ἐπιπαρελθὼν συχνὰ ἐπόρθησεν.—καὶ τότε μὲν—ἀνεχώρησε, χειμῶν γὰρ ἦν [B. C. 11], καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλθὼν ἀστυνόμος ἐπὶ τε Κύντου Αἰλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Παύλου Φαβίου ὑπάτων—ἀπεδείχθη.</p>
11.	<p>743. <i>Q. Ælius Tubero, Paullus Fabius Maximus</i> Dio LIV. 32. Cassiod. Obseq. c. 132. Plin. H. N. VIII. 17. <i>Tuberone et Maximo</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Senatusconsulta</i> apud Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 99. 100. 104. 106. 108. 125. 127.</p>	<p>Campaign of <i>Drusus</i> in Germany: Dio LIV. 33. ἅμα τῷ ἦρι [B. C. 11] πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον αὐθις ὥρμησε, καὶ τὸν τε Ῥῆνον ἐπεραιώθη καὶ τοὺς Οὐσιπέτας κατεστρέψατο—καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Συγαμβρῶν ἐνέβαλε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ διέβη ἂν καὶ τὸν Οὐίσουργον εἰ μὴ—ὁ χειμῶν ἐνέστη.—οὗτ' οὖν περαιτέρω διὰ ταῦτα προεχώρησε.—c. 34. ἐν ᾧ δ' οὖν ὁ Δροῦσος ταύτ' ἐπραττεν, ἡ τε πανήγυρις ἡ τῇ στρατηγίᾳ αὐτοῦ προσήκουσα [he is prætor elect: conf. a. 9] πολυτελεστάτη ἐποιήθη καὶ τὰ γενέθλια τὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου—θῆριων σφαγαῖς ἐτιμήθη. <i>Drusus</i> therefore did not return to Rome till towards the end of the year. Meanwhile <i>Tiberius</i> is engaged in Dalmatia: Dio LIV. 34. ὁ Τιβέριος τοὺς Δαλμάτας νειοχμώσαντας καὶ τοὺς Παννονίους μετὰ τοῦτο—ἐχειρώσατο. Conf. Dion. LIV. 31. (ὁ Αὐγουστος)—τὴν Ἰουλίαν οἱ ἐνέγυψε καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Παννονίους αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψε. Liv. Epit. 138 (140). <i>Cherusci, Tenchteri, Chatti, aliaque Germanorum trans Rhenum gentes subactæ a Druso.</i> <i>Drusus</i> in Germany is mentioned in this year by Obsequens c. 132.</p> <p><i>Augustus</i> dedicates the theatre of <i>Marcellus</i>: Plin. H. N. VIII. 17. <i>Q. Tuberone Fabio Maximo coss. IV. Nonas Maias, theatri Marcelli dedicatione.</i> Dio LIV. 26. places this dedication two years earlier, before the return of <i>Agrippa</i> from the East: μετὰ δὲ δὴ ταῦτα [after the return of <i>Augustus</i> to Rome B. C. 13] τὸ θέατρον τὸ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου καλούμενον καθιέρωσε.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>Death of <i>Octavia</i>: Dio LIV. 35. ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ [Q. Tuberone Paullo Fabio coss.] τὴν τε Ἰουλίαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ συνώκησε καὶ τὴν Ὀκταουίαν τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀποθανούσαν προέθετο ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰουλίου ἡρώου—καὶ αὐτὸς τε ἐκεῖ τὸν ἐπιτάφιον εἶπε καὶ ὁ Δροῦσος ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος—ἐγένετο. Sueton. Aug. c. 61. <i>Sororem Octaviam amisit quinquagesimum et quartum agens ætatis annum</i>. Perhaps an error of the transcriber: <i>LIII</i> for <i>LIII</i>. <i>Augustus</i> only commenced his fifty-third year in September B. C. 11. The death of <i>Octavia</i> would happen after the return of <i>Drusus</i> from Germany. Towards the end of the year: after <i>Augustus</i> had entered his fifty-third year. Liv. Epit. 138 (140). <i>Octavia soror Augusti defuncta, antea amisso filio Marcello</i>.</p>
10.	<p>744. <i>Iulus Antonius Q. Fabius Maximus Africanus</i> Dio LIV. 36. Sueton. Claud. c. 2. Cassiod. <i>Africanus et Maximo Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> is in Gaul: Dio LIV. 36. οἱ Δαλμάται—ἐπανέστησαν. καὶ τούτους μὲν ὁ Τιβερίος ἐκ τῆς Γαλατίας, ἐς ἣν μετὰ τοῦ Ἀυγούστου ἐσεληλύθει, καταπεμφθεὶς ἀνεστήσατο. τὰ δὲ δὴ τῶν Κελτῶν τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ τῶν Χάττων (πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς Συγάμβρους μετέστησαν—) ὁ Δροῦσος τὰ μὲν ἐκάκωσε τὰ δὲ ἐχειρώσατο καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τε τὴν Ῥώμην σὺν τῷ Αὐγούστῳ συνεκομίσθησαν—ἐν γὰρ τῇ Λουγδουνίᾳ τὰ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐγγύθεν τοῖς Κελτοῖς ἐφεδρεύον διέτριβε.—ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Ἰούλου καὶ ἐπὶ Φαβίου Μαξίμου ὑπάτων ἐγένετο.</p> <p>Birth of <i>Claudius</i>: Sueton. Claud. c. 2. <i>Natus est Julio Antonio Fabio Africano coss. Kalendis Augustis, Lugduni, eo ipso die quo primum ara ibi Augusto dedicata est</i>. This altar is noticed Liv. Epit. 137 (139). <i>Ara Cesari ad confluentem Araris et Rhodani dedicata</i>. And is described by Strabo IV. p. 192. But it appears from the acts of <i>Drusus</i> (conf. a. 12) that this altar existed two years before. We may therefore perhaps understand Suetonius to mean, not the day on which it was actually erected, but the anniversary of the dedication.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Suetonii N<sup>o</sup>. IIII. <i>Imperator Cesar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XII. cos. XI. trib. pot. XIV. Ægypto in potestatem populi Romani redacta Soli donum dedit</i>. The fourteenth tribunician year commenced V. Kal. Jul. B. C. 10. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p>
9.	<p>745. <i>Nero Claudius Drusus T. Quinctius Crispinus Volcanus</i> Dio LV. 1. Cassiod. Fasti Verriani in Januario. Lapis ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. V. <i>Druso et Crispino Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Dio LV. 1. ὁ Δροῦσος—ἐς τε τὴν τῶν Χάττων ἐσέβαλε καὶ προῆλθε μέχρι τῆς Σουηβίας, τὴν τε ἐν ποσὶν οὐκ ἀταλαιπάρως χειρούμενος—κάντευσεν πρὸς τε τὴν Χερουσκίαν μετέστη, καὶ τὸν Οὐΐσουργον διαβάς ἤλασε μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλβίου πάντα πορθῶν.—σπουδῇ τε ὑπέστρεψε καὶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ νόσῳ τινὶ πρὶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ῥήνον ἐλθεῖν ἐτελεύτησε. Liv. Epit. 140 (142). <i>Bellum adversus Germanorum trans Rhenum civitates gestum a Druso</i>.—<i>Ipsæ ex fractura, equo super crus ejus collapse, tricesimo die quam id acciderat mortuus est</i>. Vell. II. 97. <i>Drusum—fatorum iniquitas consulem agentem annum tricesimum rapuit</i>. Strabo VII. p. 291. Σάλας ποταμός, οὗ μεταξὺ καὶ τοῦ Ῥήνου πολεμῶν καὶ κατορθῶν Δροῦσος ἐτελεύτησεν ὁ Γερμανικός. Conf. Val. Max. V. 5, 3. Plin. H. N. VII. 20. <i>Drusus</i> was ædile in B. C. 11 (conf. a. 12), and prætor in B. C. 10, the year before his consulship: Sueton. Claud. c. 1. <i>Post præturam confestim inito consulatu atque expeditione repetita, supremum diem morbo obiit in æstivis castris</i>. <i>Augustus</i> was at Ticinus at the time of the death of <i>Drusus</i>: Val. Max. V. 5, 3. οὐ γὰρ ἦν πόρρω Dio LV. 2.</p> <p>Fasti Verriani in mense Januario: III Kal. Feb. Ferie .. ex S. C. quo...die ara Pacis Augusta. [in campo] Martio dedicata .st Druso et Crispino c.. Ovid. Fast. I. 710. agrees in the date of this dedication: <i>Hæc erit a mensis fine secunda dies</i>.</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 192. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 34°. <i>Passienus pater declamator insignis diem obiit.</i> Seneca con. 13. p. 204. <i>Passienus, vir eloquentissimus et temporis sui primus orator, hanc subtilitatem actionis non probabat in Latrone, &amp;c.</i> He therefore preceded the time at which Seneca wrote, and was contemporary with <i>Porcius Latro</i>: which confirms the date of Hieronymus for his death, six years before the death of <i>Latro</i> B. C. 4.</p> <p>Hieronym. Ibid. <i>Ol.</i> 192. 3. <i>C. Julius Hyginus cognomento Polyhistor, insignis grammaticus, habetur illustris.</i> conf. a. 47.</p>
	<p>The History of <i>Livy</i> ended with the death of <i>Drusus</i>, or soon after; the funeral of <i>Drusus</i> being the last event mentioned by the Epitomator lib. 140 (142). <i>Corpus—in C. Julii tumulo conditum. Laudatus est a Cæsare Augusto vitrico, et supremis ejus plures honores additi.</i> <i>Livy</i> survived this period of his History about twenty-six years, and died at the age of seventy-six A. D. 17. See B. C. 59, A. D. 14.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>An inscription ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. V. refers to this year: <i>Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus pontifex maximus Imp. XIII. cos. XI. trib. potest. XV. ex stipe quam populus Romanus anno novo apsentī contulit: Nerone Claudio Druso T. Quinctio Crispino Volcano cos.</i> Cf. Noris. ad Cen. Pis. p. 302. After <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> when the 15th tribunician year commenced.</p>
8.	<p>Ol. 193. U. C. Varr. 746. <i>C. Marcius Censorinus C. Asinius Gallus</i> Dio LV. 5. Censorin. c. 22. Cassiod. Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 10. Sueton. in Vita Horatii. Lapis Ancyran. <i>Censorino et Gallo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a third time: Dio LV. 6. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καίπερ ἀφίεις, ὡς ἔλεγεν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ δέκα ἔτη τὰ δεύτερα ἐξεληλύθει [conf. a. 18], ἄκων δὴθεν αὐτῷς ὑπέστη· καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς ἐστράτευσεν· καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ οἰκείᾳ ὑπέμεινεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος τὸν Ῥῆγον διέβη.—ὁ δ' οὖν Αὐγουστος—τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀργύριον, οὐχ ὡς κεκρατηκόσι, καίτοι τὸ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ὄνομα καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ δοῦς, ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸν Γάϊον ἐν ταῖς γυμνασίαις τότε πρῶτον συνεξεταζόμενον σφίσιν ἔσχον, ἐχαρίσατο. τὸν δ' οὖν Τιβέριον—ὑπατον αὐτῷς ἀπέδειξε. <i>Caius</i> was now in his thirteenth year: conf. a. 20. Cassiodorus: <i>C. Asinius et C. Marcius. His coss. inter Albim et Rhenum Germani omnes Tiberio Neroni dediti: per Sex. Appuleium Pannonii subacti.</i></p> <p>The month <i>Sextilis</i> named <i>Augustus</i>: Dio LV. 6. Censorin. c. 22. <i>Qui Sextilis fuerat ex senatusconsulto C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. in Augusti honorem dictus est Augustus anno Augustano XX [= B. C. 8].</i> Senatuscons. apud Macrob. Sat. I. 12. <i>Cum imperator Caesar Augustus mense Sextili et primum consulatum inierit</i> [conf. a. 43. 1.] <i>et triumphos tres in urbem intulerit</i> [conf. a. 29] <i>et ex Janiculo legiones deductæ scutæque sint ejus auspicia ac fidem, sed et Ægyptus hoc mense in potestatem P. R. redacta sit</i> [conf. a. 30] <i>finisque hoc mense bellis civilibus impositus sit, atque ob has causas hic mensis huic imperio felicissimus sit ac fuerit, placere senatui ut hic mensis Augustus appelletur.</i> Conf. Sueton. Aug. c. 31.</p> <p>Census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>Nuper lustrum solus feci (legi) Censo[rino et As]inio cos. quo lustrum censa sunt civium Romanorum.....quadrages centum millia et ducenta triginta tria.</i> conf. a. 28.</p> <p>Death of <i>Mæcenas</i>: Dio LV. 7. τοῦ δὲ δὴ Μαικίηνου τελευτήσαντος ἡλ- γησε. mentioned by Dio among the latest transactions of this year.</p>
7.	<p>747. <i>Ti. Claudius Nero II. Cn. Calpurnius Piso</i> Dio LV. 8. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 11. Cassiod. Lapis Ancyranus. <i>Nerone II. et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γν. Καλπούρνιος Πείσων τὸ β' Index Dion. lib. LV.</p>	<p>Dio LV. 8. Τιβέριος ἐν τῇ νομηνίᾳ ἐν ᾗ ὑπατεύειν μετὰ Γναίου Πείσωνος ἤρξατο ἕς τε τὸ Ὀκταούσιον τὴν βουλὴν ἤθροισε διὰ τὸ ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου αὐτὸ εἶναι.—τά τε νικητήρια ἤγαγε—καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον, κινήθέντων τινῶν ἐν τῇ Γερμανίᾳ, ἐξωρμήθη. Conf. Vell. II. 97. <i>Tum alter triumphus cum altero consulatu ei (Tiberio) oblatus est.</i></p>
6.	<p>748. <i>C. Antistius Veter D. Lælius Balbus</i> Dio LV. 9. Cassiod. Lapis Ancyranus. <i>Balbo et Vetere</i> Fast.</p>	<p><i>C. Cæsar</i> is consul designatus: Lapis Ancyranus ad calcem Sueton. <i>Honoris mei caussa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et decimum agentis consulis designavit</i> [sc. C. et L. Cæsares] <i>ut eum magistratum inirent post quinquennium ex eo die [quo] deducti in..... intercessent consiliis publicis decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Horace</i>: Sueton. in Vita: <i>Decessit V. Kal. Decembres C. Marcio Censorino C. Asinio Gallo coss. post nonum et quinquagesimum annum</i>. An error, or rather a corruption of the text: LVIII. for LVII. A similar corruption in another date of Suetonius has been already noticed. conf. a. 11. 2. <i>Horace</i> completed his fifty-sixth year in December B. C. 9. conf. ann. 65. 21. His death is referred by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. to B. C. <math>\frac{1}{16}</math>. <i>Olymp.</i> 192. 2. <i>Aug.</i> 33°. <i>Horatius quinquagesimo ætatis sue anno Romæ moritur</i>. A <i>prochronism</i> of three years. The word <i>septimo</i> added by Scaliger to the age of <i>Horace</i>, although not agreeing with the date of Hieronymus, yet expresses the true age of the poet. Ol. 192. 2. commenced in his fifty-fourth year. At his death in November of Ol. 193. 1. he had nearly completed his fifty-seventh.</p>
<p><i>Dionysius of Halicarnassus</i> completes his History: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 11. ταῦτα δὲ πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα ἤδη πρὸς τοῖς ἑπτακοσίοις ἔτεσιν [the Catonian computation: see Introd. p. xix.] ἔστιν εἰς ὑπάτους Κλαύδιον Νέρωνα τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντα καὶ Πίσωνα Καλπούρνιον, οἱ κατὰ τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἀπεδείχθησαν. He had been settled at Rome twenty-two years: conf. a. 29.</p>	
<p><i>Theodorus of Gadara</i> is heard by <i>Tiberius</i> at Rhodes: conf. a. 44. But according to Sueton. Tib. c. 57. <i>Theodorus</i> had already before this period taught <i>Tiberius</i> in his early years:</p>	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 193. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 38°. <i>Albucius Silo Novariensis clarus rhetor agnoscitur</i>. Sueton. de clar. Rhet. c. 6. <i>C. Albutius Silus Novariensis—receptus in Planci oratoris contubernium, cui declamatorio mos erat prius aliquem qui ante diceret excitare, suscepit</i></p>



B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>apud Noris. De <i>Antistio Vetere</i> Plin. H. N. XXXI. 2.</p>	<p><i>universi principem....hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt.</i> Tacit. Ann. I. 3. <i>Genitos Agrippa Caium ac Lucium in familiam Cæsarum induxerat: necdum posita puerili prætexta principes juventutis appellari, destinari consules, specie recusantis flagrantissime cupiverat.</i> Conf. a. 5.</p> <p><i>Tiberius</i> receives the tribunician power for five years: Dio LV. 9. τῷ δὲ ὑστέρω, ἐν ᾧ Γάϊος τε Ἀντίστιος καὶ Λαίλιος Βάλβος ὑπάτευσαν, ὁ Αὐγούστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν τε ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς πέντε ἔτη ἔνειμε. Sueton. Tib. c. 9. <i>Magistratus—pæne junctim percurrit; quæsturam, præturam, consulatum: interpositoque tempore cos. iterum etiam tribuniciam potestatem in quinquennium accepit.</i> See A. D. 4. 13. The Capitoline Marbles compute the tribunician years of <i>Tiberius</i> from the twenty-second tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> = B. C. 7. See A. D. 8.</p> <p><i>Tiberius</i> retires to Rhodes: <i>His coss.</i> Dio LV. 9. conf. Sueton. Tib. c. 10. 11. He remained seven years: Velleius II. 99. <i>Tib. Nero duobus consulatibus totidemque triumphis actis, tribunicie potestatis consortione æquatus Augusto,—mira quadam—pietate (cujus causæ mox detectæ sunt cum C. Cæsar sumpsisset jam virilem togam, L. item maturus esset viris, ne fulgor suus orientium juvenum obstaret initiis) dissimulata causa consilii sui commeatum—petiit.—septem annos Rhodi moratum.</i> Conf. Burm. ad locum. He returned A. D. 2. conf. a. Sueton. Tib. c. 14. <i>Rediit octavo post secessum anno.</i> When <i>Tiberius</i> withdrew to Rhodes, <i>Caius</i> was in his fifteenth year: conf. a. 20. and <i>Lucius</i> in his twelfth: conf. a. 17.</p> <p>Zonaras X. p. 538. D. ὁ δὲ Αὐγούστος—τῷ Τιβερίῳ ἐς πέντε ἔτη τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἀπένειμε καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἀλλοτριομένην μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Τιγράνου θάνατον προσεκλήρωσεν.—ὁ δὲ Τιβερίος τὴν ὀργὴν αὐτῶν [<i>Caii et Lucii</i>] ἐφοβήθη· διὸ οὗτ' ἐς Ἀρμενίαν ἀπεληλύθει ἀλλ' ἐς Ῥόδον ἀφίκετο.</p>
5.	<p>749. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XII. L. Cornelius Sulla</i> Plin. H. N. VII. 13. Index Dionis lib. LV. <i>Augusto XII. et Sulla</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XI. et L. Sulla</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31. <i>De Augusto XII.</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 26. Zonar. X. p. 539. A.</p>	<p><i>C. Cæsar</i> receives the <i>toga virilis</i>: Zonaras X. p. 539. A. τῷ δ' ἐφεξῆς ἔτει [the year after <i>Tiberius</i> retired to Rhodes] δωδέκατον ὑπατεύων ὁ Αὐγούστος ἐς τοὺς ἐφεξῆς τὸν Γάϊον ἔταξε καὶ ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἅμα εἰσῆγαγε καὶ πρόκριτον ἀπέφηνε τῆς νεότητος.—καὶ μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ ὁ Λούκιος τὰς τιμὰς ὅσαι τῷ Γαίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ ἐδίδοντο ἔλαβεν. This date for the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Caius</i> is confirmed by Sueton. who also places it in the twelfth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: conf. a. 2. and by Lapis Ancyran. which places it five years before <i>Caius</i> was consul: conf. a. 6. But he was consul in A. D. 1. U. C. Varr. 754. and therefore received the <i>toga</i> in B. C. 5.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. VIII. <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi Julii f. Augustus pontifex maximus cos. XII. tribunicie potestat. XIX. Imp. XIII. rivos aquarum omnium refecit.</i> The nineteenth tribunician year (which commenced in his twelfth consulship) extended from V. Kal. Jul. B. C. 5 to VI. Kal. Jul. B. C. 4. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p>
4.	<p>Ol. 194. U. C. Varr. 750. <i>C. Calvisius Sabinus L. Passienus Rufus</i> Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV. Lapis ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. VI.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Herod</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 8, 1. τελευτᾷ βασιλεύσας μεθ' ὃ μὲν ἀνείλεν Ἀντίγονον [B. C. 37: conf. a. 38] ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ τριάκοντα, μεθ' ὃ δὲ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀπεδέδεικτο [B. C. 40: conf. a. 38] ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. During his last illness an eclipse of the moon happened: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 6, 4. Ἡρώδης τὸν τε Μαθθίαν ἐπεπαύκει τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης καὶ τὸν ἑτερον Μαθθίαν—καὶ ἄνδρας ἐκ τῶν ἑταίρων αὐτοῦ ἕκαυσε ζῶντας. καὶ ἡ</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Sæva ac lenta natura ne in puero quidem latuit: quam Theodorus Gadareus rhetoricæ praeceptor et perspexisse primus sagaciter et assimilasse aptissime visus est, subinde in objurgando appellans eum</i> πηλὸν αἵματι πεφυραμένον. Suidas: Θεόδωρος Γαδάρεὺς σοφιστὴς, ἀπὸ δούλων, διδάσκαλος γεγονὼς Τιβερίου Καίσαρος· ἔπειτα δὲ συνεκρίθη περὶ σοφιστικῆς ἀγωνισάμενος Ποτάμωνι καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ῥώμῃ. ἐπὶ Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀντώνιος συγκλητικὸς ἐγένετο. Senec. Suas. 3. p. 28. <i>Tiberius ipse Theodorus offende- batur Nicetis</i> [conf. a. 31] ingenio. Theodorus is placed by Hieronymus at B. C. 31. when Tiberius was eleven years of age. Quintilian Inst. III. 1, 18. remarks <i>Apollodori praecepta</i> [conf. a. 44] <i>magis ex discipulis cognoscas.</i>—<i>Plura scripsit Theodorus, cujus auditorem Hermagoram sunt qui viderint.</i> His disciple Hermagoras is described by Suidas: Ἑρμαγόρας Τήμου τῆς Αἰολίδος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Καρίων, ῥήτωρ.—ἐπαίδευσεν δὲ οὗτος μετὰ Καικιλίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου, καὶ τελευτᾷ πόρρω τῆς ἡλικίας.</p>	<p><i>cas partes atque ita implevit ut Planco silentium imponeret.</i>—<i>Sed ex eo clarus propria auditoria instituit &amp;c.</i>—<i>Jam autem senior ob vitium vomicae Novariam rediit, convocataque plebe causis propter quas mori destinasset—re- dditis abstinuit cibo.</i> De <i>Albutio</i> conf. Senecam præf. Con. lib. III. (VII.) p. 219—224.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 193. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 39°. <i>M. Tullius Tiro Ciceronis libertus, qui primus notas commentus est, in Puteolano prædio usque ad centesimum annum consenescit.</i> Thirty-eight years after the death of Cicero.</p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 194. 1. <i>Aug.</i> 40°. <i>M. Melissus Spoletinus grammaticus agnoscitur</i> [conf. a. 33]. <i>M. Porcius Latro Latinus declamator tadio duplicis quartanae semet interficit.</i> Latro had been the preceptor of Ovid: Senec. con. 10. p. 172. <i>Memini me videre Naso- nem declamare apud rhetorem Arellium Fuscum, cujus au-</i></p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p><i>Sabinus et Rufinus</i> Sulpic. II. 39. <i>Sabino et Rufo</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Γ. Καλούσιος Σαβίνος τὸ β' Index Dion. lib. LV.</p> <p>The consuls of U. C. Varr. 749—757 are wanting in the text of Dio.</p>	<p>σελήνη δὲ τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ ἐξέλιπεν. Ἡρώδης δὲ μερίζωνος ἡ νόσος ἐνεπικραίνετο. Conf. Bell. I. 33, 4. κατέκαυσε ζῶντας, τοὺς λοιποὺς δὲ τῶν συλληφθέντων παρέδωκε τοῖς ὑπρέταις ἀνελεῖν. ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ τὸ σῶμα πᾶν ἡ νόσος διαλαβοῦσα ποικίλοις πάθεσι διεμερίζετο. This eclipse is fixed to March 13. B. C. 4.</p> <p>He died shortly before a passover: Joseph. Ant. XVII. 9, 3. ἐνστάσης κατὰ τόνδε τὸν καιρὸν [immediately after the death of <i>Herod</i>] ἐορτῆς—Πάσχα δὲ ἡ ἐορτὴ καλεῖται. Bell. II. 1, 3. τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἐορτῆς, Πάσχα παρὰ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις καλεῖται. These incidents determine his death to March B. C. 4. And this is consistent with the reign of his successor <i>Archelaüs</i>: who was banished in A. D. 6: Dio LV. 25. 27. ἐπὶ Αἰμιλίου Λεπιδίου καὶ ἐπὶ Λευκίου Ἀρρουντίου ὑπάτων—ὁ Ἡρώδης ὁ Παλαιστίνος αἰτίαν τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν λαβὼν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἀλπεις ὑπερωρίσθη, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ ἐδημοσιώθη. This confiscation was completed in the thirty-seventh year from the battle of Actium: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 2, 1. Κυρήνιος τὰ Ἀρχελάου χρήματα ἀποδόμενος ἤδη, καὶ τῶν ἀποτιμήσεων πέρας ἔχουσῶν αἱ ἐγένοντο τριακοστῶ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ ἔτει μετὰ τὴν Ἀντωνίου ἐν Ἀκτίῳ ἦσαν. which also agrees with A. D. 6. September U. C. Varr. 723+36 (37 current) = U. C. Varr. 759=September A. D. 6. But <i>Archelaüs</i> had reigned nine years, or the tenth year current: Joseph. Bell. II. 7, 3. ἔτει τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐνάτῳ φυγαδεύεται μὲν εἰς Βιένναν—αὐτὸς, ἡ οὐσία δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς Καίσαρος θησαυροῖς ἐγκατατάσσεται. Idem in Vita c. 1. βασιλεύοντος Ἀρχελάου τὸ δέκατον. Idem Ant. XVII. 13, 2. δεκάτῳ δὲ ἔτει τῆς ἀρχῆς Ἀρχελάου οἱ πρῶτοι—κατηγοροῦσιν αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ Καίσαρος. If his tenth year was current in A. D. 6, to which his exile is fixed by Dio, he began to reign in B. C. 4. Upon these arguments the death of <i>Herod</i> has been rightly placed at the passover of B. C. 4. This date also agrees with the years of the tetrarch <i>Philip</i>: Joseph. Ant. XVIII. 4, 6. Φίλιππος—τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον εἰκοστῶ μὲν ἑνιαυτῷ τῆς Τιβερίου ἀρχῆς ἡγησάμενος δὲ αὐτὸς ἐπτά καὶ τριάκοντα τῆς Τραχωνίτιδος καὶ Γαυλανίτιδος. <i>Philip</i> had reigned thirty-seven years in the twentieth year of <i>Tiberius</i>. But, if his accession was at the passover of B. C. 4, his thirty-seventh year commenced in spring A. D. 33: about five months before the commencement of the twentieth year of <i>Tiberius</i> in August A. D. 33. <i>Herod</i> had reigned thirty-four years current computed from B. C. 37, and thirty-seven years current computed from B. C. 40. He was about seventy years of age: Joseph. Bell. I. 33, 1. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἤδη σχεδὸν ἐτῶν ἐβδόμηκοντα.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N°. VI. <i>Laribus publicis sacrum Imp. Caesar Augustus pontifex maximus tribunic. potestat. XVIII. [I. XVIII.] ex stipe quam populus ei contulit K. Januar. apsentī C. Calvisio Sabino L. Passieno Rufo cos.</i> We must correct the date to the nineteenth tribunician year, which was current on the Calends of January B. C. 4, having commenced <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 5. conf. ann. 23. 21.</p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Sulpicius Sacr. Hist. II. 39. <i>CHRISTUS natus est Sabino et Rufino</i> coss. <i>VIII. Kalend. Januarias.</i> = Dec. 25. B. C. 4.]</p>
3.	<p>751. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus M. Valerius Messallinus Sueton. Galb. c. 4. Cassiod. Index Di-</p>	<p>Birth of <i>Galba</i>: Sueton. Galb. c. 4. <i>Ser. Galba Imperator M. Valerio Messalla Cn. Lentulo</i> coss. <i>natus est IX. Kal. Januarii.</i></p> <p>[The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Cassiodorus and Clemens: Cassiod. <i>C. Lentulus et M. Messalla. His</i> coss. <i>Dominus noster JESUS CHRISTUS</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>ditor fuit. Nam <i>Latronis</i> admirator erat cum diversum sequeretur dicendi genus.—Oratio ejus jam tum nihil aliud poterat videri quam solutum carmen. Adeo autem studiose <i>Latronem</i> audivit, ut multas ejus sententias in versus suos transtulerit. Ovid, at the death of <i>Latro</i>, was in his fortieth year: conf. a. 43. <i>Latro</i> was the friend and companion of <i>Seneca</i>: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. p. 69. <i>Latronis Porcii</i> carissimi mihi sodalis memoriam sæpius cogar retractare et a prima pueritia usque ad ultimum ejus diem perductam familiarem amicitiam cum voluptate maxima repetam. Idem Ibid. p. 74. Hoc quoque <i>Latro</i> meus faciebat ut amaret sententias. Cum discipuli essemus apud <i>Marillum</i> rhetorem, hominem satis aridum, &amp;c. He declaimed before <i>Augustus</i> and <i>Agrippa</i>: conf. a. 17. and before <i>Messalla</i>: Senec. con. 12. p. 192.</p> <p><i>Seneca</i> himself might have heard <i>Cicero</i>: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. p. 67. Omnes magni in eloquentia nominis excepto <i>Cicerone</i> videor mihi audisse. Nec <i>Ciceronem</i> quidem ætas mihi eripuerat sed bellorum civilium furor—intra coloniam meam me continuit: alioquin in illo <i>Atriolo</i> in quo duos grandes prætextatos ait secum declamare solitos [in B. C. 46: conf. a.] potui illud ingenium—cognoscere; —potui vivam vocem audire. He addressed his <i>Controversiæ</i> to his sons when in his old age: Senec. Con. præf. lib. I. Conf. Suas. 2. p. 24. Cum ad meam ætatem veneritis. and the <i>Suasoriæ</i> after the <i>Controversiæ</i>: conf. Con. 12. p. 192. His son the philosopher <i>Seneca</i> was in old age—senile corpus Tacit. Ann. XV. 63.—at his death in A. D. 65. The son might be twenty years of age at the death of <i>Augustus</i>, and the father might be fifteen in B. C. 46: which would place the birth of <i>M. Seneca</i> at B. C. 61, and the birth of <i>L. Seneca</i> at B. C. 7.</p>

B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>onis lib. LV.  <i>Lentulo et Messalino</i>  Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Filius Dei in Bethleem nascitur anno imperii Augusti XLI.</i> He computes the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. Varr. 711 as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 340. B. γίνονται ἀφ' οὗ ὁ Κύριος ἐγεννήθη ἕως Κομοδου τελευτῆς τὰ πάντα ἔτη ἑκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα τέσσαρα, μὴν εἰς, ἡμέραι ιγ'. <i>Commodus</i> was slain Dec. 31. A. D. 192. which gives B. C. 3 for the Nativity. Clemens Ibid. reckoned this the twenty-eighth year of <i>Augustus</i>: Idem p. 339. D. ἐγεννήθη ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν τῷ ὀγδόῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ ἔτει. which would be computed from the battle of Actium: conf. a. 31.]</p>
2.	<p>752. <i>C. Cæsar Augustus XIII. M. Plautius Sylvanus</i> Index Dionis lib. LV. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. see col. 2. <i>Augusto XIII. et Silvano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XII. et M. Plautius</i> Cassiod. conf. a. 31.  De <i>Aug. XIII.</i> Sueton. Aug. c. 26. conf. a. 23. 2.  <i>Augusto et Gallo Caninio</i> Velleius II. 100. <i>L. Caninio et Q. Fabricio</i> Lapis Ancyran. sc. <i>Caninio</i> suf. in locum <i>Sylvani Kal. Jul. Fabricio</i> suf. in locum <i>Augusti Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 183.</p>	<p><i>L. Cæsar</i> receives the <i>toga virilis</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. <i>Augustus—duodecimum (consulatum)—et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultro petiit, ut Caium et Lucium filios amplissimo præditus magistratu suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum.</i> <i>Caius</i> in B. C. 5. conf. a. <i>Lucius</i> therefore in the thirteenth consulship, three years later, at the age of fifteen: conf. a. 17. Zonaras inaccurately places the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Lucius</i> one year—μετὰ ἐνιαυτόν—after the <i>toga virilis</i> of <i>Caius</i>: conf. a. 5.  Fasti Verriani p. xii. 106. Non. N. <i>Concordiæ in arce feriæ ex S. C. quod eo die Imperator Cæsar Augustus pontifex maximus trib. potest. XXI. cos. XIII. a senatu populoque Romano pater patriæ appellatus.</i> These were the Nones of February: Ovid. Fast. II. 121—132. Nummus apud Norisium ad Cen. Pisan. p. 338. <i>August. pont. max. tr. pot. XXI. cos. XIII. Imp. XIV.</i> The twenty-first tribunician year commenced I. <i>Kal. Jul.</i> B. C. 3: conf. a. 5.  Banishment of <i>Julia</i>: in the thirteenth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>: Velleius II. 100. gives the date: <i>Eo ipso anno quo magnificentissimi gladiatorii muneris naumachiæque spectaculis</i> [conf. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 11. Dion. LV. 10. et Fabric. ad loc.] <i>D. Augustus abhinc annos XXX</i> [thirty years before <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 30] <i>se et Gallo Caninio coss. dedicato Martis templo animos oculosque P. R. repleverat, &amp;c.</i> <i>Augustus</i> held his thirteenth consulship nine months: Sueton. Aug. c. 26. and <i>Caninius</i> became his colleague in July: see col. 1. which places the detection of <i>Julia</i> between <i>Kal. Jul.</i> and <i>Kal. Octobr.</i> conf. Noris. ad Cenot. Pisan. p. 183. 240. <i>Julia</i> is now in her thirty-eighth year: conf. a. 39. and that year of her age—<i>annum agebat tricesimum octavum</i>—is named by Macrobius Sat. II. 5. who therefore attests that she was not banished before this date. De <i>Julia</i> conf. Dion. LV. 10. Sueton. Aug. c. 65. Tacit. Ann. I. 53. She died after <i>Augustus</i>, at the close of A. D. 14: Tacit. Ibid. <i>Eodem anno</i> [sc. <i>Appuleio et Pompeio coss.</i>] <i>Julia supremum diem obiit.</i>  [The <i>Nativity</i>, according to Eusebius H. E. I. 5. ἦν δὲ οὖν τοῦτο δεύτερον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος τῆς Αὐγούστου βασιλείας Αἰγύπτου δ' ὑποταγῆς καὶ τελευτῆς Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας—ὀγδοὸν ἔτος καὶ εἰκοστόν. Idem Ibid. I. 9. ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐπικρατήσαντος Αὐγούστου. Eusebius, like Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2, 2. reckoned the years of <i>Augustus</i> from the death of <i>Cæsar</i>. Accordingly with Cassiodorus we must compute the year of <i>Hirtius</i> and <i>Pansa</i> U. C. 711 as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>; consequently U. C. 752 as the forty-second year. Idem H. E. vii. 32. ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν γενέσεως ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν προσευκτηρίων καθαίρεσιν εἰς ἔτη συντείνουσιν πέντε καὶ τριακόσια. But this term of 305 years ended in the nineteenth of <i>Dioclesian</i>: Idem H. E.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Ovidii de Arte Amandi.</i> This poem was published soon after the <i>Naumachia</i> which <i>Augustus</i> exhibited in this year (see col. 2.): Art. I. 171.</p> <p><i>Quid modo cum belli navalis imagine Cæsar Persidas induxit Cecropidasque rates?</i></p> <p>And before the expedition of <i>Caius</i> into the East: Ibid. I. 177—218.</p> <p><i>Ecce parat Cæsar domito quod defuit orbi Addere, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>The acts of <i>Caius</i> are described as still future. The expedition is prepared, and <i>Caius</i> is about to march. Conf. Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 188. But, as <i>Caius</i> was in Asia in the following year, B. C. 1, conf. a. this passage may be referred to the close of B. C. 2. Whether, however, the poem was published before the disgrace of <i>Julia</i> (see col. 2.) is only a matter of conjecture. <i>Ovid</i> notices Art. III. 343. <i>Amorum libros tres.</i> and <i>Epistolas Heroidum</i>: v. 345. He mentions III. 333—338. <i>Propertius</i>, <i>Gallus</i>, <i>Tibullus</i>, the <i>Argonautics</i> of <i>Varro</i> (conf. a. 82), and the <i>Æneid</i> of <i>Virgil</i>. <i>Ovid</i> describes the poem <i>de Arte Amandi</i> as one of the two causes of his exile: Trist. II. 207. <i>Perdiderint cum me duo crimina, carmen et error.</i> The <i>Ars Amandi</i> is mentioned again as a cause of exile by <i>Ovid</i> Trist. II. 211. 240. III. 14, 5. 17. IV. 1, 27. 35. V. 1, 8. 19. 68. 12, 46. 68. ex Ponto I. 1, 8—14. 2, 136. 4, 42. 5, 28. II. 9, 73—76. 10, 12. 15. 11, 2. III. 3, 24—58. 5, 4. IV. 2, 46. Although his exile in December A. D. 8 (conf. A. D. 9) was nine years after the publication. <i>Ovid</i> completed his forty-first year in March B. C. 2. His early education and his teachers are noticed by Anon. in Vita: <i>Sub Plotio Grippio literis eruditus: deinde apud Marcellum</i> [l. <i>Arel- lium</i>] <i>Fuscum rhetorem cujus auditor fuit optime declama- vit</i> [conf. a. 4]. <i>Admirator plurimum Porcii Latronis fuit, quem adeo studiose audivit ut multas ejus sententias ex- transtulerit</i> [conf. a. 4].—<i>Ingenii sui adeo amator ut ex iis quæ dixit—nihil mutaverit.</i> In carminibus vitia sua non ignoravit sed amavit. Conf. Senec. Con. 10. p. 174. Alius Anon. in Vita: <i>Familiarissimus fuit Julii Hygini grammatici</i> [conf. ann. 47. 10].—<i>Post parentis mortem ad poetice integer rediit scripsitque libros duos Heroidum Epistolarum.</i> Inde cum M. Varrone Asiam petiit, sub quo</p>



B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>VIII. 2. ἔτος τοῦτο ἦν ἑννεακαίδεκατον τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας, Δύστρος μὲν λέγοιτο δ' ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. = March A. D. 303. But 305 years (current) in March A. D. 303 will place the Nativity in B. C. 2. Photius cod. 256. p. 1405. has the same numbers, probably derived from Eusebius: ἑννεακαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Διοκλητιανοῦ βασιλείας τῆς δὲ τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ παρουσίας πέμπτῳ καὶ τριακοσιοστῷ ἔτους. Eusebius therefore placed the Nativity in B. C. 2. although in his Tables Chron. lib. II. he erroneously makes the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i> coincide with Ol. 194. 4. instead of Ol. 194. 3. See A. D. 14. Epiphanius de Hæres. lib. I. tom. I. p. 48. B. τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ (ἔτει) Αὐγούστου βασιλείᾳς γεννᾶται ὁ Σωτήρ. He repeats this date lib. II. p. 450. D. lib. III. p. 1041. D. de Pond. et Mensur. p. 169. B. Idem de Hæres. lib. II. p. 444. 445. γεννᾶται μὲν γὰρ ὁ Σωτήρ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει Αὐγούστου βασιλείᾳς τῶν Ῥωμαίων—ἐν ὑπατείᾳ Ὀκταουτοῦ Αὐγούστου τρισκαίδεκατον καὶ Σιλανῶ ὑπάτου. Epiphanius therefore placed the Nativity in the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i>, and the forty-second year of <i>Augustus</i> in B. C. 2. U. C. Varr. 752. Zonaras X. p. 544. D. follows Eusebius: ἐν δὲ τῷ τεσσαρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ ἔτει τῆς Αὐγούστου μοναρχίας ἐτέχθη—κατὰ τὸν Παμφίλου Εὐσέβιον· ὃς ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησιαστικῇ ἱστορίᾳ πενήτηκοντα μὲν καὶ ἑπτὰ ἔτη αὐτὸν ἱστορεῖ μοναρχῆσαι. Orosius VI. 22. VII. 2. 3. also refers the Nativity to this year: <i>Cæsaris emenso propemodum anno quadragesimo secundo natus est CHRISTUS:—natus est autem VII. Kalend. Januarii.—Igitur anno ab urbe condita DCCLII. natus est.</i> Orosius placed the death of <i>Cæsar</i> in U. C. 710. conf. VI. 18. and therefore reckoned U. C. 711 <i>Hirtio et Pansa</i> cons. as the first year of <i>Augustus</i>.]</p>
1.	<p>753. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Cossus L. Calpurnius Piso Index Dionis lib. LV. Cassiod. Epiph. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lentulo et Pisone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>C. Cæsar</i> is sent into the East: Dio LV. 11. τοῦ δὲ Γαίου σταλέντος ἐς τὸν πρὸς Ἀρμενίους πόλεμον ὁ Τιβερίος ἐς Χῖον ἐλθὼν αὐτὸν ἐθεράπευσεν. Vell. II. 101. <i>Breve ab hoc intercesserat spatium</i> [from the exile of <i>Julia</i>] <i>cum C. Cæsar ante aliis provinciis ad visendum obitis in Syriam missus, convento prius Tiberio,—varie se gessit &amp;c. Caius</i>, according to the Pisan Monument, passed his consulship U. C. 754 in Asia: see A. D. 4. He went to Asia therefore in this year, about four years before his death Feb. 21. A. D. 4.</p> <p>[Tertullian. adv. Jud. c. 8. <i>Videbimus quoniam quadragesimo et primo anno imperii Augusti quo post mortem Cleopatæ imperavit nascitur CHRISTUS. Et supervixit idem Augustus ex quo nascitur Christus annis XV. Post mortem Cleopatæ</i> is perhaps an error for <i>post mortem Cæsaris</i>. Although 41 + 15 = 56 years do not express the interval. If Tertullian placed the Nativity fifteen years before the death of <i>Augustus</i>, he placed it in this year. If he dated it forty-one years after the death of <i>Cæsar</i>, it ought to be referred to B. C. 3.]</p>
A. D.	<p>Ol. 195. U. C. Varr. 754. 1. C. Cæsar L. Æmilius Paulus</p>	<p>War in Germany: Vell. II. 104. <i>Germaniam—ubi ante triennium</i> [three years before the adoption of <i>Tiberius</i> V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 4] <i>sub M. Vinicio immensum exarserat bellum.</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>militavit, neque prius huc se contulit quam peritissimus literarum Græcarum foret.</i> See Ovid. Trist. IV. 10. for the History of himself. That he visited Asia, is attested by himself ex Ponto II. 10, 21. <i>Ovid</i> enumerates the contemporary poets ex Ponto IV. 16. Among others he describes <i>Domitius Marsus</i> [conf. a. 18. Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 16.], <i>Rabirius</i> [conf. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 90.], the younger <i>Macer</i> [conf. a. 16.], <i>Pedo Albinovanus</i> [conf. A. D. 14. Senec. Suas. 1. p. 11. con. 10. p. 174.], <i>Cornelius Severus</i> [conf. A. D. 14. Quintil. Inst. X. 1, 89. Senec. Suas. 2. p. 19. 6. p. 49.], <i>Montanus</i> [Senec. con. 16. p. 238.], <i>Sabinus</i>, <i>Varro Atacinus</i> [conf. a. 82.], <i>Tuticanus</i> [conf. A. D. 14.], <i>Melissus</i> [conf. a. 33].</p>
<p><i>Dionysius ὁ περιηγητής</i> flourished : Plin. Hist. Nat. VI. 27. <i>Hoc in loco</i> [a town near the Persian Gulf] <i>genitum esse Dionysium terrarum orbis situs recentissimum auctorem constat; quem ad commentanda omnia in Orientem præmisit Divus Augustus, ituro in Armeniam ad Parthicas Arabicasque res majore filio</i> [see col. 2.].—<i>In hac tamen parte arma Romana sequi placet nobis, Jubamque regem, ad eundem Caium Cæsarem scriptis voluminibus de eadem expeditione Arabica.</i> Idem XII. 14. <i>Juba rex iis voluminibus quæ scripsit ad C. Cæsarem Augusti filium.</i> <i>Juba</i> survived this period some years : conf. a. 46. For <i>Dionysius ὁ περιηγητής</i> see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 205.</p>	
<p>Eusebius Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 195. 1. <i>Augusti</i> 43<sup>o</sup>. <i>Sextus Pythagoricus philosophus agnoscebatur.</i> In Hieronymus</p>	

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Λουκίου Καίσαρος καὶ Παύλου Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Cæsare et Paulo</i> Fast. apud Noris. Γ. Καῖσαρ Αὐγούστος τὸ ἰδ'. καὶ Α. Αἰμίλιος Παῦλος Index Dionis lib. LV. Corrupte. Item <i>C. Aug. Cæsar XIII.</i> et <i>L. Paulus</i> male Cassiod. By this error Cassiodorus recovers the thirteenth consulship of <i>Augustus</i>, which he had lost by omitting to reckon the first. conf. a. 31.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> mentions his sixty-fourth birthday in his letter to <i>C. Cæsar</i> apud Gellium XV. 7. <i>IX. Kalend. Octobr.—Diebus talibus, qualis est hodiernus, oculi mei requirunt meum Caium; quem ubicunque hoc die fuisti, spero lætum et bene valentem celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum.</i> Nam, ut vides, κλιμακτῆρα communem seniorum omnium tertium et sexagesimum annum evasimus. <i>Deos autem oro ut mihi quantumcunque superest temporis id salvis vobis</i> [sc. <i>Caio et Lucio</i>] <i>traducere liceat in statu reipublicæ felicissimo, ἀνδραγαθούντων ὑμῶν καὶ διαδεχομένων stationem meam.</i> That letter was consequently written <i>IX. Kal. Octob.</i> U. C. Varr. 754. conf. a. 63. [Fasti apud Norisium: <i>Cæsare et Paulo.</i> <i>Hoc consule CHRISTUS natus est VIII. Kal. Jan.=Dec. 25. A. D. 1.</i>]</p>
2.	<p>755. <i>P. Vinicius P. Alphinus Varus</i> Index Dionis lib. LV. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Vinicio et Varo</i> Fast. apud Noris. De <i>Vinicio</i> Vell. II. 103.</p>	<p>Interview of <i>Caius</i> with <i>Phraates</i>: see col. 4. Velleius II. 102. <i>M. Lollii, quem veluti moderatorem juventæ filii sui Augustus esse voluerat, perfida—consilia per Parthum indicata Cæsari fama divulgavit: cujus mors intra paucos dies fortuita an voluntaria fuerit ignoro.</i> Return of <i>Tiberius</i> to Rome: Vell. II. 103. <i>Ante utriusque horum [Lucii et Caii] obitum patre tuo P. Vinicio consule Tib. Nero reversus Rhodo incredibili latitia patriam repleverat.</i> Sueton. <i>Tiber. c. 13. Tiberius coactus est—reditum expostulare.—Destinatum Augusto erat nihil super ea re nisi ex voluntate majoris filii statuere. Is forte tunc M. Lollio offensior facilis exorabilisque in vitricum fuit. Permittente ergo Caio revocatus est.</i> Dio LV. 11. ὁ δὲ δὴ Φραάτης ὕστερον κατηλλάγη ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἀποστῆναι, ἐπειδὴ τὸν τε Γάιον ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ παρόντα ἔμαθε καὶ τὰ οἰκεία ταραττόμενα μίσει αὐτοῦ ὑπετόπασε. συνέβη δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Τιβέριον ἐκ 'Ρόδου ἐς τὴν 'Ρώμην ἀφικέσθαι. The conference therefore with <i>Phraates</i>, which immediately preceded the return of <i>Tiberius</i>, may be placed in A. D. 2. <i>Tiberius</i> returned not long before the death of <i>Lucius</i>: Zonar. X. p. 539. D. οὐ πολλὰ πρότερον ἐκ τῆς 'Ρόδου πρὸς τὴν 'Ρώμην ὑπονοστήσας. We may accordingly reject the expression Λουκίου καὶ Γαίου τελευτησάντων in Dio LV. 11. as an error, not of Dio, but of the abbreviator. Conf. Fabric. ad locum. Dio fixes the year in which <i>Tiberius</i> retired from Rome, and Velleius fixes the year of his return: and both agree with the period of seven years, or the eighth year current, named by Velleius and Suetonius. Conf. a. 6.</p> <p>Death of <i>Lucius</i> at Massilia, eighteen months before the death of <i>Caius</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 65. <i>Caium et Lucium in duodeviginti mensium spatio amisit ambos, Caio in Lycia Lucio Massiliæ defunctis.</i> Cenotaphium Pisanum: <i>XIII. K. Octobr. Pisis in foro, in Augusteo.</i>—<i>Cum senatus populi Romani inter ceteros plurimos ac maximos honores L. Cæsaris Augusti Cæsaris patris patriæ pontificis maximi tribuniciæ potestatis XXV. filio auguri consuli designato</i> [conf. a. 6] <i>per consesum</i> (sic) <i>omnium ordinum.....—uti apud eam aram quod annis a. d..... publice manibus ejus per magistratus—inferre mittantur:—utique primo quoque tempore legati ex nostro ordine Imper. Cæsare</i> (sic) <i>Augustum patrem patriæ pontificem maximum tribuniciæ potest-</i></p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p><i>Olymp.</i> 194. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 43°. The forty-third year therefore appears to be the date, although this notice is placed in Ed. Mediolan. at <i>Olymp.</i> 195. 2. <i>Augusti</i> 44°. See Appendix c. 12. N°. 205.*</p>	
<p><i>Thrasyllus</i> is at Rhodes with <i>Tiberius</i>: see A.D. 14. and Appendix c. 12. N°. 207.</p>	<p><i>Velleius Paterculus</i> serves under <i>C. Cæsar</i>: Vell. II. 101. (<i>C. Cæsar</i>)—<i>cum rege Parthorum—in insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat æquato utriusque partis numero coiit. Quod spectaculum—sub initia stipendiorum meorum tribuno militum mihi visere contigit. Quem militiæ gradum ante sub patre tuo M. Vinicio et P. Silio auspicatus in Thracia Macedoniaque, mox Achaia Asiaque, et omnibus ad Orientem visis provinciis—haud injucunda tot rerum locorum, gentium, urbium, recordatione perfruor.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>atis XXV. adeant petantque ab eo uti colonis Juliensibus colonia—Julia Pisanæ ex hoc decreto ea omnia (sic) facere exsequique permit- tat.</i> The date is obliterated; but Norisius p. 265. has shewn that <i>Lu- cius</i> died in the month before these honours were voted: in August of the twenty-fifth tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> = Aug. A. D. 2. eighteen months, according to the account of Suetonius, before the death of <i>Caius</i> in Feb. A. D. 4. conf. a.</p>
3.	<p>756. <i>L. Ælius Lamia</i> <i>M. Servilius</i> Index Di- onis lib. LV. Cassiod. Val. Max. I. 8, 11. <i>Λαμ- μία καὶ Σερούϊλου Νουμ- μίου</i> Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lamia et Servilio</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire for a fourth period of ten years: Dio LV. 12. πληρωθείσης οἱ τῆς τρίτης δεκαετίας τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὸ τέταρτον, ἐκβιασθεὶς ἐγένεν, ὑπέδεξατο. Although this acceptance is named in the fragments of Dio after the death of <i>Caius</i>, yet it must be placed in this year: for the third acceptance was in B. C. 8, and the fifth in A. D. 13: conf. ann. The fourth period therefore was voted in A. D. 3.</p>
4.	<p>757. <i>Sex. Ælius Catus</i> <i>C. Sentius Saturninus</i> Vell. II. 103. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LV. Cen. Pisan. See col. 2. <i>Catulo et Saturnino</i> Fast. apud Noris. Omissi ab Epiphanio: conf. A. D. 12. 2.</p>	<p>Death of <i>Caius</i> in Lycia IX. Kal. Mart. <i>Ælio et Sentio</i> coss. Ta- cit. Ann. I. 3. <i>L. Casarem</i> cunctem ad Hispanienses exercitus, <i>Caium</i> remeantem Armenia et vulnere invalidum, mors—abstulit. Vell. II. 102. <i>Caius—revertens in Italiam in urbe Lyiciæ (Limyra nominant)</i> morbo obiit, quum ante annum ferme <i>L. Cæsar frater ejus Hispanias</i> petens Massiliæ decessisset. Cenotaphium Pisanum: Cum a... II. Nonas Aprilis allatus esset nuntius <i>Caium Casarem Augusti patris</i> <i>patriæ .. ntif. maximi custodis Imperi Romani totiusque orbis terra-</i> <i>rum præsi .... ilium Divi nepotem post consulatum quem ultra finis ex-</i> <i>tremas populi ... ani bellum gerens feliciter peregerat bene gesta re-</i> <i>publica devictis aut in ... em receptis bellicosissimis ac maximis gen-</i> <i>tibus ipsum vulneribus pro repu...ca exceptis ex eo casu crudelibus fatis</i> <i>creptum populo Romano jam designatu .. ustissimum ac simillimum</i> <i>parentis sui virtutibus principem coloniæque no .. ræ unicum præsi-</i> <i>dium, eaque res nondum quieto luctu quem ex decessu .. æsaris fratris</i> <i>ejus consulis designati auguris prœni nostri principi .. ventutis colo-</i> <i>nia universa susceperat renovasset,—ob eas res universi decuri...s col-</i> <i>onique—inter sese consenserunt—oportere ex ea die qu...us decesus</i> <i>(sic) nuntiatus esset usque ad eam diem qua ossa relata atque co...ita</i> <i>justaque ejus manibus perfecta essent cunctos—con...ctibus sese ab-</i> <i>stinere, matronas quæ in colonia nostra sunt sublugere di...que cum</i> <i>quo die C. Cæsar obit, qui dies est a. d. VIII. K. Martias, pro Alliensi</i> <i>lu...brem memoriæ prodi:—utique—T. Statulenus Juncus fl...n Augus-</i> <i>talis pontif. minor publicorum P. R. sacrorum rogaretur .. cum legatis</i> <i>—hoc of...m publicum et voluntatem universorum libello reddito Im...</i> <i>esari Augusto patri patriæ pontif. maximo tribuniæ po.... XXVI.</i> <i>indicet: idqu.... atulenus Juncus—libello ita uti supra scriptum es....</i> <i>eratori Cæsari Augusto pontifici maximo tribun. potest. XXVI.</i> <i>pa... pa.... reddito fecerit placere conscriptis quæ ad III. Nonas</i> <i>Aprilis qu... Ælio Cato C. Sentio Saturnino cos. fuerunt facta—</i> <i>sunt &amp;c.</i> The twenty-sixth tribunician year commenced V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 3. His death is followed by the adoption of <i>Tiberius</i>: Vell. II. 103. <i>Itaque quod post L. mortem adhuc C. vivo facere voluerat—</i> <i>post utriusque adulescentium obitum facere perseveravit, ut et tribu-</i></p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>Death of <i>Pollio</i>: Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 195. 4. <i>Augusti</i> 47°. <i>Asinius Pollio orator et consularis</i> [consul B.C. 40] <i>qui de Dalmatiis triumpharat</i> [conf. Hor. Carm. II. 1, 16.] <i>LXXX. ætatis suæ anno in villa Tusculana moritur.</i> He was therefore born about B.C. 76, and was consul at the age of thirty-six. <i>Pollio</i> retained his strength to the end of life: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4. exten. <i>Asinius Pollio—ipse nervosæ vivacitatis haud parvum exemplum.</i> See A. D. 11.</p> <p><i>Velleius Paterculus</i> serves with <i>Tiberius</i> in Germany: Vell. II. 104. <i>Hoc tempus me functum ante tribunatu castrorum Ti. Caesaris militem fecit. Quippe protinus ab adoptione missus cum eo præfectus equitum in Germaniam successor officii patris mei—per annos continuos VIII præfectus aut legatus—fui.</i> The operations of this campaign were carried on till December: Vell. II. 105. <i>Anni ejus æstiva usque in mensem Decembrem perducta.</i></p>



A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p><i>nicia potestatis consortionem Neroni constitueret—et eum Ælio Cato, Sentio coss. V. Kalend. Jul.—adoptaret.</i> Dio LV. 13. τὸν δὲ γε Τιβερίον καὶ ἐποίησατο καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς * τὴν ἐξουσίαν αὐτῷ τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἐς δέκα ἔτη δούς. καὶ μέντοι καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκεῖνον ὑποπτεύσας πῇ ἐκφρονήσῃν—τὴν Γερμανικόν οἱ τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν, καίτοι καὶ αὐτῷ υἱὸν ἔχοντι, ἐσεποίησε. Sueton. Tib. c. 15. <i>Caio et Lucio intra triennium defunctis adoptatur ab Augusto simul cum fratre eorum M. Agrippa; coactus prius ipse Germanicum fratris sui filium adoptare.</i> For the mission of <i>Tiberius</i> into Germany see col. 4.</p>
5.	<p>Ol. 196. U. C. Varr. 758. <i>Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus L. Valerius Messalla Valesus</i> Dio LV. 22. Cassiod. <i>Μάγνου Πομπηίου καὶ Οὐάρου Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. Voluso et Magno Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Second campaign of <i>Tiberius</i> in Germany: Vell. II. 105. <i>Tutela imperii cum veris initio reduxit in Germaniam.</i> Velleius describes c. 106. the things transacted <i>insequenti astate</i>. At the end of the campaign <i>Cæsar in hiberna legiones reduxit eadem qua priore anno festinatione urbem petens</i> c. 107. Conf. Dion. LV. 28. where the two campaigns are briefly noticed. During this second campaign the Dalmatians prepare to revolt: Dio LV. 29. ὡς ὁ τε Τιβερίος ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς τὸ δεύτερον ἐστράτευσεν καὶ Οὐαλέριος Μεσσαλῖνος ὁ τότε καὶ τῆς Δαλματίας καὶ τῆς Παννονίας ἄρχων αὐτὸς σὺν ἐκείνῳ ἐστάλη—οὐκέτι διεμέλλησαν ἀλλ' ἐνάγοντος αὐτοὺς ὀτιμάλιστα Βάτωνός τινος—ἀπέστησαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Βρεῦκοι Παννονικὸν ἔθνος. Towards the close of the year: see A. D. 6. The expression τὸ δεύτερον is not to be understood with Fabricius of the second war with reference to the first in B. C. 7, but of the second campaign in A. D. 5, with Dodwell.</p> <p>Inscriptio ad calcem Sueton. N<sup>o</sup>. IX. <i>Imp. Cæsari Divi Julii f. Augusto cos. XIII. tribunitia potestate XXVIII. patri patriæ pontifici maximo civitas Sedunorum ... patrono.</i> The twenty-eighth tribunician year commenced <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 4. and ended <i>VI. Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 5. within which period this inscription must be placed.</p> <p>A famine in this year: Dio LV. 22. ἐπὶ τε τοῦ Κορνηλίου καὶ ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίου Μεσσαλοῦ ὑπᾶτων σεισμοὶ τε ἐξαίσιτοι συνέβησαν, καὶ ὁ Τιβερίος τὴν τε γέφυραν κατέσυρε καὶ πλωτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ ἑπτὰ ἡμέρας ἐποίησε [conf. Cassiod. <i>his coss.</i>]. τοῦ τε ἡλίου τι ἐκλείπες ἐγένετο καὶ λιμὸς συνηνέχθη. Orosius VII. 3. <i>Anno imperii Cæsaris quadragesimo octavo</i> [i. e. U. C. Varr. 758: conf. a. 2. U. C. 752] <i>dira Romanos fames consecuta est.</i></p>
6.	<p>759. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus L. Arruntius</i> Dio LV. 25. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. B. <i>Lepido et Arruntio Fast. apud Noris.</i></p>	<p>Third campaign of <i>Tiberius</i>: attested by Velleius II. 122. <i>Fractis post adoptionem continua triennii militia</i> [A. D. 4—6] <i>Germaniæ viribus.</i> In which he prepared to attack <i>Maroboduus</i>: Idem II. 109. <i>Proximo anno</i> [next after his second winter quarters c. 107.] <i>diversis e partibus Tib. Cæsar adgredi statuit.</i> <i>Sentio Saturnino mandatum ut per Catthos—legiones Boiohæmum—duceret: ipse a Carnunto—exercitum qui in Illyrico merebat ducere in Marcomannos orsus est.</i> They are interrupted by the revolt of Pannonia and Dalmatia: Idem II. 110. <i>Præparaverat jam hiberna Cæsar ad Danubium, admotoque exercitu non plus quam quinque dierum iter a primis hostium Saturninum admoventi placuerat—cum universa Pannonia et Dclmatia—arma corripuit.</i> Dio LV. 30. πυθόμενος ταῦτα ὁ Τιβερίος καὶ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσβάλῳσιν ἐκ τε τῆς Κελτικῆς ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ τὸν Μεσσαλῖνον προπέμψας αὐτὸς τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐφείπετο.</p>

3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p><i>Velleius quæstor designatus</i>: Vell. II. 111. <i>Habiti delectus</i> [on the news of the Pannonian revolt: see col. 2].—<i>Habuit in hoc quoque bello mediocritas nostra speciosi ministri locum. Finita equestri militia designatus quæstor—partem exercitus ab urbe traditi ab Augusto perduxit ad filium ejus</i>: The third of the nine campaigns which <i>Velleius</i> served in Germany: see A. D. 4.</p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
7.	760. <i>Q. Cacilius Metellus Creticus A. Licinius Nerva Silanus</i> Dio LV. 30. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. <i>Cretico et Nerva</i> Fast. apud Noris.	<i>Germanicus</i> is sent into Germany: Dio LV. 30—32. ἐς μὲν χειῖρας καίπερ τοῦ Τιβερίου πλησιάσαντος σφίσιν οὐκ ἦλθον αὐτῶ, ἄλλοσε δὲ καὶ ἄλλοσε μεριστάμενοι πολλά ἐπόρθησαν.—καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε ὁ χειμῶν ἐνέστη [A. D. 6] πολὺ πλείω ἐκακούργησαν· καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν αὐθις ἐνέβαλον.—οἱ δὲ δὴ—τῇ μὲν χώρα σφῶν πορθουμένη μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τε Καικιλίου Μετέλλου καὶ ἐπὶ Λικινίου Σιλανῶ ὑπάτων οὐκ ἐπέμειναν.—μαθὼν οὖν τοῦτο ὁ Αὐγουστος, καὶ ὑποπτεύσας ἐς τὸν Τιβέριον—ὡς τρίβοντα ἐξεπίτηδες—πέμπει τὸν Γερμανικὸν καίτοι ταμιεύοντα.—τοῦ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικοῦ ἐς τὴν Παννονίαν ἐλθόντος καὶ στρατευμάτων πολλαχόθεν ἐκεῖσε συνιόντων—οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου τότε γε ἑώρασαν, ὁ δὲ δὴ Γερμανικὸς Μαζαίους Δαλματικὸν ἔθνος μάχῃ νικήσας ἐκάκωσεν. ἐν μὲν δὴ τῶ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ ταῦτα ἐπράχθη. This campaign is described by Velleius II. 112. 113. <i>Felix eventu forte conatu prima æstate belli Messalini opus.</i> (primo anno c. 111.) After the campaign <i>Tiberius ipse asperrimæ hiemis initio regressus Sisciam legatos, inter quos ipsi fuimus, partitis præfecit hibernis.</i> This Illyrian war, of which this was the first year, lasted three years: Sueton. Tib. c. 16. <i>Nuntiata Illyrici defectione transiit (Tiberius) ad curam novi belli, quod gravissimum omnium externorum bellorum post Punica per XV legiones parremque auxiliorum copiam triennio [A. D. 7—9] gessit.</i>
8.	761. <i>M. Furius Camillus Sextus Nonius Quinctilianus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LV. 33. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. <i>Camillo et Quintiliano</i> Fast. apud Noris.	Dio LV. 33. Μάρκου δὲ δὴ Φουρίου μετὰ Σέξτου Νωνίου ὑπατεύσαντος ἐπεθύμησαν μὲν καὶ οἱ Δαλμάται καὶ οἱ Παννόνιοι συμβῆναι,—ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἀντεῖχον. τοῦ δὲ γε Γερμανικοῦ—κατ' αὐτῶν ἐστρατευμένου καὶ πόλει τινὶ ὀχυρᾷ προσκαθήμενου—ἑαυτοὺς παρέδωκαν. τοῦ δὲ δὴ Βάτωνος ὃς πολλὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἀποστήσας τοὺς Δαλμάτας ἐκάκωσε κατ' ὁμολογίαν ποτὲ τῶ Τιβερίῳ προσεχωρηκότες,—ἡ Δαλματία τοῦτο μὲν πολέμῳ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ὁμολογία πάλιν προσεχώρησε τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις. Velleius II. 114. <i>Insequenti æstate omnis Pannonia reliquiis totius belli in Delmatia manentibus pacem petiit.—Autumno victor in hiberna reducitur exercitus, cujus omnibus copiis a Cæsare M. Lepidus præfectus est.</i> Dalmatia therefore was not finally recovered till the following year. This relic of war in Dalmatia is recognised by Dio LV. 34. LVI. 1. 11. Conf. A. D. 9. Fast. Capitolin. Imp. Cæsar. Divi f. Augustus pon. ... tr. pot. XXX. T. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. tribun. potest. IX. <i>M. Furius Camillus Sex. Nonius Quinctilian.</i> Ex K. Jul. L. Apronius A. Vibius Habitus. As the consuls commenced in January and the tribunician years in June, the thirtieth tribunician year of <i>Augustus</i> and the ninth of <i>Tiberius</i> had not yet ended when <i>Camillus</i> and <i>Nonius</i> entered upon office; which reconciles the Marble (in the years of <i>Augustus</i> ) with Dio and Tacitus: conf. ann. 23. 21.
9.	Ol. 197. U.C. Varr. 762. <i>C. Poppæus Sabinus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Cassiod. Index Dionis lib. LVI.	Dio LVI. 1. ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ᾧ Κύντιος Σουλπίκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος ὑπάτευσαν ἀνεκομίσθη. c. 11. οἱ δὲ γε μετὰ Γερμανικοῦ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπὶ Ραίτινον τῆς Δαλματίας πόλιν ἐλθόντες οὐ καλῶς ἀπῆλθαν. c. 12. τοῦ τε πολέμου μηχανομένου—τὸν Τιβέριον ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐς τὴν Δαλματίαν αὐθις ἐπεμψε· καὶ ὃς—τριχῇ διεῖλε (τοὺς στρατιώτας), καὶ τοὺς



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 196. 3. <i>Aug.</i> 50°. <i>Philistio mimographus natione Magnesianus Romæ clarus habetur.</i> Mentioned by Eriphanius p. 57. D. ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ Φιλιστίωνος μιμολογίας. p. 82. D. οἱ τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστίωνος ἡμῖν αὐθις προσφερόμενοι. p. 222. D. οἱ μιμητοὶ τὸν τρόπον.—Φιλιστίωνα λέγω καὶ Διογένη τὸν τὰ ἅπιστα γράψαντα. p. 639. B. τὰ τοῦ Φιλιστίωνος. Suidas : Φιλιστίων Προυσαεὺς ἥ, ὡς Φίλων, Σαρδιανὸς, κωμικός· τελευτᾷ δὲ ἐπὶ Σακράτους. ὃς ἔγραψε κωμωδίας βιολογικάς. τελευτᾷ δὲ ὑπὸ γέλωτος ἀπείρου.—Νικαεὺς δὲ μᾶλλον παρὰ πᾶσιν ἄδεται, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα</p> <p>ὁ τὸν πολυστένακτον ἀνθρώπων βίον γέλῳτι κέρσας Νικαεὺς Φιλιστίων.</p> <p>Conf. Antholog. Jacobs. tom. IV. p. 230. Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 179. with reason concludes that Suidas by an error has placed <i>Philistion</i> in the time of <i>Socrates</i>.</p>	<p><i>Velleius quæstor</i> [see A. D. 6] and <i>legatus</i>: Vell. II. 111. <i>In quæstura deinde remissa sorte provinciæ legatus ejusdem ad eundem missus quas nos primo anno acies hostium vidimus!</i></p>
	<p>Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 196. 4. <i>Aug.</i> 51°. <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis Stoicus philosophus</i> [conf. A. D. 9. 3.] et <i>M. Verrius Flaccus grammaticus insignes habentur.</i> Suetonius de illustr. Gramm. c. 17. <i>Verrius Flaccus libertinus docendi genere maxime inclaruit.—Quare ab Augusto quoque nepotibus ejus præceptor electus transiit in Palatium cum tota Schola; verum ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet: docuitque in atrio Catilinæ domus quæ pars Palatii tunc erat, et sestertia centena in annum accepit. Decessit ætatis exactæ sub Tiberio. Statuam habet Præneste in inferiore fori parte contra hemicyclum, in quo et fastos a se ordinatos et marmoreo parieti [marmore perite Casaub.] incisos publicavit.</i> These <i>Fasti Verriani</i>, of which fragments remain, were composed in the reign of <i>Tiberius</i>: <i>Fasti Verriani in mense Martio: VI. Id. Mart. feriæ ex S. C. q ... Ti. Cæsar pontifex max. fuc. est Druso et Norbano...</i> sc. A. D. 15. <i>Idem in mense Aprili: VIII. Kal. Mai. Sig. Divo Augusto patri ad theatrum Mar[celli] Julia Augusta et Ti. Augustus dedicarunt.</i> Conf. Tacit. Ann. III. 64.</p>
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 197. 1. <i>Aug.</i> 51°. <i>Athenodorus Tarsensis philosophus physicus cognoscebatur.</i> conf. a. 30. For the account of Hieronymus see A. D. 8. 4.</p>	<p>Exile of <i>Ovid</i>. He was banished after he had completed his fiftieth year: <i>Ibis</i> v. 1—6. <i>Trist.</i> IV. 10, 95. conf. IV. 8, 33. In December: <i>Trist.</i> I. 10, 3.</p> <p><i>Aut hanc me gelidi tremere cum mense Decembris Scribentem mediis Adria vidit aquis.</i></p>

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<p>Sueton. Vesp. c. 2. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. <i>C. Camerino et Sabino</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>Cn. Pompcio</i> [recte Sigon. <i>C. Poppæo</i>] <i>Q. Sulpitio</i> Plin. H. N. VII. 48.</p>	<p>μὲν τῷ Σιλουανῷ τοὺς δὲ Μάρκῳ Λεπίδῳ προστάξας ἐπὶ τὸν Βάτωννα μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν σὺν τῷ Γερμανικῷ ὥρμησε. Their successful campaign is described c. 12—17. Defeat of <i>Quintilius Varus</i>: Dio LVI. 18. ἀρτι δὲ ταῦτα ἐδέδοκτο [honours voted for the victory of Germanicus] καὶ ἀγγελία δεινὴ ἐκ τῆς Γερμανίας ἐλθούσα ἐκάλυψε σφαῖς διορτάσαι· ἐν γὰρ τῷ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ χρόνῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ Κελτικῇ τὰδε συνηρέχθη. Velleius II. 115—117. <i>Cæsar ad alteram belli Delmatici molem animum atque arma contulit</i>.—<i>Initio ætatis Lepidus educto hibernis exercitu—pervenit ad Cæsarem;—Illa ætas maximi belli consummavit effectus</i>.—<i>Tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico ac Delmatico bello Cæsar manum cum intra quinque consummati tanti operis dies funestæ ex Germania epistolæ cæsi Vari trucidatarumque legionum trium totidemque alarum et sex cohortium</i>. Both therefore agree in placing the defeat of <i>Varus</i> in this year: and the date is further confirmed by Dio LVI. 25. τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς ἔτει [A. D. 10] τό τε Ὀμονόσιον ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιβερίου καθιερώθη—Μάρκου δὲ Αἰμιλίου μετὰ Στατιλίου Ταύρου ὑπατεύσαντος κ. τ. λ. [A. D. 11]. The death of <i>Varus</i> therefore occurred in A. D. 9. For the circumstances conf. Dion. LVI. 18—24. Velleium II. 117—120. Sueton. Aug. c. 23. <i>Suetonius Tiber. c. 16, 17</i>, concurs in the time of this event: <i>Perseverantiae (Tiberius) grande pretium tulit toto Illyrico—perdomito et in ditionem redacto. Cui gloriæ amplior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit: nam sub id fere tempus Quintilius Varus cum tribus legionibus in Germania periit</i>. Birth of <i>Vespasian</i>: Sueton. Vesp. c. 2. <i>Natus est in Sabinis—XV. Kal. Decembr. vesperi Q. Sulpicio Camerino C. Poppæo Sabino coss. quinquennio ante quam Augustus excederet</i>. Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXI. Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. X. C. Poppæus Sabinus Q. Sulpicius Camerinus. Ex K. Jul. M. Papius Mutilus Q. Poppæus Secund.</i></p>
10.	<p>763. <i>P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus</i> Fast. Capitol. Cass. Index Dionis lib. LVI. Δολαβέλλα καὶ Σιλουανῷ Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. <i>C. Dolabella et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris. <i>P. Dolabella C. Silano</i> Fasti Verriani in Januario.</p>	<p><i>Tiberius</i> is again in Germany: Sueton. Tib. c. 18. <i>Proximo anno [the year after the defeat of Varus] repetita Germania</i>. Fasti Capitolini: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. trib. pot. XXXII. Ti. Cæsar Augusti f. Divi n. trib. potest. XI. P. Cornelius Dolabella C. Junius Silanus flam. Mart. Ex K. Jul. Ser. Cornelius Lentul. Malug. flam. Dial. Conf. A. D. 8</i>. An inscription ad calcem Suetonii N<sup>o</sup>. X. belongs to the same tribunician year: <i>Imp. Cæsar Divi f. August. pontifex maximus cos. XIII. tribunitia potestatis XXXII. Imp. XVI. pater patriæ murum dedit</i>. And may be placed between <i>VI. Kal. Jul. A. D. 9.</i> and <i>V. Kal. Jul. A. D. 10.</i></p>
11.	<p>764. <i>M. Æmilius Lepidus T. Statilius Taurus</i> Dio LVI. 25. Cassiod. Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. <i>Lepido et Tauro</i> Fast. apud Noris. Fasti Capitolini: ... <i>milius Lepidus</i>..... <i>Ex K. Jul. L.</i></p>	<p>Dio LVI. 25. Μάρκου Αἰμιλίου μετὰ Στατιλίου Ταύρου ὑπατεύσαντος Τιβερίου μὲν καὶ Γερμανικὸς ἀντὶ ὑπάτου ἄρχων ἔς τε τὴν Κελτικὴν ἐσέβαλον, καὶ κατέβραμόν τινα αὐτῆς.—οὐ πάνυ πόρρω τοῦ Ῥήνου προήλθον, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ περὶ μέχρι τοῦ μετοπαίου μέναντες καὶ τὰ τοῦ Αὐγούστου γενέθλια ἐορτάσαντες—ἐπανήλθον. ἐν δὲ ᾗ τῇ Ῥώμῃ Δρυῶσός τε Καῖσαρ ὁ τοῦ Τιβερίου παῖς ἐταμίευσε. καὶ στρατηγοὶ ἐκαίδεκα ἤσαν.—οὐ μὴν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς ἐφεξῆς ἔτεσι ταῦτ' ἐγένετο ἀλλ' οἱ δάδεκα [conf. Tacit. Ann. I. 11.] ἐπὶ πολὺ κατέστησαν. Suetonius also attests this campaign in German: conf. A. D. 12. They remained therefore till after Sept. 23. A. D. 1.</p>

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And his sixth winter of exile was current after the death of *Augustus*: ex Ponto IV. 13, 25—40. The sixth winter therefore was in A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and the first winter passed in exile was the winter of A. D.  $\frac{9}{10}$ . He consequently left Italy in December A. D. 8, as Norisius ad Cen. Pisan. p. 202. rightly determines, having completed his fiftieth year in the March preceding: conf. a. 43. *Ovid* mentions e fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses* Trist. I. 1, 117. III. 14, 19. which were left unfinished at the time of his exile: Trist. I. 1, 118. II. 63. 555. III. 14, 21. The twelve books of the *Fasti* had been lately written and inscribed to *Augustus*: Trist. II. 549—552. They were completed in his exile, and dedicated to *Germanicus*: Fast. I. 590. IV. 81. Trist. II. *ad Augustum* was written while the Dalmatian war was yet pending: v. 225. *Nunc tibi Pannonia est nunc Illyris ora domanda*. But that war was ended in A. D. 9: see col. 2. and before this piece he had already written Trist. lib. I. An additional proof that the exile of *Ovid* is to be placed in December A. D. 8, and not at any later period: confirming the date of Norisius, and refuting the date of Scaliger and Masson. The poem in *Ibin* was composed in his exile: v. 11. when he was fifty years of age: v. 1. *Tempus ad hoc lustris mihi jam bis quinque peractis*. It may therefore be referred to A. D. 9.

Hieronymus in Euseb. Chron. places the death of *Messalla Corvinus* at the age of seventy-two in A. D. 13: *Olymp.* 197. 3. *Aug.* 54°. *Messala Corvinus orator ante biennium quam moreretur memoriam ac sensum amisit.—et ad extremum—inedia se confecit anno ætatis LXXII*. The numbers would agree: *Corvinus* was born Ol. 180. 2. B. C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and was seventy-two in Ol. 198. 1. A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 180, observing that *Ovid* ex Ponto I. 7, 29. 30. mentions *Corvinus* as dead, and that



A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
	<i>Cassius Longinus.</i>	
12.	<p>765. <i>Germanicus Cæsar C. Fonteius Capito</i> Dio LVI. 26. Cassiod. Sueton. Calig. c. 8.</p> <p><i>Cæsare et Capitone</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>Fasti Capitolini: <i>Germanicus Cæ ... Ti. f. Augusti n. C. Fonteius Capito. Ex K. Julis C. Visellius Varro.</i></p>	<p>Triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>: Sueton. Tib. c. 19. <i>A Germania in urbem post biennium [A. D. 10. 11] regressus triumphum quem distulerat egit, prosequentibus ctiam legatis, quibus triumphalia ornamenta impetrarat.</i> Velleius II. 121. <i>Tiberius—in urbem reversus jam pridem debitum sed continuatione bellorum dilatum ex Pannoniis Delmatisque egit triumphum.—Quem mihi fratrique meo inter præcipuos præcipuisque donis adornatos viros comitari contigit.</i> Velleius had served in Germany nine campaigns: conf. A. D. 4. 4. and, as A. D. 4 was the first, A. D. 12 was the ninth. Velleius therefore confirms the date which is obtained from Suetonius.</p> <p>In Epiphanius tom. I. p. 445. C. these consuls are transposed and placed before the consuls of A. D. 7. And his list of thirty pairs of consuls from B. C. 2. U. C. 752 (his date for the <i>Nativity</i>) to A. D. 28. U. C. 781 inclusive has been otherwise deranged. The consuls of U. C. 757 are omitted: conf. A. D. 4. 1. The consuls of U. C. 767</p>

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in Dial. de Orat. c. 17. it is asserted *Corvinus in medium usque Augusti principatum Asinius pæne ad extremum duravit*, argues that *Pollio* survived *Corvinus*, and that *Corvinus* died before the exile of *Ovid*: and determines that Hieronymus has transposed the dates. *Corvinus* therefore died in A. D. 4, and *Pollio* in A. D. 13. But the expressions of *Ovid*—*dedimus medio scripta canenda foro*—do not necessarily imply that he lamented the death of *Messalla* before his exile. That elegy might have been sent from Pontus. The date of this epistle of *Ovid* (Ex Ponto I. 7.) is not determined, because those epistles were not always collected into books in their precise order: conf. A. D. 13. 14. But, if it was written, with others in that book, in the winter of A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (conf. A. D. 12.), the death of *Messalla* might have occurred in A. D. 12. Ol. 197. 4. one year only before the date of Hieronymus. In Dial. de Or. the author does not refer to their deaths, but to the times of their speaking in public. *Pollio* was an orator to the close of his life in the forty-seventh year of *Augustus*: *Messalla*, from infirmity, might withdraw from public life before that date. We may therefore place the death of *Pollio* in A. D. 4, and perhaps the death of *Messalla* in A. D. 12, at the age of seventy-two, which would give B. C. 60. Ol. 180. 1. as the year of his birth: one year before the date of Hieronymus. If *Messalla* was born in B. C. 60, he would be in his sixteenth year when he went to study at Athens in B. C. 45: Cic. Ep. Att. XII. 32. *Bibulum—Acidinum—Messallam, quos Athenis futuros audio*. He was not yet gone, therefore, when that letter was written: about March B. C. 45. He is mentioned again by Cicero Ep. Att. XV. 17. in the middle of B. C. 44. He would be in his eighteenth year at his proscription in November B. C. 43: Dio XLVII. 11. Appian. Civ. IV. 38. when he is called ἐπιφανής καὶ νέος by Appian Ibid. In his twenty-seventh year when he subdued the Salassi in B. C. 34: conf. a. And twenty-nine at his consulship in B. C. 31.

*Ovid* Trist. V. 10, 1. mentions that three winters had passed: *Ut sumus in Ponto ter frigore constitit Ister*. Since A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  was the sixth winter, conf. a. 9. the winter of A. D.  $\frac{1}{2}$  was the third; and this piece may be referred to the beginning of A. D. 12. *Ovid* marks this as the fifth book: Trist. V. 1, 2. Trist. V. 3. was written on the *Liberalia*: and may therefore be placed at XV. Kal. April. A. D. 12.

In ex Ponto I. 2, 28. he names the fourth winter of exile: *Quarta fatigat hiems*. In ex Ponto I. 8, 28. four autumns were passed: *Quattuor autumnos Pléias orta facit*. These passages were therefore written towards the close of A. D. 12. The *Tristia* were already published: *Ante dedi ex Ponto I. 1, 16*. He notices II. 1, 1. II. 2, 77. the recent triumph of *Tiberius*, and the reduction of Dalmatia

A.D.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.
		<p>are divided into two years. In the fourteen pairs which follow the numbers are right; although some names are corrupted: as No. 17 [U. C. 768] Βρούτου καὶ Φλάγκου l. Δρούσου καὶ Φλάγκου. No. 19. [U. C. 770] Κράσσου καὶ Ρούφου l. Φλάγκου καὶ 'P. No. 21. [U. C. 772] Σιλουανού καὶ Βάλβου l. Σιλανού καὶ Φλάγκου. No. 24. [U. C. 775] 'Αγρίππου καὶ Βάλβου l. 'A. καὶ Γάλβου. No. 30. [U. C. 781] Σιλουανού καὶ Νερούα l. Σιλανού καὶ N. See Petavius ad Epiphan. p. 95. 96. who thinks however that the variations may sometimes arise from a <i>consul suffectus</i>: <i>suffectus aliquis locum habuerit</i>.</p> <p>Birth of Caligula: Sueton. Calig. c. 8. <i>C. Caesar natus est pridie Kal. Septembres, patre suo et C. Fonteio Capitone coss.</i></p>
13.	<p>Ol. 198. U. C. Varr. 766. <i>C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus</i> Fast. Capitolin. Dio LVI. 28. Cassiod. Sueton. Aug. c. 101. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 102.</p> <p>Φλάγκου καὶ Σιλουανού Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. <i>C. Planco et Silano</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p>	<p><i>Augustus</i> accepts the empire a fifth time for ten years: Dio LVI. 28. Λουκίου Μουνατίου καὶ Γαίου Σιλίου ἐς τοὺς ὑπατεύοντας ἐγγραφεύτων τὴν τε προστασίαν τῶν κοινῶν τὴν δεκτέην τὴν πέμπτην ἄκων δὴ ὁ Αὐγουστος ἔλαβε, καὶ τῷ Τιβερίῳ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τὴν δημαρχικὴν αὐτῷ ἐδωκε, τῷ τε Δρούσῳ τῷ υἱεὶ αὐτοῦ ὑπατείαν ἐς ἔτος τρίτον καὶ πρὶν στρατηγῆσαι αἰτῆσαι ἐπέτρεψε. <i>Drusus</i> was consul in A. D. 15: Dio LVII. 14. Tacit. Ann. I. 55.</p> <p><i>Fasti Capitolini: Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus pont. max. tr. pot. XXXV. Ti. Caesar Augusti f. Divi n. tr. pot. XIII. C. Silius L. Munatius Plancus.</i> Conf. a. 23.</p>
14.	<p>767. <i>Sex. Pompeius Sex. Appuleius</i> Dio LVI. 29. Cassiod. Vell. II. 123. Sueton. Aug. c. 100. Tacit. Ann. I. 7. Lapis Ancyran. <i>Vetus Calendarium</i>: see col. 2.</p> <p><i>Duobus Sextis</i> Fast. apud Noris.</p> <p>In Epiphan. tom. I. p. 445. C. these are represented as the coss. of two years: τῶν δύο Σέκστων. Πομπηίου Μάγνου καὶ Ἀπουληίου. The consuls of A. D. 4 having been omitted (conf. a.), the just amount of years was thus recovered. For the same error in Chron. Alex. see Introd. p. viii. ix.</p>	<p><i>Lustrum conditum</i>: Lapis Ancyranus: <i>Nuperrime lustrum ... lega Tiberio Sext. Pompeio et Sex. Apuleio cos. quo lustrum..... Romanorum capita quadragens centum millia....ginta et septem mil. legi.</i> Euseb. Chron. lib. II. Olymp. 198. 2. anno Augusti 56. <i>Augustus cum Tiberio censum peragens reperit XLI centena et XC millia centum et septemdecim Romanorum capita.</i> Conf. a. 28. The third census taken by <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 27. <i>Tribunitium potestatem perpetuam recepit</i> [conf. a. 23].—<i>Recepit et morum legumque regimen æque perpetuum: quo jure, quanquam sine censura honore, censum—ter egit; primum</i> [conf. a. 28] <i>ac tertium cum collega: medium</i> [conf. a. 8] <i>solus.</i> This last census, in which <i>Tiberius</i> was his colleague, is noticed again by Sueton. Aug. c. 97. Tib. c. 21.</p> <p>Lapis apud Noris. ad Cen. Pisan. p. 261. <i>Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus pontif. maxim. cos. XIII. Imp. XX. tribunic. potest. XXVII. P. P.</i> The thirty-seventh year commenced <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 14. conf. a. 23. which fixes that inscription between <i>V. Kal. Jul.</i> and <i>XIV. Kal. Septemb.</i></p> <p>Death of <i>Augustus</i>: Sueton. Aug. c. 100. <i>Obiit—duobus Sextis, Pompeio et Appuleio coss. XIII. Kal. Septembris, hora diei nona, septuagesimo et sexto ætatis anno, diebus quinque et triginta minus.</i> Dio LVI. 30. τῇ ἐννεακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἐν ᾗ ποτε τὸ πρῶτον ὑπάτευσεν μετέλλαξε· ζήσας μὲν πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτη καὶ μῆνας δέκα καὶ ἡμέρας ἐξ καὶ εἴκοσι (τῇ γὰρ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγενένητο), μοναρχήσας δὲ ἄρ' οὐ πρὸς τῷ Ἀκτίῳ ἐνίκησε τέσσαρα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη δεκατριῶν ἡμερῶν δέοντα. Conf. Zonar. X. p. 543. C. Josephus Ant. XVIII. 2, 2. τελευτᾷ—ἐπτά δὲ καὶ πεντήκοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη, πρὸς οἷς μῆνες ἐξ ἡμέραιν δυοῖν πλείονες· τούτου δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ χρόνου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη συνῆρξεν Ἀντώνιος·</p>



3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
	<p>and Illyricum (see col. 2.). <i>Bato</i> the Dalmatian leader (conf. A. D. 8. 2.) and his surrender are mentioned II. 1, 46. <i>Germanicus</i> and <i>Drusus</i> the son of <i>Tiberius</i> are named II. 2, 73. 74.</p> <p>Ex Ponto II. 10. is addressed to the poet <i>Macer</i>; who is therefore still living in A. D. 12. For <i>Macer</i> conf. a. 16.</p>
<p>Euseb. Chron. lib. II. <i>Olymp.</i> 198. 1. Aug. 55°. <i>Sotio Alexandrinus philosophus cognoscebatur.</i></p> <p>In Hieronymus: <i>Olymp.</i> 197. 4. Aug. 55°. <i>Sotio philosophus Alexandrinus, præceptor Senecæ, clarus habetur.</i> The circumstance added by Hieronymus is confirmed by Seneca himself Epist. 49. <i>Modo apud Sotionem philosophum puer sedi.</i> Idem Epist. 108. <i>Non pudebit fateri quem mihi amorem Pythagoræ injecerit Sotion.</i></p>	<p><i>Ovid ex Ponto</i> III. 3, 86. III. 4. describes the triumph of <i>Tiberius</i>, which occurred in A. D. 12. conf. a. He attests ex Ponto III. 9, 53. that he collected these epistles into books, but without observing the exact order:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Postmodo collectas utcunque sine ordine junxi.</i></p>
<p><i>Strabo</i> the geographer is still living: Strab. IV. p. 206. πάντας δὲ (τοὺς Ταυρίσκους) ἔπαυσε τῶν ἀνέδην καταδρομῶν Τιβέριος καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Δρούσος θέρια μᾶ, ὥστ' ἤδη τρίτον καὶ τριακοστὸν ἔτος ἐστὶν ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡσυχίαν ὄντες ἀπευτακτοῦσι τοὺς φόρους. As that expedition was in B. C. 15 (conf. a.), <i>Strabo</i> wrote this passage in A. D. 18. From Strab. VI. p. 288. it appears that <i>Strabo</i> wrote the conclusion of that book after the death of <i>Augustus</i>, and before the death of <i>Germanicus</i> A. D. 19. He completed the twelfth book after the death of <i>Archelaüs</i>: Strab. XII. p. 534. τελευτήσαντος τὸν βίον Ἀρχελαίου τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος. And <i>Archelaüs</i> died about A. D. 17. See Appendix <i>Kings of Cappadocia</i>. But <i>Strabo</i> was now in advanced age: for he had seen <i>P. Servilius Isauricus</i>: Strab. XII. p. 568. παρέσχον δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις πράγματα καὶ τῷ Ἰσαυρικῷ προσαγορευθέντι Πουπλίῳ Σερβιλίῳ, ὃν ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν ὅς καὶ ταῦτα ὑπέταξε Ῥωμαίοις. <i>P. Servilius</i>, who was consul B. C. 79: conf. a. 79. 1. subdued the Isaurians in B. C. 75, and died at the age of ninety—ἔτεσι</p>	<p><i>Ovidii ex Ponto</i> IV. 4. is addressed <i>Scv. Pompeio consuli designato</i>: conf. v. 17—25. Written therefore towards the close of A. D. 13. IV. 5, 1. <i>Pompeio jam consuli</i>: after <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 14. The death of <i>Augustus</i> is mentioned IV. 6, 16. 17. IV. 8, 63. IV. 9, 108. 127—134. IV. 12, 39. IV. 13, 26. These were therefore written after August A. D. 14. In IV. 6, 5. 6. he marks the sixth summer. <i>Bis tertia ducitur ætas</i> IV. 10, 1. The sixth year of exile therefore was current in August or September A. D. 14. after the death of <i>Augustus</i>. He addresses IV. 2. to the poet <i>Sextus</i>, who was therefore still living at this period. He writes IV. 9. (after the death of <i>Augustus</i> v. 108.) to <i>Græcinus consul elect</i>: v. 3. 4. His consulship was to end in <i>December</i>: v. 59. and <i>Flaccus</i> was to be consul <i>Kal. Jan.</i> following: v. 60. <i>Flaccus</i> was consul <i>Kal. Jan.</i> A. D. 17: Dio LVII. 17. Tacit. Ann. II. 41. <i>Græcinus</i> therefore was a <i>consul suffectus</i> probably for the six months commencing <i>Kal. Jul.</i> A. D. 16. and that piece was written in A. D. 16 before July. A proof that these epistles were not collected into books in their exact order (conf. A. D. 13); ex Ponto IV. 9. being written in A. D. 16, and IV. 10. in A. D. 14.</p> <p>The death of <i>Ovid</i> is recorded by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. <i>Olymp.</i> 199. 1. [A. D. +½.]. <i>Livius historicus Patavii moritur. Ovidius poeta in exilio diem obiit et juxta oppidum Tomos sepelitur.</i> He died in his sixtieth year: Auctor Vitæ: <i>Tomis—decessit annum agens LX. novissimum</i>: which agrees with the date of Hieronymus. <i>Ovid</i></p>

A.D.

1. CONSULS.

2. EVENTS.

βιώσας ἔτη ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα. Oros. VII. 4. *Anno ab urbe condita DCCLXVII. post mortem Augusti Cæsaris Tiberius Cæsar imperium adeptus est.* Velleius II. 123. *Pompeio Appuleioque coss. septuagesimo sexto anno.* Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian. p. 113. *XV. Kal. Octobr. Lud. in circ. fer. ex S. C. q. e. d. Divo Augusto honores celestes a senatu decreti Sex. Apul. Sex. Pomp. cos.* De *Augusto* conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 45.

The reign of *Augustus* is variously computed:—

1. From the death of *Cæsar* March 15. B. C. 44.=57<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>m</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>.
2. From the first consulship of *Augustus* Aug. 19. B. C. 43.=56<sup>y</sup>. conf. Eutrop. VII. 8. Auctorem dial. de Or. c. 17.
3. From the triumvirate Nov. 27. B. C. 43.=55<sup>y</sup>. 8<sup>m</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>.
4. From the battle of Actium Sept. 2. B. C. 31.=44<sup>y</sup>. wanting fourteen days: conf. a. 31.
5. From the entrance into Alexandria Aug. 29. B. C. 30.=43<sup>y</sup>. wanting ten days. This computation is followed by the Astronomical Canon, which reckons N. E. 719 commencing Aug. 30. B. C. 30 as the first year of his reign.

For the *Anni Augustani* conf. a. 27.

Josephus correctly expresses the years from the death of *Cæsar* to the death of *Augustus*. Eusebius and Cassiodorus also reckon the reign of *Augustus* from the death of *Cæsar*, but they compute a year too little. Euseb. Chron. II. p. 363. *C. Julius Cæsar annis V. Augustus annis LVI. mensibus VI.* Cassiodorus: *Cæsar imperavit annis IV mensibus VI. cui successit Octavianus Cæsar qui regnavit annis LVI mensibus VI.* Cassiodorus however rightly computes five pairs of consuls to *Cæsar*, and fifty-seven to *Augustus*=sixty-two years, from U. C. Varr. 706 to U. C. 767 inclusive: and places the first year of *Augustus* in U. C. 711. *Hirtio et Pansa coss.* But Eusebius in his Tables assigns only fifty-six years to *Augustus*, making his last year coincide with Ol. 198. 2. U. C. 767, and his first with Ol. 184. 3. U. C. 712. By thus shortening the reign of *Augustus* he has placed many transactions too low: the death of *Antony* in Ol. 188. 1. the *census* (conf. a. 28) in Ol. 188. 4. the *Nativity* and the forty-second year of *Augustus* (conf. a. 2) in Ol. 194. 4. In the version of Hieronymus Ed. Scalig., as in the Armenian, is a year too little: the two reigns being in both *Num. Euseb.* 1969—2029 inclusive=sixty-one years. But with this difference, that in Hieronymus the death of *Augustus* is thrown back a year too high, and the first years of the series are fixed to their right places; whereas in the Armenian copy the death of *Augustus* is in its proper year, and the preceding facts are brought too low.

*Pyrrhus* entered Italy in the spring of Ol. 124. 4. the spring of B. C. 280. From that event 293 years were completed in the spring of Ol. 198. 1. and of A. D. 14. The death of *Augustus* in August following was in the 294th year. The precise interval described in this column of the Tables might be 293 years and four or five months.

## 3. GREEK AUTHORS.

τοῖς ἐνενήκοντα ὁμοῦ τε ἐβίωσε καὶ πάντα, ὡς λόγος, τὰ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαθῆς ἦν Suid. Ἀπίκιος Μάρκος—in B. C. 44 : Dio XLV. 16. ἐκείνῳ μὲν οὖν τῷ ἔτει [C. *Julio Cæsare V. M. Antonio* coss.]—ὁ Σερυῖλιος ὁ Ἰσαυρικὸς ὑπὲργήρως ἀπέθανεν. Hieron. in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 184. 1. *Ser. Sulpicius jurisconsultus et P. Servilius Isauricus publico funere elati.* Cic. Phil. II. 5. [Octob. B. C. 44] *Consulatus meus placuit P. Servilio, ut eum primum nomen ex illius temporis consularibus qui proxime mortuus est.* He had therefore been consul before B. C. 63. and was consequently a different person from *P. Servilius*, who was consul in U. C. Varr. 706. B. C. 48, and who was consul again in B. C. 41. for whom Fabricius ad Dion. l. c. mistakes him. The elder *Servilius* is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Fam. XVI. 23. As *Strabo* had seen *Servilius*, who died in B. C. 44, we may place the birth of *Strabo* at least as early as B. C. 54, or seventy-two years before A. D. 18, when he was still writing. And as he had studied under *Tyrrannio*, who was brought to Rome in B. C. 71, and was perhaps living in B. C. 46 (conf. ann. 71. 58), we hence obtain an additional proof of his age. Other notices occur in the work of *Strabo* which shew that he was now far advanced in years. See Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 206.

*Thrasyllus* flourished: Sueton. Aug. c. 98. *Augustus in Campania* [in A. D. 14 : conf. Dion. LVI. 29.]—*conversus ad Thrasyllum Tiberii comitem, contra accubantem, interrogavit &c.* *Thrasyllus* had been with *Tiberius* at Rhodes: Tacit. Ann. VI. 20. (*de Tiberio*)—*Scientia Chaldaeorum artis, cujus apiscendæ otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasyllum habuit.* He died A. D. 36: Dio LVIII. 27. τότε μὲν γάρ [*Papirio et Plautio* coss.] ὁ Θράσυλλος, τῷ δ' ἐπιόντι ἤρι ἐκεῖνος [sc. *Tiberius*] ἐπὶ Γναίου Πρόκλου καὶ ἐπὶ Ποντίου Νιγρίνου ὑπάτων [A. D. 37] ἐτελεύτησεν. For *Thrasyllus* see Appendix c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 207.

## 4. ROMAN AUTHORS.

would enter his sixtieth year in March A. D. 18, the spring of Ol. 199. 1. and would have completed the ninth year of his exile in December preceding: conf. A. D. 9. *Livy* in Ol. 199. 1. was in his seventy-sixth year. conf. a. 59.

*Cotta* is named by Ovid ex Ponto IV. 16, 41—44. among the youthful poets at this time:

*Te tamen in turba non ausim, Cotta, silere,  
Pieridum lumen præsidiumque fori.*

Ovid mentions the poet *Albinovanus Pedo* ex Ponto IV. 10. and *Tuticanus* IV. 12. 14. who were therefore still living after the death of *Augustus*. *Tuticanus* was about the same age as *Ovid* himself: IV. 12, 20.

*Pæne mihi puero cognite pæne puer:  
Perque tot annorum seriem quot habemus uterque  
Non mihi quam fratri frater amate minus.*

*Velleius prætor designatus:* Vell. II. 124. *Primum principalium ejus (Tiberii) operum fuit ordinatio comitiarum, quam manu sua scriptam D. Augustus reliquerat. Quo tempore mihi fratrique meo candidatis Cæsaris proxime a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris destinari pratoribus contigit, consecutis ut neque post nos quenquam D. Augustus neque ante nos Cæsar commendaret Tiberius.*

*Fenestella* died A. D. 19 according to Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. *Olymp.* 199. 3. *Fenestella historiarum scriptor et carminum septuagenarius moritur sepeliturque Cumis.* which would place his birth at B. C. 51. But Fliny H. N. XXXIII. 11. attests that he lived to a later period: *Fenestella—qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Cæsaris principatu.* *Fenestella* therefore flourished in the reign of *Augustus*, and died towards the close of the reign of *Tiberius*.



OI. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.
125. 280	P. Val. Lævinus ..... Tib. Coruncanius	War with Pyrrhus .....	Cineas. Aristarchus. Lynceus. Duris. Sotades.
279	P. Sulpicius Saberrio ..... P. Decius Mus	War with Pyrrhus .....	Timon Phliasius. Berosus.
278	C. Fabric. Luscini. II. .... Q. Æmilius Papus II.	Pyrrhus quits Italy .....	Homerus. Sositheus. Philiscus. Sosiphanes. Dionysides.
277	P. Corn. Rufinus II. .... C. Jun. Brut. Bubulc. II.	.....	Metrodorus. Colotes. Idomeneus.
126. 276	Q. Fab. Gurges II. C. Genuc. Clepsina.	.....	.....
275	M'Cur. Dentat. II. .... L. Corn. Lentulus	Pyrrhus returns to Italy....	Eratosthenes born.
274	M'Cur. Dentat. III. .... Serv. Corn. Merenda	He quits Italy .....	Euphoriion born.
273	C. Fab. Dorso Licinus. .... C. Claud. Canina II.	Embassy from Ptol. Philadelphus to Rome.	.....
127. 272	L. Papir. Cursor II. .... Sp. Carvil. Max. II.	Death of Pyrrhus. Tarentine war.	Aratus. Alexander Ætolus. Theocritus.
271	C. Quintius Claudus ..... L. Genuc. Clepsina	.....	Zenodotus of Ephesus. Aratus of Sicyon born.
270	C. Genuc. Clepsina ..... Cn. Corn. Blasio	Hiero king of Syracuse.	Epicurus ob. His successors Hermachus, Polystratus, Dionysius, Basilides. Lyco fl. Polemo ob.
269	Q. Oguln. Gallus. .... C. Fab. Pictor	War with the Picentes ....	Antagoras Rhodius fl.
128. 268	P. Sempron. Sophus ..... Ap. Claud. Rufus	Ariminum and Beneventum.	Manetho.
267	M. Atil. Regulus L. Jul. Libo	.....	.....
266	N. Fab. Pictor D. Jun. Pera	.....	.....
265	Q. Fab. Max. Gurg. III. .. L. Mamili. Vitulus	.....	Diouysii Halic. Antiq.
129. 264	Ap. Claud. Caudex ..... M. Fulv. Flaccus	First Punic war. Gladiators first exhibited.	Marmor Parium. Timæus.
263	M'Valer. Maximus ..... M'Otacilius Crassus	Hieromakes peace with Rome.	Cleanthes. Dionysius Heracleota.
262	L. Postum. Megellus ..... Q. Mamili. Vitulus	Siege of Agrigentum. Antigonus Doson born.	Philemon conicus ob. Timosthenes.
261	L. Valer. Flaccus T. Otacil. Crassus	.....	.....
130. 260	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asina. .... C. Duilius	Naval victory of Duilius.	.....
259	L. Corn. Scipio ..... C. Aquill. Florus	Expedition to Corsica and Sardinia.	Lycophron.
258	A. Atil. Calatinus ..... C. Sulpic. Patere.	.....	Erasistratus.
257	C. Atil. Regulus Cn. Corn. Blasio II.	.....	.....
131. 256	L. Manl. Vulso Long. .... M. Atil. Regul. II.	Regulus in Africa .....	Callimachus fl.
255	Ser. Fulv. Pætin. Nobil. .... M. Æmil. Paullus	Capture of Regulus. Marcus Ach. pr.	.....
254	Cn. Corn. Scip. Asin. II. A. Atil. Calatin. II.	.....	.....
253	Cn. Servil. Cæpio C. Sempron. Blæsus	.....	.....
132. 252	C. Aurel. Cotta ..... P. Servil. Geminus	Philopœmen born.	.....
251	L. Cæcil. Metell. .... C. Fur. Pacilus	Aratus delivers Sicyon.	Sosibius Laco.

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
250	C. Atil. Regul. II. .... L. Manl. Vulso II.	Metellus in Sicily. Arsaces.	Hieronymus Rhodius.	
249	P. Claud. Pulcher. .... L. Jun. Pullus	Naval defeat of Claudius. ..	Heraclitus Halicarn. Philostephanus Cyren.	
133. 248	C. Aurel. Cotta II. P. Servil. Gemin. II.			
247	L. Cæcil. Metellus II. .... N. Fab. Buteo	Hamilcar Barcas. ....	Nymphis Heracleota.	
246	M'Otacil. Crassus II. .... M. Fab. Licinus		Euphantus Olynthius.	
245	M. Fab. Buteo C. Atil. Bulbus			
134. 244	A. Manl. Torquat. Attic. C. Sempron. Blæsus II.			
243	C. Fundan. Fundulus .... C. Sulpic. Gallus	Aratus Ach. pr. II. He de- livers Corinth.		
242	C. Lutat. Catulus A. Postum. Albinus			
241	A. Manl. Torquat. Attic. II. Q. Lutat. Cerco	Victory of Catulus. Peace granted to Carthage.	Lacydes. Lysimachus. Neanthes.	
135. 240	C. Claud. Centho .... M. Sempron. Tuditan.		Nymphis Heracleota. ....	Livius began to exhibit.
239	C. Mamil. Turrinus .... Q. Valer. Falto			Ennius born.
238	Ti. Sempron. Gracch. .... P. Valer. Falto	Hamilcar sent into Spain. War with the Boii.		
237	L. Corn. Lentul. Caudin. Q. Fulv. Flaccus			
136. 236	P. Corn. Lentul. Caudin. .. C. Licin. Varus.	Irruption of the Gauls. ....	Ister Callimachus.	
235	T. Manl. Torquatus .... C. Atil. Bulb. II.	Temple of Janus shut. ....		Nævius fl.
234	L. Postum. Albin. .... Sp. Carvil. Max.	War in Liguria, Corsica, and Sardinia.		Cato born.
233	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucosus. M'Pompon. Matho			
137. 232	M. Æmil. Lepidus .... M. Public. Malleolus	Agrarian law of C. Flami- nius.		
231	M. Pompon. Matho .... C. Papir. Maso	[Divorce of Sp. Carvilius.]		
230	M. Æmil. Barbula .... M. Jun. Pera		Macho comicus.	
229	L. Postum. Albin. II. .... Cn. Fulv. Centumal.	War with the Illyrians. Has- drubal in Spain.	Euphantus Olynthius.	
138. 228	Sp. Carvil. Max. II. .... Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. II.	Peace with the Illyrians. First Roman embassy to Greece.		
227	P. Val. Flaccus M. Atil. Regulus			
226	M. Valer. Messalla .... L. Apust. Fullo		Lycø ob. His successors Aristo- Ceus, Critolaüs.	
225	L. Æmil. Papus .... C. Atil. Regulus	Gallic war	Antigonus Carystius. ....	Fabius Pictor fl. L. Cincius Ali- mentus.
139. 224	T. Manl. Torquat. II. .... Q. Fulv. Flaccus II.	The Boii subdued.		
223	C. Flaminius .... P. Furius Philus	Victory of Flaminius over the Insubres.	Eratosthenes æt. 52.	
222	Cn. Corn. Scip. Calvus .... M. Claud. Marcellus	Victory of Marcellus. Battle of Sellasia.	Rhianus.	
221	P. Corn. Scip. Asina .... M. Minuc. Rufus.	Hannibal in Spain. Timox- enus Ach. pr.	Euphorion. Archimedes. Archi- melus.	

OI. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
140. 220	L. Vetur. Philo. .... C. Lutat. Catulus	Battle of Caphyæ. Aratus Ach. pr.	Aratus and Polybius.	
219	M. Liv. Salinator. .... L. Æmil. Paullus	Saguntum taken. Aratus jun. Ach. pr.	Phylarchus. ....	Pacuvius born.
212	P. Corn. Scipio. .... Ti. Sempron. Longus	Hannibal passes the Alps. Eperatus Ach. pr.	Samius poetæ. ....	L. Cincius Alimentus
217	Cn. Servil. Geminus. .... C. Flaminius II.	Battle of Thrasymene. Ara- tus Ach. pr.	Mnesiptolemus. Epinicus. ....	Cato æt. 17.
141. 216	C. Terentius Varro. .... L. Æmil. Paullus II.	Battle of Cannæ. Timoxenus Ach. pr.	.....	Fabius Pictor
215	C. Postum. Albin. III. .... Ti. Sempron. Gracchus	Treaty of Philip with Hanui- bal.	Lacydès. His successors Evander, Hegesinus, Carneades.	
214	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. IV. .... M. Claud. Marcell. III.	Siege of Syracuse. ....	Eratosthenes fl.	
213	Q. Fab. Maximus. .... Ti. Sempron. Gracch. II.	Death of Aratus. ....	Carneades born.	
142. 212	Q. Fulv. Flaccus III. .... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Syracuse taken. Death of the Scipios in Spain.	Archimedes ob.	
211	Cn. Fulv. Centumal. .... P. Sulpic. Galba	Scipio sent to Spain. Treaty with Ætolia.		
210	M. Valer. Lævinus. .... M. Claud. Marcell. IV.	Carthago Nova taken by Sci- pio.		
209	Q. Fab. Max. Verrucos. V. Q. Fulv. Flacc. IV.	Fabius recovers Tarentum.		
143. 208	M. Claud. Marcell. V. .... T. Quinct. Crispinus	Marcellus slain. Cycliadas Ach. pr.		
207	C. Claud. Nero. .... M. Livius Salinat. II.	Defeat of Hasdrubal. Nicias Ach. pr.	Chrysippus ob. Zeno Tarsensis suc- ceeds.	
206	Q. Cæcil. Metellus. .... L. Veturius Philo			
205	P. Corn. Scipio. .... P. Licin. Crass. Dives		Sotion.	
144. 204	M. Corn. Cethegus. .... P. Sempron. Tuditan.	Scipio in Africa. ....		Cato quæstor. Ennius brought to Rome.
203	Cn. Servil. Cæpio. .... C. Servilius	Hannibal leaves Italy. .... Fabius Max. ob.	Hermippus.	
202	Ti. Claud. Nero. .... M. Servil. Geminus	Battle of Zama. Lysippus Ach. pr.		
201	Cn. Corn. Lentulus. .... P. Ælius Pætus	Peace granted to Carthage. Philopœmen Ach. pr.	Silenus. Sosilus. Menodotus.	Nævius ob.
145. 200	P. Sulpic. Galb. Max. II. .. C. Aurel. Cotta	War with Philip. Attalus at Athens. Cycliadas Ach. pr.	Aristophanes. Macho. Apollodorus Carystius.	[Plautus ob.]
199	L. Corn. Lentulus. .... P. Villius Tappulus		Polemo periegeta.	
198	T. Quinct. Flaminin. .... Sex. Ælius Pæt. Catus	Aristænus Ach. pr. Battle of Panium.	Zeno. Antisthenes.	
197	C. Corn. Cethegus. .... Q. Minuc. Rufus	Battle of Cynoscephalæ ....	Alcæus Messenius fl. ....	[Livius Andronicus.]
146. 196	L. Fur. Purpureo. .... M. Claud. Marcellus	Greece declared free. ....	Asclepiades Myrleanus.	
195	M. Porc. Cato. .... L. Valer. Flaccus	Aristænus Ach. pr. ....	Ptolemæus of Megalopolis.	Terence born.
194	P. Corn. Scip. African. II. Ti. Sempron. Longus	Defeat of the Boii. ....	Eratosthenes ob. Apollon. Rhodius succeeds.	
193	L. Corn. Merula Q. Minuc. Thermus			
147. 192	L. Quinct. Flaminin. .... Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb.	Philopœmen Ach. pr. Defeat of Nabis		
191	M. Acilius Glabrio. .... P. Corn. Scip. Nasica	Defeat of Antiochus at Ther- mopylæ. Diophanes Ach. pr.		Cato trib. mil.



OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
190	L. Corn. Scipio . . . . . C. Lælius	Antiochus defeated in Asia.	Demetrius Scepsius <i>μετράκιον</i> . . . . .	L. Cincius.
189	Cn. Manl. Vulso . . . . . M. Fulv. Nobilior	Manlius in Galatia. Philo- pœmen Ach. pr.		Ennius. Fulvius Nobilior.
148, 188	C. Liv. Salinator. . . . . M. Valer. Messalla	Philopœmen Ach. pr. abro- gates the laws of Lycurgus.		
187	M. Æmil. Lepidus . . . . . C. Flaminius			[Livius Andronicus]
186	Sp. Postum. Albinus Q. Marc. Philippus			
185	Ap. Claud. Pulcher . . . . . M. Sempron. Tuditan.	Aristænus Ach. pr.		
149, 184	P. Claud. Pulcher. . . . . L. Porc. Licinus			Cato censor. Plautus ob.
183	Q. Fab. Labeo . . . . . M. Claud. Marcellus	Philopœmen Ach. pr. His death æt. 70.	Aristonymus librarian at Alexan- dria.	
182	L. Æmil. Paullus. . . . . Cn. Bæb. Tamphilus	Lycortas Ach. pr. . . . .	Nicander.	
181	P. Corn. Cethegus . . . . . M. Bæb. Tamphilus	War in Spain . . . . .	Polybius ambassador to Egypt.	
150, 180	A. Postum. Albinus. . . . . C. Calpurn. Piso	Ligurian war.		
179	L. Manl. Acidin. Fulvian. . . Q. Fulv. Flaccus	Death of Philip. . . . .		Cæcilius fl.
178	M. Jun. Brutus . . . . . A. Manl. Vulso	War in Istria.		
177	C. Claud. Pulcher. . . . . Ti. Sempron. Gracch.	War in Istria ended.		
151, 176	Cn. Corn. Scip. Hispal. Q. Petil. Spurius			
175	P. Muc. Scævula M. Æmil. Lepid. II.			
174	Sp. Postum. Albin. Paullus Q. Muc. Scævula	Xenarchus Ach. pr.		
173	L. Postum. Albinus . . . . . M. Popil. Lænas			Ennius æt. 67.
152, 172	C. Popil. Lænas . . . . . P. Ælius Ligus	Archon Ach. pr.		
171	P. Licin. Crassus. . . . . C. Cass. Longinus	Macedonian war.		
170	A. Hostil. Mancinus . . . . . A. Atil. Serranus			Attius born.
169	Q. Marc. Philippus II. . . . . Cn. Servil. Cæpio		Polybius <i>ὑπάρχων</i> . . . . .	Ennius ob.
153, 168	L. Æmil. Paullus II. . . . . C. Licin. Crassus	Battle of Pydna. . . . .	Polybius . . . . .	Cæcilius ob.
167	Q. Ælius Pætus . . . . . M. Jun. Pennus	70 towns in Epirus destroyed. 1000 Achæans sent to Rome.	Polybius among the Ach. exiles.	
166	C. Sulpic. Gallus . . . . . M. Claud. Marcellus			Terentii <i>Andria</i> .
165	T. Manl. Torquatus. . . . . Cn. Octavius			Terentii <i>Heccyra</i> .
154, 164	A. Manl. Torquatus Q. Cassius Longinus			
163	Ti. Sempron. Gracch. II. . . M' Juvent. Thalna	War in Corsica. . . . .		Terentii <i>Heautontim</i> .
162	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica . . . . . C. Marc. Figulus		Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox.	
161	M. Valer. Messalla . . . . . C. Fannius Strabo	Philosophers banished Rome.		Terentii <i>Eunuchus</i> . <i>Phormio</i> .

OL. B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
155. 160	L. Anic. Gallus ..... M. Corn. Cethegus	Death of Æmilius Paullus...	Satyrus.....	Terentii <i>Adelphi</i> .
159	Cn. Corn. Dolabella..... M. Fulv. Nobilior	.....	Crates at Rome. Hipparchus.	Terentius ob.
154	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... C. Popil. Lænas II.	.....	Aristarchus. Hipparchus.	
157	Sex. Jul. Cæsar ..... L. Aurel. Orestes	Ariarathes comes to Rome.		
156. 156	L. Corn. Lentul. Lupus .... C. Marc. Figul. II.	.....	Aristarchus. Ammonius.	
155	P. Corn. Scip. Nasik. II. M. Claud. Marcellus II.	Athenian embassy to Rome.	Diogenes. Critolaüs. Carneades.	
154	Q. Opimius ..... L. Postum. Albin.	.....	Callistratus. Moschus .....	Pacuvius æt. 65.
153	Q. Fulv. Nobilior..... T. Annius Luscus	Celtiberian war .....		Cato causam dixit.
157. 152	M. Claud. Marcell. III. L. Valer. Flaccus			
151	L. Licin. Lucullus ..... A. Postum. Albinus	Lucullus and Galba in Spain. Return of the Ach. exiles.	Polybius returns to Greece.....	Postunius Albinus historicus.
150	T. Quinct. Flaminius .... M' Acil. Balbus	Galba in Spain. Menalcidas Ach. pr.		Cato æt. 84.
149	L. Marc. Censorius ..... M' Manlius	Third Punic war. Masinissa ob. Diæus Ach. pr.	Polybius .....	Cato ob. Calpurnius Piso historicus.
158. 148	Sp. Postum. Albin. Magn. .. L. Calpurn. Piso Cæsoniu.	Damocritus Ach. pr. ....	Heraclides Lembus .....	Lucilius born.
147	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æmilian. C. Livius Drusus	Diæus Ach. pr. ....	Hipparchus.	
146	Cn. Corn. Lentulus..... L. Mummius	Carthage and Corinth de- stroyed. Critolaüs Ach. pr.	Polybius. Clitomachus. Hipparchus.	Cassius Hemina fl. C. Fannius fl.
145	Q. Fab. Max. Æmilianus .. L. Hostil. Mancinus	War with Viriathus.....	Apollodorus of Athens	
159. 144	Ser. Sulpic. Galba ..... L. Aurel. Cotta	.....	Antipater of Tarsus	
143	Ap. Claud. Pulcher ..... Q. Cæcil. Metell. Maced.	Q. Metellus in Spain. Em- bassy of Scipio to Egypt.	Panætius. Posidonius. Hipparchus.	
142	L. Cæcil. Metell. Calvus.... Q. Fab. Max. Servilian.	Q. Metellus in Spain .....		Antonius born. Fannius fl.
141	Cn. Servil. Cæpio..... Q. Pomp. Rufus	Pompeius in Spain.		
160. 140	C. Lælius Sapiens ..... Q. Servil. Cæpio	Viriathus slain.....		Crassus born. Attius æt. 30. Pacu- vius æt. 80.
139	Cn. Calpurn. Piso ..... M. Popil. Lænas	Popillius in Spain. ....		Attius fl.
138	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica ..... D. Jun. Brutus	Brutus in Lusitania. Nu- mantine war	Nicander still living.	
137	M. Æmil. Lepid. Porcina .. C. Hostil. Mancin.	Mancinus in Spain		
161. 136	P. Furius Philus ..... Sex. Atil. Serranus	Brutus in Farther Spain		
135	Ser. Fulv. Flaccus ..... Q. Calpurn. Piso	.....	Hipparchus observes the vernal equi- nox.	
134	P. Corn. Scip. Afric. Æm. II. C. Fulv. Flaccus	Scipio in Spain. Servile war in Sicily		Asellio fl. Lucilius. Sisenna. Quad- rigarius. Antias.
133	P. Muc. Scævola ..... L. Calpurn. Piso Frugi	Fall of Numantia. Death of Ti. Gracchus		Asellio.
162. 132	P. Popil. Lænas ..... P. Rupilius	End of the Servile war in Si- cily.		
131	P. Licin. Crass. Mucian..... L. Valer. Flaccus	War with Aristonicus.		

Ol. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
130	C. Claud. Pulcher. .... M. Perperna	Crassus slain.		
129	C. Sempron. Tuditan..... M' Aquillius	Aristonicus taken. Death of Scipio.	Carneades ob. Clitomachus succeeds. Polybius still living.	
163. 128	Cn. Octavius..... T. Annius Rufus		Apollodorus of Athens. Hipparchus.	
127	L. Cass. Longinus ..... L. Cornel. Cinna		Antipater of Sidon. Hipparchus.	
126	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... L. Aurel. Orestes.	C. Gracchus quæstor in Sardinia.		
125	M. Plaut. Hypsæus M. Fulv. Flaccus			
164. 124	C. Cass. Longinus C. Sextius Calvin.			
123	Q. Cæcil. Metellus ..... T. Quinct. Flaminia.	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. ....		Cælius Antipater fl.
122	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb. .... C. Fannius Strabo	C. Gracchus trib. pleb. iterum. Aquæ Sextiæ founded.		
121	Q. Fab. Maximus ..... L. Opimius	Death of C. Gracchus. Defeat of the Allobroges.		
165. 120	P. Manlius C. Papir. Carbo			
119	L. Cæcil. Metellus ..... L. Aurel. Cotta	C. Marius trib. pleb. ....		Crassus æt. 21.
118	M. Porc. Cato ..... Q. Marc. Rex.	Death of Micipsa.		
117	L. Cæcil. Metellus Q. Mucius Scævula			
166. 116	C. Licin. Geta ..... Q. Fab. Maximus			Varro born.
115	M. Æmil. Scaurus M. Cæcil. Metellus			
114	M' Acil. Balbus ..... C. Porcius Cato			Hortensius born. Crassus <i>pro Licinia</i> .
113	C. Cæcil. Metell. Caprar. .. Cn. Papir. Carbo	Carbo routed by the Cimbri.	Agatharchides.	
167. 112	M. Liv. Drusus L. Calpurn. Piso			
111	P. Corn. Scip. Nasica ..... L. Calpurn. Bestia	Jugurthine war .....	Diodorus Peripat. fl. Clitomachus fl.	Crassi quæstura.
110	M. Minuc. Rufus Sp. Postum. Albin.			
109	Q. Cæcil. Metellus ..... M. Jun. Silanus	Metellus in Africa .....		Atticus born.
168. 108	Ser. Sulpic. Galba M. Aurel. Scaurus			
107	L. Cass. Longinus ..... C. Marius	Marius supersedes Metellus. Cassius slain in Gaul.	Dionysius Thrax .....	Crassus trib. pleb.
106	C. Atilius Serranus ..... Q. Servil. Cæpio	Jugurtha captured. Birth of Pompey.		Cicero born. Crassus æt. 34.
105	P. Rutil. Rufus ..... C. Manilius	Successes of the Cimbri.		
169. 104	C. Marius II. C. Flavius Fimbria			
103	C. Marius III..... L. Aurel. Orestes		Artemidorus fl. ....	Attii <i>Tereus</i> . Turpilius ob. Lucilius ob.
102	C. Marius IV..... Q. Lutatius Catulus	Marius routs the Teutones. Servile war in Sicily.	Archias comes to Rome.	Furius Bibaculus born.
101	C. Marius V. .... M' Aquillius	Defeat of the Cimbri. Aquilius in Sicily.		



OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
170. 100	C. Marius VI. .... L. Valer. Flaccus	Exile of Metellus. Julius Cæsar born.		Ælius et Claudius grammatici.
99	M. Antonius ..... A. Postum. Albinus	Return of Metellus. End of the Servile war.		(M. Antonius defends Aquilius.)
98	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Nep. .... T. Didius			
97	Cn. Corn. Lentulus P. Licin. Crassus			
171. 96	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarb. .... C. Cassius Longinus	Death of Ptolemy Apion.		
95	L. Licin. Crassus ..... Q. Mucius Scaevula		Meleager poetæ fl. ....	Hortensius æt. 19. Crassus fl. Lu- cretius born.
94	C. Cæc. Calpurn. .... L. Domit. Ahenobarb.			
93	C. Valer. Flaccus M. Herennius			
172. 92	C. Claud. Pulcher ..... M. Perperna	Sulla receives the ambassa- dors of Arsaces.	Philo fl. ....	Crassus censor. Opilius grammati- cus fl.
91	L. Marc. Philippus ..... Sex. Jul. Cæsar	Livius Drusus trib. pleb.	Metrodorus Scepsius .....	Crassus ob. L. Pomponius fl.
90	L. Jul. Cæsar ..... P. Rutil. Lupus	The Social war .....	Scymnus Chius fl. ....	M. Scaurus æt. 72.
89	Cn. Pomp. Strabo ..... L. Porc. Cato			Cicero.
173. 88	L. Corn. Sulla ..... Q. Pomp. Rufus	Social war ended. Mithri- datic war.	Philo. Succession in the Academy. Apollon. Molo, Apollon. μαλαπός.	Cicero. Rutilius Rufus. Plotius Gallus.
87	Cn. Octavius ..... L. Corn. Cinna	Cinna and Marius. Sulla in Greece.	Antiochus Academicus .....	Antonius ob. Catullus born. Si- senna historicus.
86	L. Corn. Cinna II. .... C. Marius VII.	Death of Marius. Athens stormed by Sulla.	Posidonius. Archias .....	Sallust born.
85	L. Corn. Cinna III. .... Cn. Papirius Carbo	Fimbria in Asia.		
174. 81	Cn. Papir. Carbo II. .... L. Corn. Cinna IV.	Sulla grants peace to Mi- thridates.	The library of Apellicon acquired by Sulla.	
83	L. Corn. Scip. Asiatic. .... C. Norbanus	Sulla returns to Italy .....	Alexander Polyhistor.	
82	C. Marius ..... Cn. Papir. Carbo III.	Sulla dictator .....		P. Varro Atacinus born. Calvus born.
81	M. Tull. Decula ..... Cn. Corn. Dolabella	Triumph of Sulla .....		Cicero <i>pro Quinctio</i> . Cato gram- maticus. Otacilius grammaticus.
175. 80	L. Corn. Sulla Felix II. .... Q. Cæcil. Metell. Pius	(Cæsar at the siege of Myti- leneæ.)		Cicero <i>pro Roscio</i> .
79	P. Servil. Vatia ..... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Abdication of Sulla .....	Antiochus fl. Zeno Epicureus. Suc- cession in the Epicurean School.	Cicero at Athens.
78	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... Q. Lutat. Catulus	Sulla ob. Civil war of Lepi- dus. Sertorius in Spain.	Posidonius fl. Apollonius Molo fl.	Sallust. Sulla. Cicero at Rhodes. Quintius Atta ob.
77	D. Jun. Brutus ..... M. Æmil. Mam. Lep. Livian.			Cicero returns to Rome.
176. 76	Cn. Octavius ..... C. Scribonius Curio	Sertorius in Spain .....		Cicero. Pollio born.
75	L. Octavius ..... C. Aurel. Cotta	Scribonius in Macedonia. Servilius subdues Isauria.		Cicero quæstor.
74	L. Licin. Lucullus ..... M. Aurel. Cotta	Mithridatic war .....		Cicero returns to Rome.
73	M. Terent. Varro Lucull. .. C. Cassius	War with Spartacus. Lucul- lus at Cyzicus.		
177. 72	L. Gell. Poplicola ..... Cn. Corn. Lentul. Clodian.	Sertorius slain.		
71	P. Corn. Lentulus ..... Cn. Aufid. Orestes	War with Spartacus ended.	Tyrannio.	

OL. B. C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
70	Cn. Pomp. Magnus..... M. Licin. Crassus	Mithridates received by Ti- granes.	Metrodorus ob. ....	Cicero in <i>Verrem</i> . Virgil born.
69	Q. Hortensius ..... Q. Cæcil. Metellus	Tigranes defeated by Lucul- lus.	.....	Cicero ædilis.
178. 68	L. Cæcil. Metellus ..... Q. Marc. Rex	Q. Metellus in Crete	.....	
67	C. Calpurn. Piso ..... M. Acil. Glabrio	War against the pirates. Cre- tan war concluded.	.....	M. Varro.
66	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... L. Volcat. Tullus	The Mithridatic war com- mitted to Pompey.	.....	Cicero prætor : <i>pro lege Manil. pro</i> <i>Cluentio</i> . Antonius Gniphio.
65	L. Aurel. Cotta ..... L. Manl. Torquatus	Cæsar ædilis .....	.....	Atticus. Cicero <i>pro Cornel. I.</i> Ho- race born.
179. 64	L. Julius Cæsar ..... C. Marc. Figulus	Pompey in Syria .....	.....	Cicero in <i>toga candida</i> .
63	M. Tullius Cicero ..... C. Antonius	Jerusalem taken by Pompey. Conspiracy of Catiline	Parthenius. Apollodorus Pergamenus.	Ciceronis <i>orat. consulares. pro Mu-</i> <i>rena</i> . Orbilius grammaticus.
62	D. Jun. Silanus ..... L. Licin. Murena	Catiline slain. Cæsar præ- tor.	Posidonius. Hermagoras. Athenæus.	Cicero <i>pro Sulla</i> .
61	M. Pup. Piso Calpurn..... M. Valer. Messalla	Triumph of Pompey .....	Castor chronographus. Archias.	Cicero ad Atticum.
180. 60	L. Afranius ..... Q. Cæcil. Metell. Celer	Cæsar in Spain .....	Posidonius at Rhodes. Diodorus Si- culus in Egypt.	
59	C. Julius Cæsar ..... M. Calpurn. Bibulus	Cæsar consul .....	Diodorus Siculus .....	Livy born. (Corvinus born.) Tubero. Cic. <i>pro Thermo, pro Flacco</i> .
58	L. Calpurn. Piso Cæson..... A. Gabinius	Cæsar in Gaul .....	[Tyrannio ob.] .....	Cicero in exile.
57	P. Corn. Lentul. Spinther .. Q. Cæcil. Metellus Nepos	War with the Belgæ .....	.....	Cicero recalled. Callidius fl. [Ca- tullus ob.]
181. 56	Cn. Corn. Lentul. Marcell... L. Marc. Philippus	Clodius ædile. War in Ar- morica.	Castor chronographus .....	Cic. <i>pro Sextio. in Vatinius. de</i> <i>prov. cons. Lucceius</i> .
55	Cn. Pomp. Magn. II. .... M. Licin. Crassus II.	Fourth campaign in Gaul. Cæsar in Britain.	Demetrius Magnes. Timagenes so- phista.	Cic. in <i>Pisonem. de Oratore</i> . Lu- cretius ob. Virgil. Catullus.
54	L. Domit. Ahenobarb..... Ap. Claud. Pulcher	Cæsar in Britain. War with Ambiorix.	.....	Cic. <i>pro Vatinius. pro Scauro. de Re-</i> <i>publica</i> .
53	Cn. Domit. Calvinus ..... M. Valer. Messalla	Sixth campaign in Gaul .... Death of Crassus.	Nicolaus Damascenus.....	Curio fl.
182. 52	Cn. Pomp. Magn. III..... Q. Cæcil. Met. Pius Scip.	Death of Clodius. War with Vercingetorix.	.....	Cic. <i>pro Milone</i> . [Lucretius ob.]
51	Ser. Sulpic. Rufus ..... M. Claud. Marcell.	Eighth campaign in Gaul ..	Posidon. comes to Rome. Succes- sion in the Stoical School.	Cicero in Cilicia.
50	L. Æmil. Paullus ..... C. Claud. Marcell.	Measures of Pompey against Cæsar.	.....	Hortensius ob. Cicero. Sallust.
49	C. Claud. Marcellus ..... L. Corn. Lentul. Crus	Cæsar in Spain .....	Theophanes Lesbios. Demetrius Magnes.	Cicero. Varro.
183. 48	C. Julius Cæsar II. .... P. Servil. Vat. Isauric.	Pharsalia. Death of Pompey. Alexandrine war.	.....	Cicero. Lenæus grammaticus.
47	C. Julius Cæs. II. Dict. .... M. Anton. Mag. Eq.	War with Pharnaces. Cæsar dictator.	.....	Cicero. Hyginus. Catullus.
46	C. Julius Cæsar III. .... M. Æmil. Lepid.	African war. Cato ob. Re- formation of the Calendar	Juba. Didymus .....	Ciceronis <i>Brutus. pro Marcell. pro</i> <i>Ligar. Calvus. Sallust</i> .
45	C. Jul. Cæs. IV. .... <i>sine collega</i>	War in Spain .....	Sosigenes .....	Cic. <i>Orator</i> . Curtius Nicia. Pollio.
184. 44	C. Jul. Cæs. V. Dict. .... M. Æmil. Lepid. Mag. Eq.	Death of Cæsar. Octavius. Antony.	Cratippus. Antipater Tyrius. Apol- lod. Pergamen.	Ciceronis <i>Phil. I—IV</i> . His philo- sophical works.
43	C. Vibius Pansa ..... A. Hirtius	Siege of Mutina. Second tri- umvirate.	Diodorus Siculus .....	Laberius ob. Cic. <i>Phil. V—XIV</i> . Ovid born. Cicero ob. Varro.
42	M. Æmil. Lepid. II. .... L. Munat. Plancus	Philippi.....	.....	Horace (æt. 23) at Philippi.
41	P. Servil. Vat. Isaur. II. .... L. Antonius Pictas	L. Antonius besieged in Pe- rusia.	.....	[Cornificius ob.]

OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
185.40	Cn. Domit. Calvin. II..... C. Asin. Pollio	The Parthians in Syria ....	Hybreas the orator .....	Corn. Nepos fl.
39	L. Marc. Censorinus. .... C. Calvis. Sabinus	Ventidius .....	.....	Atteius philologus grammaticus.
38	Ap. Claud. Pulcher .....	Ventidius defeats the Parthians Sossius takes Jerusalem.	.....	Horatius æt. 27.
37	M. Agrippa .....	Conference of Cæsar and An- tony.	.....	Varro æt. 80. <i>De re rustica</i> .
186.36	L. Gell. Poplicola..... M. Cocc. Nerva	War with Sex. Pompeius. An- tony in Parthia.	Conon. Nicolaüs Damascenus....	Furnii. Propertius.
35	L. Cornificius .....	Death of Sex. Pompeius.... Illyrian war.	.....	Bayius ob.
34	L. Scribon. Libo .....	Antony invades Armenia ..	.....	Sallustius ob.
33	C. Cæsar II. ....	Agrippa ædile .....	.....	C. Melissus. Horatius æt. 32.
	L. Volcat. Tullus			
187.32	Cn. Domit. Ahenobarbus .. C. Sosius	Cæsar and Antony prepare for war.	The libraries of Pergamus .....	Atticus ob.
31	C. Cæsar III. .... M. Val. Messal. Corvinus	Actium .....	Tyrannio the younger is brought to Rome.	Horatius æt. 34.
30	C. Cæsar IV. .... M. Licin. Crassus	Deaths of Antony and Cleo- patra.	Athenodorus Tarsensis. ....	Corn. Gallus in Egypt.
29	C. Cæsar V. .... Sex. Appuleius	Temple of Janus shut .....	Dionysius Halic. Cæcilius. ....	T. Livius.
188.28	C. Cæsar VI. .... M. Agrippa II.	Lustrum conditum .....	Anaxilaüs Pythagoricus .....	Varro ob.
27	C. Cæsar VII. .... M. Agrippa III.	Cæsar named Augustus ....	.....	Horatius æt. 38. Tibullus. Vitru- vius.
26	C. Cæs. Aug. VIII. .... T. Statil. Taurus	Death of Corn. Gallus.....	.....	Q. Cæcilius Epirota. Propertius fl.
25	C. Cæs. Aug. IX. .... M. Jun. Silanus	Cantabrian war .....	.....	Munatius Plancus. Horatius. Vir- gilius.
189.24	C. Cæs. Aug. X. .... C. Norban. Flaccus	Augustus returns from Spain.	Strabo .....	Quintilius Cremonensis ob. Virgilius.
23	C. Cæs. Aug. XI. .... A. Terent. Varro Murena	The tribunician power for life. Marcellus ob.	Nestor Tarsensis. ....	Horatius æt. 42.
22	M. Claud. Marcellus .....	Conspiracy of Murena. ....	Athenæus Peripateticus .....	Virgilius.
21	L. Arruntius			
	M. Lollius .....	Augustus winters at Samos.	.....	Atratinus fl. Horatius æt. 44.
	Q. Æmil. Lepidus			
190.20	M. Appulcius .....	Crassi signa recepta. C. Cæ- sar born. Aug. at Samos.	.....	Horatius æt. 45.
	P. Silius Nerva			
19	C. Sent. Saturninus..... Q. Lucretius	Augustus returns from the East.	.....	Virgilius ob.
18	P. Corn. Lentulus .....	The empire for five years ..	.....	Livius. Tibulli mors. Ovidius. Pro- pertius.
	Cn. Corn. Lentulus			
17	C. Furnius .....	Ludi sæculares. L. Cæsar born. Agrippa in Asia.	.....	Porcius Latro. Horatius æt. 48. Varias and Tucça.
	C. Jun. Silanus			
191.16	L. Domit. Ahenobarb..... P. Corn. Scipio	Agrippa in Asia. ....	Nicolaüs Damascenus fl. ....	Æmilius Macer ob. Macer junior.
15	M. Liv. Drus. Libo..... L. Calpurn. Piso	Augustus in Gaul. Rhætia domita.	.....	Orbilius Pupillus. Horatius æt. 50.
14	M. Licin. Crassus .....			
	Cn. Corn. Lentulus Augur			
13	Ti. Claud. Nero .....	Augustus returns from Gaul: Agrippa from Asia.	.....	Cestius rhetor.
	P. Quintil. Varus			
192.12	M. Valer. Messalla .....	Augustus pont. max. Agrippa ob.	.....	
	P. Sulpic. Quirinus			
11	Q. Æl. Tubero..... Paul. Fab. Maximus	Drusus in Germany. Death of Octavia.	.....	



OL. B.C.	1. CONSULS.	2. EVENTS.	3. GREEK AUTHORS.	4. ROMAN AUTHORS.
10	Julus Antonius..... Q. Fab. Max. Africanus	Augustus in Gaul. Birth of Claudius.	.....	Passienus ob. Hyginus fl.
9	Nero Claud. Drusus ..... T. Quinct. Crisp. Volcan.	Death of Drusus .....	.....	Livii Historiæ finis.
193. 8	C. Marc. Censorinus ..... C. Asin. Gallus	<i>Sextilis</i> named August. Mæ- cenas ob.	.....	Horatius ob.
7	Ti. Claud. Nero II. .... Cn. Calpurn. Piso	.....	Dionysius Halicarn.	
6	C. Antist. Veter. .... D. Læi. Balbus	Tiberius retires to Rhodes ..	Theodorus Gadar. Hermagoras. ..	Albutius Silo fl.
5	C. Cæs. Aug. XII. .... L. Cornel. Sulla	C. Cæsar receives the <i>toga vi-</i> <i>rilis</i> .	.....	M. Tullius Tiro
194. 4	C. Calvis. Sabin. II. .... L. Passien. Rufus	Death of Herod. [The <i>Nati-</i> <i>tivity</i> : Sulpic.]	.....	Melissus. Porcius Latro ob. Seneca.
3	Cn. Corn. Lentulus ..... M. Valer. Messallinus	Galba born. [The <i>Nativity</i> : Cassiod. Clem. Al.]	.....	Ovidii <i>de Arte Amandi</i> .
2	C. Cæs. Aug. XIII. .... M. Plaut. Sylvanus	Julia banished. [The <i>Nati-</i> <i>vity</i> : Euseb. Epiph. Oros.]	.....	
1	Cn. Corn. Lentul. Cossus .. L. Calpurn. Piso	Caius in Asia. [The <i>Nati-</i> <i>vity</i> : Tertull.]	Dionys. Periegeta. Juba.	
A.D. 195. 1	C. Cæsar ..... L. Emil. Paullus	Augustus æt. 64. [The <i>Nati-</i> <i>vity</i> : Fast. ap. Nor.]	Sextus philosophus fl.	
2	P. Vinicius ..... P. Alpin. Varus	Tiberius returns to Rome. Lu- cius ob.	Thrasyllus .....	Velleius Paterculus.
3	L. Æl. Lamia ..... M. Servilius	The empire a fourth time.		
4	Sex. Æl. Catus. .... C. Sent. Saturninus	Death of Caius. Adoption of Tiberius.	.....	Pollio ob. Velleius Paterculus.
196. 5	Cn. Corn. Cinna Magn. .... L. Val. Messal. Valesus	Second campaign of Tiberius in Germany.	.....	
6	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... L. Arruntius	Third campaign of Tiberius.	.....	Velleius quæstor designat.
7	Q. Cæcil. Metell. Cretic. .. A. Licin. Nerva Silanus	Germanicus in Germany. ....	Philistio mimographus. ....	Velleius quæstor.
8	M. Fur. Camillus ..... Sex. Non. Quintilianus	Pannonian and Dalmatian war.	.....	M. Verrius Flaccus.
197. 9	C. Poppæus Sabinus ..... Q. Sulpic. Camerinus	Defeat of Quintilius Varus. .	Athenodorus Tarsensis .....	Ovidii exilium. <i>Fasti. Ibis. Trist.</i> <i>I. II.</i>
10	P. Corn. Dolabella ..... M. Jun. Silanus	Tiberius in Germany.	.....	Messalla Corvinus.
11	M. Æmil. Lepidus ..... T. Statil. Taurus	Tiberius and Germanic. in Germany.	.....	Ovidii <i>Trist. V. Ex Ponto I. II.</i> Macer poëta.
12	Germanicus Cæsar ..... C. Fonteius Capito	Triumph of Tiberius. Cali- gula born.	.....	Ovidii <i>ex Ponto III.</i>
198. 13	C. Silius ..... L. Munatius Plancus	The empire a fifth time. ....	Sotio philosophus fl. ....	
14	Sex. Pompeius ..... Sex. Appuleius	Lustrum conditum. Death of Augustus.	Strabo. Thrasyllus. ....	Ovid. <i>ex Ponto IV.</i> Severus. Peto. Tuticanus. Cotta. Velleius. Fenest.



## **A P P E N D I X.**





# I.

## SUPPLEMENT TO PART II.

INTRODUCTION, p. iv—ix.] THE brief sketch of the early Chronology of Greece delivered in these pages has been misunderstood by a zealous defender of the Chronology of Newton<sup>a</sup>: who remarks, that I *support the old system of Chronology*<sup>b</sup>; that I am a *vindicator of the old Chronologers*<sup>c</sup>; and that I have *said a good deal about the certainty of the Ionian traditions*<sup>d</sup>. I have done none of these things. I have not supported the old system of Chronology, and I have nowhere said any thing about the certainty of the Ionian traditions. On the contrary, it is maintained that the received date for Troy, B. C. 1183, or 1184, was not founded upon testimony, but upon conjecture: that it was a date originally fixed by Eratosthenes and derived from him to others; that the true date of the Trojan war was lost, which we might perhaps approach within fifty years; and that in the times preceding the establishment of Chronology as a system precise accuracy was not attempted; but that it was thought sufficient to state periods in general terms and in round numbers. We are therefore agreed that there is an uncertainty: we only differ in the degree. We are agreed that the received Chronology exceeds the truth, but we differ in the amount of the excess. This writer holds with Newton that the excess amounted to almost three hundred years<sup>e</sup>. I have produced evidence from Isocrates and Ephorus to shew that it was the opinion in their time, (before Chronology was formed into a system,) that towards the end of the reign of *Agesilaüs* the Dorians had been in Peloponnesus about seven centuries; and I therefore reject the Chronology of Newton, which reduces that interval to 460<sup>f</sup> years, as incredible. With respect to the five early historians named by me at p. v. they are not produced to shew that there was certainty in the traditions which they delivered; but my proposition was, that they could not wander from the truth to the extent of nearly three centuries<sup>g</sup>. On my remark that the inference of Newton may be said to be this, that, because the

<sup>a</sup> Essays on Chronology, being a Vindication of the System of Sir Isaac Newton, by a member of the University (of Cambridge).

<sup>b</sup> P. 43.

<sup>c</sup> P. 45.

<sup>d</sup> P. 120.

<sup>e</sup> In stating the amount at 300 years, of course I speak in round numbers, in that general view of the subject. The difference, if precisely expressed, will be this:

Trojan era according to the Vulgar Chronology B. C. 1184: according to Newton B. C. 904. difference 280 years. Return of the *Heraclidae* B. C. 1104: according to Newton B. C. 825. difference 279 years. The precise difference therefore is twenty or twenty-one years less than the three centuries.

<sup>f</sup> Average date of the Return, obtained from Ephorus and Isocrates } B. C.  
Date of Newton . . . . . 825 } 1064  
Precise difference . . . 239 years.  
<sup>g</sup> The dates of the Asiatic settlements stand thus:

	Vulg.	Newt.	Diff.
Æolic Migration B. C. . .	1124	844	280
Ionic Migration B. C. . .	1044	794	250.

The Ionic Migration therefore had preceded the fifty-fifth Olympiad B. C. 560 nearly five centuries, or 484 years, according to the received Chronology, but less than two centuries and a half, or 234 years, according to Newton. The

Greeks did not know the true date within forty or fifty years, therefore they could not know it within three hundred, the vindicator of Newton observes<sup>h</sup>; *This, however, we deny. Newton inferred that the ancient writers used a conjectural Chronology; and that their conjectures were founded upon an erroneous theory. He therefore justly inferred that, if he could substitute another theory in its stead, he should be justified in so doing.* This is conceding my proposition. Newton inferred that the ancients used a conjectural Chronology; which is granted. But he inferred that they erred to an enormous amount of years; which is the question at issue between us.

INTRODUCTION, p. xxxiv. note. *Whether Meletus who was implicated*] State it more accurately thus: “Whether *Meletus* who was implicated in the charge of profaning the Mysteries, Andocid. p. 2, 41. 3, 4. and in the affair of the *Hermæ*, Andocid. p. 5, 40. in B. C. “415,” &c.

## TABLES.

B.C.

522.	Col. 2. <i>Polycrates</i> ] Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 1. ( <i>Polycrate</i> ) <i>circiter CCXXX. anno urbis nostræ interfecto.</i> Nearly expressing the true date B. C. 522=U. C. Varr. 232.
465.	Col. 2. From the account given by Thucydides I. 137. of the adventures of <i>Themistocles</i> , πορευθῆναι περὶ Πύδναν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, it appears that <i>Alexander</i> king of Macedonia was still living.
462.	Col. 2. Herodotus IX. 64. alludes to this war. And Xenophon Hel. V. 2, 3. (τῷ Ἀρχιδάμῳ) πολλὰ ὑπηρετήκει ἡ τῶν Μαντινέων πόλις ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Μεσσήνην πολέμοις.
433.	Col. 2. The ample collection of Greek Inscriptions which Mr. Boeckh is publishing contains some passages which may be inserted in this Supplement under the proper years. Among these Inscriptions is the fragment of a treaty between the Athenians and Rhegians in the year of <i>Apseudes</i> , preserved by the Elgin Marbles, and published by Mr. Boeckh, N°. 74. p. 111. ἐπ’ Ἀψ]εΐδους ἄρχοντος, κ... ..δης πρῶτος ἐγγραμμ... ..λῃ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ Ἀθ...αρίας ἐγγραμμάτε...ει Καλλι...ναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ... .. ὁμοσάντων Ἀθηνα...[πισ]τὰ καὶ ἄδολα καὶ ἀ...αίων Ῥηγίνοις κα... [ξύμμ]αχοι ἐσόμεθα πισ[τοὶ] ...υροὶ καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς... .. ὀφείλεσθαι... ..
429.	Col. 2. p. 62. <i>Plato</i> is not to be trusted for historical facts. But, if <i>Alcibiades</i> served at Potidæa, as he relates Sympos. p. 219, 220. <i>Alcibiades</i> probably served in this last campaign in the winter or spring of the archon <i>Apollodorus</i> ; which would suppose him in his twentieth year in the year of this archon, and place his birth in B. C. 448, or the close of B. C. 449. <i>Socrates</i> , according to Plato, was there in a winter: p. 220. a. and summer: p. 220. d. Plutarch <i>Alcibiad.</i> c. 7. merely follows Plato, and seems to have no other authority. His expression ισχυρᾶς γενομένης μάχης is borrowed from Plato <i>Charmid.</i> p. 153. c. the phrase ἔσωσεν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων and ἀξίωμα from Plato <i>Sympos.</i> p. 220. the turn of expression εἶτι τῆς ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ μάχης κ. τ. λ. from <i>Sympos.</i> p. 221. a.

error therefore of the early historians (whom Eratosthenes had in his hands) would be an error of nearly three centuries with respect to the Æolian

settlements, and of nearly two centuries and a half with respect to the Ionian.

<sup>b</sup> P. 14.



B. C.

426. Col. 4. *legendum* κδ'] Mr. Dindorf fragment. Aristophanis p. 56. Photius—ἔτεσι πρὸ τοῦ Εὐκλείδου καὶ ἐπὶ Εὐκλείδους. *Eadem Suidas.*—*Communis utrique corruptela καὶ pro* κς'.—*Minus accurate κδ' corrigit Clintonus in Fastis* p. 67. Mr. Dindorf, who prefers κς', has not adverted to the difference between complete and current years. The archon *Euclides* B. C. 403 was twenty-four years after the archon *Eucles* (*Euclides*) B. C. 427, for twenty-three archons come between them. The description therefore must be either ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ, the twenty-fifth year current, or ἔτεσι τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσι, twenty-four years complete. Mr. Dindorf's correction of the passage expresses one year too much. It must also be observed, that the corruption ΚΑΙ more easily arose out of ΚΔ than out of ΚΕ.
422. Col. 2. p. 70. ἐκ πολλοῦ. *legendum videtur ἐκ πολλῶν*] The term ἐκ πολλοῦ would express *from an early period*, and is equivalent to ἐκ παλαιού. Dionys. Ant. VII. p. 1342. οὐκ ἐκ πολλοῦ προείδοντο—not long before. Idem p. 1403. κωλύουσιν ἐκ πολλοῦ τὰ μέλλοντα. Polybius X. 4. ἐκ πολλοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐτόλμα. Idem II. 3. ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου. Mr. Schweighæuser in Lexico Polyb. rightly renders these *multo ante: ante: initio*. Diodorus XVIII. 22. has εὐδαίμονος ἐκ πολλῶν χρόνων, which also means *from an early period*. Now the expressions of the Scholiast are these: ἐκ πολλοῦ φαίνεται περὶ τοσούτον ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλῆθος προΐστασθαι καὶ Δημοσθένους γὰρ φησιν, εἰς δ' ὁμοῦ διςμύριοι πάντες Ἀθηναῖοι. which, if my interpretation be just, will mean "The number assigned by Aristophanes appears to be the amount for a long preceding period; for Demosthenes a hundred years after him attests the same number." This inconsistency in the reasoning is removed by reading ἐκ πολλῶν, in the sense of *from many proofs*: as in Xenophon Cyrop. VIII. 7, 6. ἐκ πολλῶν τοῦτο σαφῶς γινώσκω. *I know this from many symptoms*. This explanation may perhaps satisfy those to whom the correction has appeared unnecessary.
410. Col. 2. *Mindarus slain at Cyzicus*] The evidence for this date is to be found in Xenophon; who enumerates three winters between the defeat of *Mindarus* and the return of *Alcibiades* to Athens, which he fixes to the Πλυντήρια of the archon *Euctemon*, or the beginning of June B. C. 407. And this is the point from which we are enabled to fix the preceding transactions, and from which we ascend to the defeat of *Mindarus*. We proceed from the return of *Alcibiades* through a winter B. C. 407 to the capture of Selymbria: thence through another winter B. C. 406 to the expedition of *Thrasyllus*. And the intervention of another winter B. C. 405 throws back the defeat of *Mindarus* to B. C. 410. This date is also confirmed by Philochorus, who fixes a negotiation for peace (which we learn from Diodorus was after the death of *Mindarus*) to the archonship of *Theopompus*. All these several steps in the proof are recorded in the Tables B. C. 410—407. From Xenophon and Philochorus the proof to the times of *Mindarus* and *Thrasyllus* is sufficient and complete. To these testimonies may now be added a collateral proof from the Choiseul Marble, which I had omitted, and for which I am indebted to the suggestion of others.
- The Choiseul Marble gives the following particulars: τριακοστῇ τῆς περτανείας [Pryt. 6=Feb. 4. B. C. 409] τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήθη Ἑλληνοταμία Ἀναίτιω Σφηττίῳ καὶ παρέδωκε Πολυαράτῳ Χολαργεῖ [Δ] [Τ] TTX—And again: ἑκτῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῆς περτανείας [Pryt. 9=May 27.] τὰ ἐκ Σάμου ἀνωμολογήσα ..... υς στρατηγοῖς ἐς Σάμῳ Δεξιεράτει Ἀγιλιεῖ ΔΔΤΧ, Πασιφῶντι Φρεαῤῥίῳ [Τ] T, Ἀριστοκράτει .... [Τ], Εὐ..... Εὐωνυμεῖ [Τ] XXX [Τ] HHH [Δ] ΔΔΔΔ Γ ♀, Νικηράτῳ Κυδαντίδῃ τριηράρχῳ XXX, Ἀριστοφάνει Ἀνα.....ραρ... These passages do not indeed name *Thrasyllus*, nor afford any means of knowing for what particular services at Samos these sums were destined: but by the help of Xenophon we are enabled to explain them. When the command of *Thrasyllus* at Samos is fixed by his testimony (as produced in the Tables) to this very year of *Glaucippus*, the spring of B. C. 409, we can then apply these passages to the expedition of *Thrasyllus*.

B. C.

403. Col. 2. *with reference to the new alphabet*] Add Schol. Hom. Il. VII. 185. Καλλι-στρατος ὁ Σάμιος ἐπὶ τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν ταύτην μετένεγκε τὴν γραμματικὴν καὶ παρέδωκεν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Εὐκλήτου (Εὐκλείδου), ὥς φησιν Ἐφορος.
371. Col. 3. ὁ περὶ τῆς Ἰρ. εἰκόνης λόγος] Compare Aristides tom. II. p. 384. who mentions this oration—τὸν ὃς Ἰφικράτην σκόπει, ἀνδρὰ οὐ μεθόριον ῥήτορος καὶ στρατηγοῦ ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐφικνούμενον. ἄρ' οὖν διήλθες ποτ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀπολογίαν τὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς δωρεᾶς;—and gives some passages.
369. Col. 2. *The treaty with Lacedæmon*] This treaty is mentioned by Callisthenes ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν apud Eustrat. ad Aristot. Ethic. IV. 3, 25. quoted by Zell ad Aristot. l. c. and by Schneider ad Xenoph. Hel. VI. 5, 33.  
Ibid. Boeckh. Inscr. Gr. in Addendis p. 899. N<sup>o</sup>. 85. ...υσιστράτου ἄρχοντος, ἐπι... ..ος δεκάτης πρυτανείας, ἦ..... Ἀζηνιεύς ἐγραμματα. ....ροεῶρων ἐπεψή. ιξῆ Εὐαγγελ. .
368. Col. 3. *fragmentum omisit Heynius*] Heyne was perhaps misled by the expression φησὶν Εὐδοξος ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ which had preceded, and which misled Usher *de Maced.* anno solarī c. 7. p. 110. who ascribes that date to Eudoxus himself: *Circa illam Olympiadem claruisse Eudoxum ex ipsius γῆς περιόδῳ confirmat Laërtius.* But it is evident that ὁ δ' αὐτός φησι refers to Ἀπολλοδώρος φησιν in the former sentence.
357. Col. 3. *Democritus*] *Democritus* and *Hippocrates* are contemporary in Plin. H. N. XXX. 1. *Eadem ætate (medicinam) Hippocrate (magicam) Democrito illustrantibus circa Peloponnesiacum Græciæ bellum, quod gestum est a CCC. urbis nostræ anno* [in reality U. C. Varr. CCCXXIII.].  
Col. 4. On *Timotheus* see Alexander Ætolus apud Macrob. Sat. V. 22.
355. Col. 3. σὺ μὲν Ἀριστοφῶν ὦν] Compare Aristides tom. II. p. 385. quoting the same expression.
354. Col. 2. p. 130. ὅτε καὶ ἐτελεύτησε] Laërtius V. 10. has a similar expression: τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει—ἐτελεύτησεν, ὅτε καὶ Δημοσθένης κατέστρεψε.
353. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Gr. N<sup>o</sup>. 321. p. 353. ....στιδι, .....αχος .....ς πεμ. Ανασ-  
ζο..... ἰφάνης ...ῶνυμος ἐνίκα. ἐπὶ Δι]οτίμου Σι-  
μύλος.....σια, ὅπε. Ἀριστόμαχος. Διόδωρος δευ. Νεκρῶ, ὅπε. Ἀριστόμαχος. Διόδωρος τρι.  
Μαινομένω, .πε. Κηφίστιος .....ης τε Ποιητῆ, .....ης. *Præcedens annus haud dubie fuit Callistrati Ol. 106. 2. In utroque anno quini poëtæ cum fabulis et actoribus pri-  
marum enumerati erant, et poëtæ quidem nomen primo loco ponitur. Sed post quin-  
tum commemoratur victor: igitur numeri 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, non ad victoriam referuntur  
sed ad commissionis ordinem.* Boeckh. p. 354. *Secundo anno primo loco poëta Simy-  
lus inscriptus est: hujus versus servavit Stobæus serm. περὶ τεχνῶν [60, 4.].—Additur  
histrion idem qui mox Diodori. Diodorus videtur Sinopensis esse.—ejus fragmentum  
haud exiguum servavit Athenæus; ætas ex hoc titulo noscitur. Hujus histriones  
sunt Aristomachus et Cephisius, fabulæ Νεκρὸς, Μαινόμενος, quas simul commisit. Quar-  
tus locus datur comico cujus nomen obscuratum est. Idem Ibid. The notice in In-  
trod. p. xlvii. of Part II. respecting Diodorus may be amended and supplied from this  
monument. Mr. Boeckh supplies in the preceding year the name of Antiphanes: ....στιδι  
credo Ἀλκίστιδι, qua est Antiphanis. Et is ipse inferri potest.—Quinta fabula me-  
moratur Ἀνασχωζόμενοι, et ejus actor manifeste Antiphanes: et hunc constat Ἀνασχω-  
ζόμενος docuisse. Itaque non dubitavi etiam v. 3. poëtæ Antiphanis nomen restituere.  
sæpe enim poëtæ in suis fabulis primas egerunt. This conjecture however is uncer-  
tain.*

B. C.

This record does not resemble those in the times of the Old Comedy, in which three poets were named, and three victories: as in the Tables B. C. 425. 4. 414. 4. 405. 4. but agrees with that of which we have an example at B. C. 388. 4. where five poets are named and only one prize. Mr. Boeckh considers the numbers to refer merely to the order of the exhibition, and not to the order of merit; and yet this is rendered doubtful by Isæus de Dicæog. hæp. p. 54, 28. οὗτος γὰρ τῇ μὲν φυλῇ εἰς Διονύσια χορηγήσας τέταρτος ἐγένετο, τραγωδοῖς δὲ καὶ πυρρίχισταῖς ὅστος· ταύτας δὲ μόνας ἀναγκασθεὶς λειτουργίας λειτουργῆσαι ἀπὸ τοσαύτης προσόδου οὕτω καλῶς ἐχορήγησεν. The term ὅστος will express the fifth in the age of Isæus, who was contemporary with Diodorus and with the Middle Comedy. Καλῶς is used ironically for κακῶς, which is the reading of MS. A apud Bekker, and the whole argument of Isæus implies that the fourth and fifth places were inferior in degree of merit.

347. Col. 3. *an error of Laërtius in reporting it*] That Laërtius himself wrote γάμοις appears from his own epigram III. 45.
345. Col. 4. Mr. Boeckh Inscr. Gr. N<sup>o</sup>. 231. p. 354. has sagaciously recovered from the extant vestiges upon a Marble a tragic exhibition in the year of Archias: ....Εἰς.... ὕπε. ...υπο.... ἐπι.... Ἀγα.... ὕπε. ἐπὶ Ἀρχι..... Ἡρα ..... Θῆση...ιυπο.....τυροί.... ὕπε. Λυσικρατ... Καλλίστρατος Ἀμφιλόχῳ, Ἰξίο.... ὕπε. Καλλιπιδί... ο Καλλιπιδί... Videtur Archias fuisse Ol. 108. 3. remotior enim Archippus. Histrionis mentio facta erat: ὕπε. Λυσικράτης, ὕπε. Καλλιπιδίης.—*Ex fabularum nominibus supersunt fortasse* Ἀγα[μέμνονι], Ἡρα[κλεῖ], Θῆση[ι], Τυροί vel [Σα]τύροι[ς], Ἀμφιλόχῳ, Ἰξί[ο]νι. *Hæc duo nomina docent tetralogiam hoc loco nominatam esse: unde constat in hac columna tragedias esse recensitas.* These particulars are skilfully elicited from the fragment by the editor. Archippus B. C. 321 and 318 are too far removed from Diotimus B. C. 354, in whose years a comic exhibition is recorded on another part of the same Marble. This monument therefore records an exhibition of tragedy at one of the Dionysian festivals of the year of Archias, the beginning of B. C. 345; and establishes that at this period tragic tetralogiae were still in use.
340. Col. 2. Boeckh. Inscr. Antiq. N<sup>o</sup>. 530. p. 484. ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἀρχοντος ὅρος χωρίου τιμῆς ἐνοφειλομένης Φανοστράτῳ Παιαν. . XX. Pretium fundi—debitum ei a quo emptus erat, Phanostrato Paaniensi. In fine notatur summa debita, δισχιλίων (δραχμῶν). Boeckh. p. 485.
335. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. No. 221. p. 346. Λυσικράτης Λυσιθέιδου Κικυννεὺς ἐχορήγει, Ἀκαμαντὶς παίδων ἐνίκα, Θέων ἡϋλῆι, Λυσιάδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐδίδασκε, Εὐαίνετος ἤρχε.
333. Col. 1. A fragment apud Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 157. p. 250. containing an account of some particulars of revenue: ἐπὶ Κτησικλέους ἀρχοντος [B. C. 334], ἐπὶ Νικοκράτους ἀρχοντος.
330. Col. 3. Corsini has rightly interpreted τοῦ ῥήτορος μάχην] Dobree ad Porsoni Aristophanica: Plutum p. 129. reports the opinion of Porson and Burney, that the Char. of Theophrastus were spurious; antiquos tamen. And he subjoins an interpretation of this passage similar to that which is here followed; supplying an example of this use of μάχην from Bekker Anecd. Gr. p. 108, 4.
328. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 222. p. 347. Given also by Corsini as quoted in col. 1. Αἰγυῖς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκα, Εὐαγίδης Κτησίου Φιλαΐδης ἐχορήγει, Λυσιμαχίδης Ἐπιδάμνιος ἡϋλῆι, Χαρίλαος Λοκρὸς ἐδίδασκε, Εὐθύκριτος ἤρχε.



B. C.

323. Col. 4. Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 223. p. 347. *Λυσικλῆς Βιόττου Ὁῦθεν ἐχορήγει, Οἰνηὶς φυλὴ παίδων ἐνίκα, Πάμφιλος Ἀγνούσιος ἐδίδασκεν, ..... Κηφισόδωρος ἤρχεν.*
322. Col. 2. *Cranon*] After this battle *Xenocrates* was sent ambassador to *Antipater*: Plutarch. Phocion. c. 27.
319. Col. 4. *ἀνδρῶν χορὸς*] Given in Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 224. p. 347. who has *Καρχίδαμος*.
287. Col. 3. *Strato* is thus described by Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 388. *Στράτων ὅταν ἐγχειρήσῃ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δόξας διαστέλλεσθαι καὶ ψευδοποιεῖν, θαυμάσιός ἐστιν ὅταν δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ τι προφέρῃται καὶ τῶν ἰδίων ἐπινοημάτων ἐξηγῇται, παρὰ πολὺ φαίνεται τοῖς ἐπιστήμοσιν εὐχέστερος αὐτοῦ καὶ νωρότερος.*
283. Col. 2. *Death of Demetr. three years after his surrender*] This number is mentioned again by Plutarch Comp. Demetr. et Anton. p. 258. *καθερχθῆς ἡγάπησεν ἐπικερδᾶναι τριετίαν.*
280. Col. 3. *Birth of Chrysippus*] The account of Val. Max. quoted in the Tables B. C. 207 will place the birth of *Chrysippus* seven or eight years higher; at B. C. 287, or 288.
271. Col. 3. Although the year of *Pytharatus* belongs to the present volume, yet a victory with the *χορὸς παίδων*, and another with the *χορὸς ἀνδρῶν*, omitted in the proper place, may be recorded here: Boeckh. Inscr. Ant. N<sup>o</sup>. 225. p. 348. *ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἤρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς, Ἱπποθωντῆς παίδων ἐνίκα, Θεῶν Θηβαῖος ἡῦλει, Πρόνομος Θηβαῖος ἐδίδασκεν. Idem N<sup>o</sup>. 226. ὁ δῆμος ἐχορήγει, Πυθάρατος ἤρχεν, ἀγωνοθέτης Θρασυκλῆς Θρασύλλου Δεκελεεύς, Πανδιονῆς ἀνδρῶν ἐνίκα, Νικοκλῆς Ἀμβρακιώτης ἡῦλει, Λύσιππος Ἀρκὰς ἐδίδασκεν.* This last inscription, produced also by Oderico de Marm. didasc. p. lxxii. has been already noticed in the Tables B. C. 434. 4.

APPENDIX p. 198—201. *Pythian games*] Mr. Boeckh, in his valuable edition of Ancient Greek Inscriptions<sup>a</sup>, dissents from the opinion expressed in these pages, which places the Pythian games in autumn, and adheres to the date of Corsini, who refers them to the spring. He examines each of the texts upon which I have founded my opinion<sup>b</sup>.

Xenophon Hel. VI. 4, 29, 30. *παρήγγειλε δὲ καὶ ὡς στρατευσομένοις εἰς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θέτταλοις παρασκευάζεσθαι* Mr. Boeckh interprets<sup>c</sup> “he commanded an expedition which was “to commence *after the Pythia*.” I cannot accede to this interpretation. The term *εἰς τὸν χρόνον* will mean *until* that particular time. Schol. Eur. Hec. 554. *εἰς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔως. καὶ παρὰ Δημοσθένει* [Fals. leg. p. 411.] *τούτῳ φιλανθρωπῶς ἐχρώμενη εἰς τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν ἀντὶ τοῦ, μέχρι τῆςδε τῆς ἡμέρας.* Hence *εἰσόκεν* (*εἰς ὃ ἄν*) in Homer means *donec*. The phrase therefore *στρατευσομένοις εἰς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον* means precisely the same thing as *στρατευσομένοις μέχρι τοῦ περὶ τὰ Π. χρόνου*.

<sup>a</sup> Vol. I. p. 812—814.

<sup>b</sup> The reader will remember that the testimonies produced are Plutarch. Agesil. c. 19. Aristid. tom. I. p. 258. Demosth. Fals. leg. p. 380. de Pace p. 62. Æschin. in Ctes. p. 72. Xenoph. Hel. VI. 4, 29.

<sup>c</sup> P. 812. b. *Si vere acta Pythia, ait, Jason hibernum parasset bellum vere terminandum, sin autumno, æstivum; quod unice consentaneum. Immo contra, opinor; si autumno acta Pythia, Jason Thesalis hibernam prædixit expeditionem; si vere acta statuimus, vere expediturus POST PYTHIA erat.*

Mr. Boeckh imputes error to Aristides and Plutarch <sup>d</sup>, and remodels the passage in Æschines to adapt it to his argument <sup>e</sup>. He admits however that the sole argument of Corsini lies in the passage of Thucydides: for, after a somewhat strained exposition of Demosthenes<sup>f</sup>, he subjoins, *Hæc ut ita constituam cogit me Thucydidis indutiarum computus, a quo non arbitrator discedi posse, quod et verba ejus aperta sunt, et ille scriptor omnium diligentissimus. Quod nisi videretur, vincere dicerem Clintoni eam rationem, quam de tempore occupatæ Cadmeæ repetiit.* With respect to Thucydides, Mr. Boeckh follows the interpretation of Corsini<sup>g</sup> as I have described it at p. 198.

I still retain the opinion which was formerly expressed. Aristides and Plutarch could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games; and it appears to me that they would not have mentioned the games in connexion with the occupation of Thebes and the battle of Coronea, if the season had not corresponded. The testimonies which have been produced from Aristides, Plutarch, Æschines, Demosthenes, and Xenophon, guide us in the interpretation of Thucydides. We collect from them that the Pythia were in autumn, and, applying this fact to the narrative of the historian, we find this date for the games agree with his account of renewed war, commencing at the expiration of the truce, and ending at the death of *Brasidas*. The facts in Thucydides, when laid together, are these<sup>h</sup>: τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διετέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων.—Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν.—Βρασιδάς ἐτελεύτησε—τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ τὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας, ὥστε πολέμου μὲν μηδὲν ἔτι ἄσφαθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον. With this point of time, according to those other testimonies, the *Pythia* coincided. Thucydides therefore defined the limits of this interval of renewed war by a reference to the *Pythia*.

<sup>d</sup> P. 813. a. *Anne hic [sc. Aristides tom. I. p. 258.] memoriæ vitio Pythia posuit, quum in Thesmophoriis Thebanis occupatam Cadmeam e Xenophonte liqueat? Anne Pythia fortasse duxit e scriptore qui de sollemnibus dixerit in Πυλαίᾳ (δπωρονῇ, æstate adulta) habitis? p. 813. b. Sane statim post pugnam Delphos profectus est Agesilaüs: Pythia tamen statim post celebrata esse Plutarcho, recentiori scriptori, non debet continuo credi.*

<sup>e</sup> P. 812. b. *Æschinis verba hæc sunt: ὡχ ὁ μὲν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς &c. Speciosum est quod vivus representari Darius dicitur, sed speciosum tantum. Prioribus temporibus recentia opponit Æschines. Recens acta tempore præsentis extulit, ἀγωνίζεται, non ut adhuc vivum Dariū representaret sed ut nuperrime acta antiquis opponeret.—Poterat sic scribere: νῦν οὐ περὶ τοῦ κύριος ἐτέρων εἶναι διαγωνίζεται, ἀλλ' ἤδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας: ὃν ἑναγχος ἡκούσατε ἀπεσφάχθαι. If Æschines had added these words, his assertion in the latter part of the sentence would have contradicted his assertion in the former. Mr. Boeckh proceeds to observe, Præterea locus Æschinis ὁ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξω τῆς ἄρκτου καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ὀλίγου δεῖν πάσης μεθεστήκει non potest nisi ad septentrionalem Alexandri*

*expeditionem referri quæ post obitum Darii suscepta est.* But this is to be explained as a similar allusion of Dinarchus has been explained in the Appendix p. 234.

<sup>f</sup> P. 813. a. *Pythios theoros Delphos mittere quidni noluerint Athenienses etiam novem mensibus post Phocenses victos? &c.*

<sup>g</sup> P. 812. a. *Locus ille sic exponendus est, "Se-  
" quente vero æstate indutiæ annuæ dissolutæ erant  
" usque ad Pythia: hoc est, peractis annuis indu-  
" tiis—nullæ fuerunt indutiæ usque ad Pythia Ol.  
" 89. 3. Jam Ol. 89. 3. Elaphebolionis 25<sup>o</sup>, iterum  
" factæ indutiæ sunt. Unde quidem colligitur  
" Pythia fuisse diei Elapheb. 25<sup>o</sup> proxima."*

He adds from Thucydides-V. 12. that war was continued in the winter, although he admits that nothing was done: *Accedit quod Thucydides belli narrationem non cum fine æstatis concludit, sed diserte narrat hieme insequenti Spartanæ copias ad Pierium progressas esse et deinde redisse V. 13. quanquam posthac nihil jam gestum sed de pace cogitatum est.* But χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς in that passage, according to the division of Thucydides κατὰ θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, means no more than the autumn.

<sup>h</sup> Thucyd. V. 1—14.



Mr. Boeckh observes<sup>i</sup>, that the expression of Thucydides denotes a cessation of *σπονδαὶ* till *σπονδαὶ* again. But the *ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ* were never renewed. These were an armistice, *ἐκ χειρὶα*, a truce for a year. The *σπονδαὶ* of Elaphebolion B.C. 421 were a measure of a different character; a peace for fifty years. And it seems to have been in the mind of Thucydides not to define the space between the armistice and the peace, but to express how long the hostile operations lasted.

APPENDIX p. 212. col. 1. Τεγέα] The accent of Τεγέα is marked by Strabo VIII. p. 373. *ἐκείνη γὰρ ἐστὶ Μίθρα, ὡς πρόνοια· αὕτη δὲ Μιδέα, ὡς Τεγέα.*

P. 217. col. 2. *Archidamus V. was slain*] Add Plutarch. comp. Ag. et Cleom. cum Gracch. p. 689. (Κλεομένης) Ἀρχίδαμον, ὃν προσῆκον ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας οἰκίας ὄντι συμβασιλεύειν, ἔπεισε μὲν ἐκ Μεσσηνίας κατελθεῖν, ἀποθανόντος δὲ τὸν φόνον οὐκ ἐπεξελθὼν ἐβεβαίωσε τὴν αἰτίαν κατ' αὐτοῦ τῆς ἀναιρέσεως.

P. 276. *Thimbron*] What is said of the times of *Thimbron* has been misunderstood by the recent editor of the *Anabasis* of Xenophon<sup>k</sup>, who has the following remark<sup>l</sup>: *Xenophon A. C. 399 Februario ad Thibronem proficiscitur. Thibronem jam Ol. 95. 1. haud dubie æstate in Asiam missum fuisse et Diod. XIV. 36. testatur et ipsa rerum series evincit. V. Xenoph. Hcl. III. 1, 3 sq. Itaque fullitur Clinton.* But it is not here denied that *Thimbron* was in Asia in Ol. 95. 1. on the contrary, it is argued that he did not remain beyond it. My purpose was to shew that the stay of *Thimbron* in Asia was confined within the limits of that Olympic year, and was not extended into the next.

P. 276. *That μηνῶν ὑποφορά is to be understood of the Nemean or Isthmian truce may be doubted*] Thucydides V. 54. Ἐπιδάυριοι τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀπεκαλοῦντο· ὃν τινες οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προύφασίσαντο. But this was the month *Carnæus*: Καρνείος μὲν, ἱερομήνια Δωριεῦσιν. Ibid.

P. 287. *Idrieus*] A more ancient *Idrieus* is mentioned by Steph. Byz. Εὐρωμος, πόλις Καρίας ἀπὸ Εὐρώμου τοῦ Ἰδριέως Καρός. Idem Εὐρωπός. (πόλις) Καρίας, ἣν Ἰδριάδα ἀπὸ Ἰδριος τοῦ Χρυσάορος. Idem Ἰδριάς. πόλις τῆς Καρίας ἢ πρότερον Χρυσάορις, ἀπὸ Ἰδριέως παιδὸς Καρός.

P. 302. note. *The thirty-seventh year was almost completed, &c.*] This eleventh month in the Sacred Text means no more than the eleventh month of the Hebrew Calendar, and not the eleventh month of *Jehoiakin's* thirty-seventh year. For the same reason the argument which follows<sup>m</sup>, *the fifth month of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, &c.* is inaccurate; being founded on the supposition that the fifth month, in which the temple was burnt, was the fifth with respect to *Zedekiah's* reign. It will be shewn hereafter<sup>n</sup>, that the eleventh year of *Zedekiah* was complete. The fifth month is the fifth with reference to the Hebrew year. But the proposition which is here maintained is established by the following considerations. *Jehoiakim* reigned more than ten years, because he reached the eleventh year current. At the accession of *Nebuchadnezzar* less than three years had elapsed, for the third year was current. From this point, then, to the conclusion of his reign are considerably more than seven. To these are to be added the three months and ten days of *Jehoiakin*. The eighth year, then, of *Nebuchadnezzar* was nearly completed at the captivity of *Jehoiakin*: and 8+36 will give the forty-fourth year nearly completed. To this we must add some portion of the thirty-seventh of *Jehoiakin*, which will give at least the full term of forty-four years.

P. 340. N. E. 602—*which began Sept. 28.—27th Mechir March 23.*] Rather Sept. 29.—March 24. See below, c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 134.

P. 343. note P. *The order of precedence among the tribes was this*] The order of Corsini

<sup>i</sup> P. 812. a.

<sup>k</sup> C. G. Krüger. Hal. Sax. 1826.

<sup>l</sup> P. 560.

<sup>m</sup> P. 303.

<sup>n</sup> See below, c. 4.



for the Athenian tribes is confirmed by Androtio apud Schol. Aristid. p. 182. τῶν δέκα στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ τὰ ὀνόματα κατὰ Ἀνδροτίωνα· Σωκράτης Ἀναγυράσιος [*Erechtheidis*], Σοφοκλῆς ἐκ Κολωνοῦ ὁ ποιητής [*Aigeidis*], Ἀνδοκίδης Κυδαθηνεὺς [*Pandion.*], Χρέων Καμβανίδης [*Leontidis*], Περικλῆς Χολαργεὺς [*Acamantid.*], Γλαύκων ἐκ Κεραμέων [*Acamantidis*], Καλλίστρατος Ἀχαρνεὺς [*Aeneidis*], Ξενοφῶν Μελιτεὺς [*Cecropid.*]. The tribes are ascertained by the *demi*: and the order of the seven here given is the order of Corsini. Androtio therefore named the generals in the order of their tribes. Two of the generals are wanting, and three tribes. In this short fragment we have no information why two of the ten were from the same tribe.

P. 357. note c. ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ ῥητόρων λόγῳ] It may perhaps be urged that *Demosthenes* might deliver such an oration when the orators were demanded by *Alexander*. But Plutarch *Demosth.* c. 23. relating what *Demosthenes* said upon that occasion quotes only *Aristobulus*; and, had an oration of *Demosthenes* been extant, it is probable that Plutarch, according to his practice in that life in other passages, would have mentioned or quoted it. From the silence, then, of Plutarch we may infer that *Demosthenes* left no oration in writing upon that subject. And besides, if there had been such an oration, the title would have been ὁ ὑπὲρ τῶν ῥητόρων λόγος.

P. 370. No. 9. ὁ Προκοννήσιος Βίων] If this *Bion* was the *Bion* of Laërtius IV. 58. who was contemporary with Pherecydes B. C. 544, he must have been contemporary with *Cadmus* himself.

Ibid. note °. *Amelesagoras* is quoted by Schol. Eur.] Perhaps, however, this might be the Athenian *Amelesagoras*: Ἀμελησαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ὁ τὴν Ἀτθίδα συγγεγραφώς Antig. Caryst. cap. 12. who might have flourished after *Clidemus*: see Part II. p. 373. note c. while *Amelesagoras* in Dionysius and Clemens preceded *Bion* of *Proconnesus*.

P. 373. note f. *Ephorus*] Polybius Vaticanus p. 391. observes upon *Ephorus*: ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς τῶν μὲν κατὰ θάλατταν ἔργων ἐπὶ πόσον ὑπόνοιαν ἐσχηκέναι μοι δοκεῖ, τῶν δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἀγῶνων ἄπειρος εἶναι τελείως. τοιγαροῦν ὅταν μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς [πρὸς] Κύπρον [sic Maïus] ναυμαχίας καὶ τὰς περὶ Κνίδον ἀτενίσῃ τις, αἷς ἐχρήσαντο οἱ βασιλέως στρατηγοὶ πρὸς Εὐαγόραν τὸν Σαλαμίνιον, καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, θαυμάζειν τὸν συγγραφεῖα κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ πολὺ τῶν χρησίμων ἀπενέγκασθαι πρὸς τὰς ὁμοίας περιστάσεις· ὅταν δὲ τὴν περὶ Λεῦκτρα μάχην ἐξηγήται Θηβαίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἢ τὴν ἐν Μαντινείᾳ πόλει τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων ἕνεκα [l. ἡνίκα] μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον Ἐπαμινώνδας, ἐν τούτοις ἂν ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ μέρος ἐπιστήσας τις θεωρεῖ [l. θεωρῇ] τὰς ἐκτάξεις καὶ μετατάξεις τὰς κατ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς κινδύνους γελοῖος φαίνεται [male φαίνει] καὶ παντελῶς ἄπειρος καὶ ἀόρατος τῶν τοιούτων ὧν ὁ μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς Λεῦκτροις κίνδυνος ἀπλοῦς γεγινώς καὶ καθ' ἓν τι μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως οὐ λίαν ἐκφανῆ ποιεῖ ταύτην τοῦ συγγραφέως ἀπειρίαν [f. τὴν ἀπ.], ὁ δὲ περὶ τὴν Μαντινείαν τὴν μὲν ἔμφασιν ἔχει ποικίλῃ καὶ στρατηγικὴν ἐστὶ δ' ἀνυπόστατος καὶ τελείως ἀδιανόητος τῷ συγγραφεῖ. τοῦτο δ' ἔσται ὀλίγον ἂν τις τοὺς τόπους ὑποθέμενος ἀληθινῶς ἐπιμετῇ τὰς κινήσεις τὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δηλουμένας. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ συμβαίνει καὶ Θεοπόμπῳ καὶ μάλιστα Τιμαίῳ. In the first line we should read either πρὸς Κύπρῳ, or περὶ Κύπρον.

P. 387. note u. *If the 40 years ἀφ' ἧβης closed at 58*] What follows is not expressed with sufficient clearness. My meaning is this: the ἡβητικὴ ἡλικία at Sparta comprehended a space of *two years*, from the age of 18 to 20. The 40 years ἀφ' ἧβης of service were either *inclusive* of that ἡβητικὴ ἡλικία and were reckoned from the beginning of it, or *exclusive* of that period, and were computed from its termination. In the former case, τετταράκοντα ἀφ' ἧβης would be 18+40=58: in the latter, this expression would describe 20+40=60. I incline to the latter interpretation.

P. 387. note v. *The Delphians appear to have served at sixteen*] Thus the Acarnanians in

B. C. 211 require military service from the age of fifteen to sixty years: *ab quindecim ad sexaginta annos* Liv. XXVI. 25.

P. 396. note v. On the *restoration of Plataea* add Plutarch. Aristid. c. 11. Ἀλέξανδρον ἤδη βασιλεύοντα τῆς Ἀσίας—τειχίζοντα τὰς Πλαταιάς.

Ibid. note w. In Vit. X. Or. p. 844. B. Ἠγησίας ὁ Μάγνης] Emendat Ruhnkenius apud Reisk. Or. Gr. tom. VIII. p. 185. Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης.

P. 397. note z. *Orchomenus*] Ephorus apud Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 381. ed. Bekker. notices the plain around Orchomenus: Ὁρχομενὸν τὴν τῆς Βοιωτίας—δὴ Μινύαι κατὰ κησαν. πολὺ δὲ τοῦτω παράκειται πεδῖον, εἰ πιστός ἐστιν Ἐφορος, πλήρεις πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ὧν ταῖς ἐκείσε τιμωμέναις Χάρισι πέμπουσιν οἱ περίοικοι.

P. 398. note ε. *Erythræ*] Add Euripides Bacch. 707. (750.)

Ὑσίας δ' Ἐρυθράς θ' αἱ Κιθαιρώνας λέπας  
νέρθεν κατωκῆκασιν—

Ibid. note h. *The Bæotian confederacy dissolved in B. C. 171*] In the autumn of B. C. 172. See the Tables 172. 2. A Bæotian congress is mentioned by Pausanias IX. 34, 1. as still existing in his own time: ἐς τὸν κοινὸν συνίασιν ἐνταῦθα [at the temple of *Minerva Itonia*] οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σύλλογον. The Bæotians, like some other states of Greece, were permitted to retain some of their ancient forms under the dominion of the Romans. But their existence as an independent community ceased with their dissolution in B. C. 172.

P. 401. *Oropus and Eleutherae are to be reckoned*] But not *Plataea*. For the population of Plataea at the period of which Thucydides speaks would be included in that of the Athenians, by whom the Plataeans after the destruction of their city in B. C. 427 were admitted into the number of citizens. See Demosth. Neær. p. 1380. and Lysias p. 166. 167. But it is probable that the total population of Bæotia was not much diminished by the ruin of Plataea; for their territory was occupied and inhabited by the Thebans: Thucyd. III. 68. Some few Plataeans remained as partizans of the Thebans: Thucyd. Ibid.

P. 403. *Ætylus*] Add Schol. Hom. Iliad. II. 585. ed. Bekker. Φερεκύδης· “Τοῦ δὲ γίνε-  
ται Ἀμφάναξ, τοῦ δ' Οἴτυλος, ἄφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐν Σπάρτῃ καλεῖται.”

P. 405. note a. *Theopompus instituted the Ephori*] On this subject see also Val. Max. IV. 1, 8. extern.

P. 408. note t. *Disciplina Lyncurgi—sublata B. C. 189*] In reality in B. C. 188. the close of Ol. 147. 4. the beginning of the year of *Livius* and *Messalla*. See the Tables 188. 2.

P. 409. note t. *The testimonies to Iphitus and Lyncurgus*] Add Athenæus XIV. p. 635. f. Ἰερώνυμος—κατὰ Λυκοῦργον τὸν νομοθέτην τὸν Τέρπανδρόν φησι γενέσθαι· ὃς ὑπὸ πάντων συμφώνως ἱστορεῖται μετὰ τοῦ Ἰρίτου τοῦ Ἥλείου τὴν πρώτην ἀριθμηθεῖσαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων θέσιν διαθεῖναι.

P. 412. note c. *πενέσται*] The Καλλικύριοι at Syracuse were slaves of the same kind: Timæus et Aristot. apud Suid. v. Καλλικύριοι.

P. 421. 7. *Leontium*] Καλλικράτης ὁ Λεοντήσιος is mentioned by Polybius XXXIII. 15.

Ibid. 11. *Dymæ*] *Dymæ* in B. C. 67 was *χρηεύουσα ἀνδρῶν*, and was supplied by *Pompey* with inhabitants from the captured pirates: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 28.

P. 430. note. *Towns of Elis*] Add *Phyteum*: Steph. Byz. Φύτειον. πόλις Ἥλιδος τῆς κοί-  
λης.

P. 433. note c. Add as follows: “Polybius in fragm. Vatican. p. 450. remarks the decay of population in his time, and ascribes it to other causes than that of war: ἐπέσχεεν ἐν τοῖς καθ' ἡμᾶς καιροῖς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἀπαιδία καὶ συλλήβδην ὀλιγανθρωπία, δι' ἣν αἱ τε πόλεις ἐξηρημώθησαν καὶ ἀφορίαν εἶναι συνέβαινε· καίπερ οὔτε πολέμων συνεχῶν ἐσχηκότων ἡμᾶς οὔτε λοιμικῶν περιστάσεων.

# GENERAL TABLE OF REIGNS.

B.C.	MACEDON.	PERGAMUS.	BITHYNIA.	PONTUS.	SYRIA.	EGYPT.	CAPPADOCIA.
280	Antig. (44. 283) <i>in Mac. 37y. 5m. 277</i>	Philetærus 20. 283				Ptol. Philad. 38. 285	
			Nicomedes 278		Antioch. Sot. 19. 280		Ariamnes II.
260		Eumenes 22. 263		Ariobarzan. III. 266	Antioch. Theus 15. 261		
			Zielas				Ariarath. III. [248]
240		Attalus I. 44. 241			Sel. Callin. 20. 246	Ptol. Everg. 25. 247	
	Demetr. 10. 239			Mithridat. IV. [240]			
	Antig. 9. 229		Prusias Ziel. [228]				
220	Philip 41y. 9m. 220				Sel. Ceraun. 3. 226 Ant. Magn. 36. 223	Ptol. Philop. 17. 222	Ariarath. IV. 58. 220
200						Ptol. Epiph. 24. 205	
		Eumenes II. 28. 197					
180	Perseus 11. 179			Pharnaces [190]	Sel. Philop. 12. 187	Ptol. Philom. 35. 181	
	168		Prusias Ven. [180]		Ant. Epiph. 11. 175		
160		Attal. Phil. 21. 159			Ant. Eup. 2. 164 Dem. Sot. 12. 162		Ar. V. Philop. 33. 163
140			Nicom. Epiph. 58. 149	Mithrid. Everg. [156]	Alex. Bala 4 (5) 150 Dem. Nicat. 146 Diodot. Tryph.	Ptol. Everg. II. 29. 146	
		Attalus III. 5. 138 133			Ant. Sidetes 9. 137		
120					Dem. N. again 4. 128 Ant. Grypus 11. 123		Ariar. VI. (34) 130
				Mithrid. Eup. 57. 120		Ptol. Soter 36. 117	
100					Gryp. & Cyz. 15. 111		
			Nicom. Philop. 16. 91		Ant. Cyzicen. 1. 96 Seleucus Ant. Eusebes Philippus Tigranes 14. 83		Ariobarz. I. 30. 93
80			75			Ptol. Dionys. 29. 80	
60				Pharnaces 16. 63	Ant. Asiatic. (1. 66)		Ariobarz. II. 21. 63
40				47		Cleopat. 21y. 5m. 51	Ariar. VII. 6. 42
							Archelaüs 50. 36
20						30	



## II.

## KINGS OF MACEDONIA.

THE Armenian translation of the *Chronica* of Eusebius<sup>a</sup>, which there had been no opportunity of consulting when the former volume was written, supplies some additional materials for arranging the dates of the Macedonian kings. We are indebted to that Armenian copy for a more complete knowledge of the *Chronica* than we had before. We possess the first book entire down to the time of *Julius Cæsar*<sup>b</sup>, instead of uncertain and mutilated fragments: and almost the whole of the *Canon*<sup>c</sup>, properly so called, in the second book, appears in its original form cleared from the interpolations and additions of St. Jerome<sup>d</sup>. At the same time we must not estimate this work beyond its real value. The most perfect copy of the *Chronica* in the original language, if it were to be found, would still contain the errors of Eusebius himself. We shall often find that he is inconsistent with himself; that one series of dates is given in the first book and another in the Canon; and sometimes that neither of them agrees with the authentic course of history<sup>e</sup>.

The kings of Macedonia after the death of *Alexander* are given by Eusebius in four passages of his *Chronica*. In the first book he had transcribed from Porphyrus an account of these

<sup>a</sup> *Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum Canonum libri duo. Opus ex Haicano Codice a doctore Joanne Zohrabo collegii Armeniaci Venetiarum alumno diligenter expressum et castigatum Angelus Maius et Johannes Zohrabus nunc primum conjunctis curis Latinitate donatum notisque illustratum additis Græcis reliquiis ediderunt.* 4<sup>to</sup>. Mediolan. 1818. A rival translation was published in the same year, in three columns, containing 1. the Armenian text. 2. the translation. 3. the Greek fragments: with this title: *Nunc primum ex Armeniaco textu in Latinum conversum opera Baptiste Aucher Ancyrani.* fol. Venetiis 1818. Aucher observes, *Lingua Haicana maxime floruit A. D. 406—450. quo spatio hæc versio facta est.* Throughout the present volume the former of these two translations is referred to.

<sup>b</sup> *Chronicorum Canonum liber prior* p. 1—218. capp. 48. “*Exin ingens lacuna est Codicis Armeniaci: desideratur autem caput universum quo Romani Cæsares cum synchronis consulibus continebantur. Et ista quidem pars ultima erat prioris libri, uti diserte docet ipse auctor in præmio.*” EDITORUM NOTA.

<sup>c</sup> P. 276—394, from the 344th year of *Abraham* to the 16th of *Dioclesian* Ol. 270. 4. The beginning of the second book, and the last two pages, are wanting in the Armenian copy.

<sup>d</sup> We now learn that some passages which have been hitherto quoted on the authority of Eusebius have not that authority. As the dates of *Antioch*, *Tyre*, *Ascalon*, and *Laodicea*, recited at

the second year of *Probus* Ol. 265. 1. quoted by Noris. Diss. de Epoch. Syromac. p. 271. 505. do not appear in the Armenian copy. The dates may be accurate, but they are the dates of Hieronymus. Again, an erroneous date for the foundation of *Sebaste* by *Herod* is noticed by Norisius Ibid. p. 535. In *Chronico Eusebii* Ol. 190. 3. qui capit U. C. 736 legimus “*Herodes Samariam—sus—citans in honorem Augusti Augustam i. e. Sebaste—ten appellavit.*” *Eo in Chronico natalis Sebastes septennio tardius instituitur.* Norisius had shewn by sufficient arguments that *Sebaste* was founded U. C. Varr. 729. B. C. 25. in the 13th year of *Herod* (Joseph. Ant. XV. 9.), about the time of the expedition of *Ælius Gallus* into Arabia (Joseph. Ibid.) which will be found in the Tables B. C. 24. 2. and that the 216th year of this city had commenced before the death of *Commodus*; because a coin of *Commodus* bears the inscription Σεβαστηνών Σπρ. Λ. σις'. anno 216. And, as *Commodus* died U. C. 945, the era could not commence later than U. C. 730. The date in the *Chronicon*, therefore, is erroneous. But for this error St. Jerom is responsible, as the passage does not appear in the Armenian copy.

<sup>e</sup> It must be observed that there is a variation between the Armenian version and the version of Hieronymus (in ed. Scal.) in the arrangement of the Olympic years, as they are compared with the years from the birth of *Abraham*. The Armenian copy throws back each Olympic year one year higher in the following manner:

kings, of which Scaliger had collected the Greek fragments, and of which a full and entire translation now appears<sup>f</sup>, verifying the fragments published by Scaliger. Eusebius also gives these reigns in an account of the kings and rulers of Thessaly, from the death of *Alexander* to the accession of *Perseus*, with which we are now acquainted for the first time by means of the Armenian version<sup>g</sup>. In the second book he has a Table of the reigns<sup>h</sup>, and an expanded view of them in the Canon<sup>i</sup>.

The most material passages of the Greek fragments of Porphyry have been given in the former volume<sup>k</sup>. The following is an extract from the Latin version of the Armenian copy<sup>l</sup>.

*Porphyrii æqualis nostri qui adversus nos philosophus erat.*

*Aridæus—in imperium succedit Ol. 114. 2. Numerantur ejus anni septem: regnatum enim ab eo est usque ad Ol. 115. 4.—Aridæum Olympias occidit mater Alexandri: hanc autem quæ Macedonibus imperabat necnon utrumque Alexandri filium sustulit Casander Antipatri: et alterum quidem ipse per se confecit, alterum vero, qui erat e Marsine, a Polysperchonte occidendum curavit. Olympiadem vero insepultam projecit, seque in Macedonia regno magnopere confirmavit. Ex eo tempore ceteri quoque præfecti sublato Alexandri genere regna sibi adseruerunt. Casander uxorem sibi copulavit Thessalonicam Philippi; exegitque regnans annos 19, donec tubido morbo consumptus obiit. Hujus tempora protenduntur (computato illo item anno quo post Aridæum Olympias regnavit) ab Ol. 116. 1. usque ad Ol. 120. 3. Huic succedunt liberi sui Philippus Alexander atque Antipater, qui annis tribus mensibusque sex post parentem regnaverunt: et primus quidem Philippus qui Elatiæ mortem cum vita commutavit. Tum Antipater faventem Alexandro puero Thessalonicam matrem suam interemit, confugitque ad Lysimachum, a quo, etsi unum e filiabus in matrimonium acceperat, nihilominus pari neci traditus est. Alexander autem uxore ducta Lysandra Ptolemæi coorto sibi bello cum minore fratre Ptolemæo auxiliatorem invocavit Demetrium Antigoni—a quo etiam occisus est; regnavitque apud Macedones Demetrius. Igitur anni quibus a Casandri liberis regnatum est numerantur ab Ol. 120. 4. usque ad Ol. 121. 3. Jam Demetrius postquam regnasset annis sex ab Ol. 121. 4. usque ad Ol. 123. 1. Pyrrhi Epirotarum regis viribus dejectus est. Regnabat hic vigesimus tertius post Achillem—censebatque a Philippi genere ad se imperium Macedonia recidere propter Olympiadem Alexandri matrem, Pyrrhi amitam, filiam Neoptolemi. Is septem mensibus Macedonia potitus est Ol. 123. 2. octavo autem mense*

<i>Num. Euseb.</i>		<i>Hieronym.</i>	<i>Armen.</i>
1241. 50th. Uziah . . .		Ol. 1. 1.	Ol. 1. 2.
1245. 2nd. Jotham . . .		2. 1.	2. 2.
1457. 1st. Cyrus . . .		55. 1.	55. 2.
1497. 2nd. Darius . . .		65. 1.	65. 2.
1693. 1st. Aridæus . . .		114. 1.	114. 2.
1924. End of the Seleucidæ		171. 4.	172. 1.
1947. Coss. Pompeio et Crasso		177. 3.	177. 4.
2015. 42nd. Augustus . .		194. 3.	194. 4.
2030. 1st. Tiberius . . .		198. 2.	198. 3.
2044. 15th. Tiber. . . .		201. 4.	202. 1.

It would appear that the notation in Scaliger is the notation of Eusebius; for the 2nd of *Darius* is placed at Ol. 65. 1. by Eusebius himself Præp. X. 9. and in the preface to Chron. lib. II. apud Hieron. Again, the 15th of *Tiberius* is reckoned to fall in ducentesimam primam Olympiadem: Euseb. apud Hieronym. Ibid. The differ-

ence, however, will be only a difference of months, and not of a year, if we suppose the first Olympiad, July B. C. 776, to have begun in *Num. Euseb.* 1240, and *Num. Euseb.* 1241 to have contained the conclusion of the first Olympic year, and the commencement of the second.

On some occasions Hieronymus, on others the Armenian copy, is more near the truth. The 1st of *Aridæus* was connumerary with Ol. 114. 2. here, therefore, the Armenian date is the more accurate. The effect of this different notation of the Olympic years in the reign of *Augustus* has been remarked in the Tables A. D. 14.

<sup>f</sup> Lib. I. c. 38. p. 171. <sup>g</sup> Lib. I. c. 39. p. 180.

<sup>h</sup> Lib. II. p. 255. <sup>i</sup> Lib. II. p. 347—355.

<sup>k</sup> Appendix c. 4. p. 235—243.

<sup>l</sup> Lib. I. 38. p. 171.



successit *Lysimachus*—regnavitque ab *Ol.* 123. 2. mense quinto usque ad *Ol.* 124. 3. nempe annis quinque mensibusque sex: donec in *Cori planitie* prælio cæsus est a *Seleuco Asiæ* rege cognomento *Nicanore*. Sed enim illico post eam victoriam *Ptolemæus* e *Lago* et *Eurydice* filia *Antipatri* natus cognomento *Ceraunus*—*Seleucum* cujus beneficiis usus est, ad quem extorris confugerat, de medio tollit et *Macedoniam* sibi vindicat. Idem tamen in prælio adversus *Gallos* obit postquam anno uno et mensibus quinque regnaverat. Ejus ergo regnantis tempora ab *Ol.* 124. 4. pertinent usque ad mensem quintum *Ol.* 125. 1. *Ptolemæo* successit frater ejusdem *Meleager*, cui tamen *Macedones* binis mensibus exactis potestatem—abrogaverunt, adscito rege *Antipatro* nato ex *Casandri* fratre, filio nempe *Philippi*.—Is rerum potitur diebus quadraginta donec a *Sosthene* quodam pulsus est.—Jam *Sosthenes* *Brennum* quoque profligavit rerumque summa duobus omnino annis administrata obiit. Exin *Macedonia* rege carebat propterea quod *Antipater* et *Ptolemæus* et *Aridæus* rerum curam gerebant, ita tamen ut nemo supremam potestatem obtineret. Scilicet a *Ptolemæo* usque ad interregni finem, nempe ab *Ol.* 124. 4. usque ad *Ol.* 126. hinc cognoscimus regnavisse *Ptolemæum* anno uno cum mensibus quinque, *Meleagrum* mensibus duobus, *Antipatrum* quinque et quadraginta diebus, *Sosthenem* duobus annis, reliquum vero tempus interregno esse occupatum. Quum autem *Antipater* reipublicæ insidias moliretur, *Antigonus*—imperii cepit habenas. Huic *Gonis Thessaliæ* educato ideoque *Gonatae* dicto adscribuntur regni anni omnino 43<sup>m</sup>. Is enim *Macedonia* nondum sibi adserta decimo jam anno regnabat, rex nimirum appellatus *Ol.* 123. 2. tum *Macedoniam* *Ol.* 126. 1. obtinuit. Hic est qui *Helladem* valida manu sibi subdidit. Idem vitam prorsus ad 83<sup>um</sup> annum produxit, extinctusque est *Ol.* 135. 1. Huic successit filius *Demetrius* qui—annis decem dominatus est.—*Demetrius* cognomento *Pulcher* mortuus est *Ol.* 136. 2. Regnum deinde recidebat in *Philippum*, cujus curator et custos *Antigonus* erat; qui quidem *Ol.* 139. 4. diem supremum obiit postquam annis duodecim curatorem egerat et 42 vixerat. Jam *Philippus* custode remoto regnum auspicatus est *Ol.* 140, tenuitque annis 42. Obiit denique *Ol.* 150. 2. annos octo et quinquaginta natus. *Philippi* filius *Perseus* *Demetrio* fratre interfecto annis decem cum mensibus octo regnavit. Namque *Ol.* 152. 4. *L. Æmilius* *Macedonicas vires* ad *Pydnam* fregit. The remaining dates of *Porphyry* have been given in the Tables<sup>o</sup>.

*Eusebius* under the title *Thessalorum reges*<sup>p</sup> exhibits these reigns again with some remarkable variations: Post obitum *Alexandri*—*Aridæus* qui et *Philippus* imperavit annis septem. Huic successit *Casander*—annis novemdecim. Tum *Philippus* ejus filius mensibus quatuor: deinde et hujus fratres *Antipater* et *Alexander* annis duobus mensibusque sex. Item *Demetrius* *Antigoni* annis sex totidemque mensibus. Deinde *Lysimachus* *Agathoclis* annis sex. Mox et *Ptolemæus* cognomento *Ceraunus* anno uno mensibusque quinque: quem excepit *Meleager* mensibus duobus: post quem *Antipater* *Lysimachi* quinque et quadraginta diebus: post quem *Sosthenes* anno uno. Consecutum est interregnum duobus annis et mensibus totidem. Exin dominatus est *Antigonus* *Demetrii* annis 34 mensibusque duobus. Circa hos annos *Pyrrhus* receptis in deditionem *Antigoni* copiis paucisque locis potitus prælio deinde *Derdii* a *Demetrio* filio *Antigoni* debellatus est rebusque exutus. Brevis tempore post extincto *Antigono* regnavit ejus filius *Demetrius* annis decem. Post hunc *Antigonus* *Demetrii* ejus qui *Cyrenen* profectus est et *Olympiadis* filiae *Polycleti* *Larissæi* annis novem. Hic *Achæis*

<sup>m</sup> In the Greek fragments μδ'. The same variation occurs in the Summary p. 179. where the reign of *Antigonus* in *Macedon* is 33 in the

Armenian copy, and 34 in the Greek.

<sup>n</sup> See Part II. p. 241. note c.

<sup>o</sup> B. C. 149. 2. 148. 2. <sup>p</sup> Lib. I. 39. p. 180.



*suppetias validas ferens Cleomenem Lacedæmonium tyrannum prælio superavit Spartanosque libertate donavit, ac divinos prope honores apud Achæorum gentem promeritus est. Post hunc Philippus Demetrii regnavit annis 23 cum mensibus novem: tum prælio in Thessalia a Tito—debellatus est.* A list follows of 17 annual magistrates of the Thessalians, who are inserted in the Tables under their proper years<sup>q</sup>. Having named the seventeenth annual prætorship Eusebius subjoins, *Eo anno Philippus rex obiit in Macedonia potestate in filium Perseum translata. Is Thessalis imperaverat uti dictum est annis viginti tribus cum mensibus novem Macedonibus autem annis omnino 42 et mensibus novem*<sup>r</sup>. He accurately sums up the whole period from the death of *Alexander* in a passage which will be found in the Tables<sup>s</sup>.

The following Table offers a comparative view of these two series of dates, and of the dates assigned by Eusebius in his Canon<sup>t</sup>. The first column contains the dates which are supplied in the account of Thessaly, the second those of Porphyry, and the third those of the Canon.

	1. Thessal.			2. Porphyr.			3. Canon.		
	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.	Ol.	y.	m.
Aridæus .....	114.	2.	7....	114.	2.	7.	114.	2.	7.
Olympias and Cassander .....	.....	19.	.....	116.	1.	19.	116.	1.	19.
Philippus .....	.....	.....	4.	.....	.....	.....	120.	4.	4.
Antipater and Alexander .....	.....	2.	6.	120.	4.	3. 6.	120.	4.	4.
Demetrius .....	.....	6.	6.	121.	4.	6.	121.	4.	5.
Pyrrhus (3y. 4m.) .....	.....	4.	4.	123.	2.	7.	123.	1.	7.
Lysimachus .....	.....	6.	.....	123.	2.	5. 6.	123.	2.	5.
Ceraunus .....	.....	1.	5.	124.	4.	1. 5.	124.	3.	2.
Meleager .....	.....	2.	.....	125.	1.	2.			
Antipater (45 days) .....	.....	45d.	.....	.....	45d.	.....			
Sosthenes .....	.....	1.	.....	.....	2.	.....	125.	1.	2.
Interregnum .....	.....	2.	2.	.....	2.	.....	125.	3.	36.
Antigonus Gonatas (33y. 2m.) .....	.....	34.	2.	126.	1.	33.			
Demetrius .....	.....	10.	.....	135.	2.	10.	134.	2.	10.
Antigonus .....	.....	9.	.....	[136.3.]	12.	.....	137.	1.	15.
Philippus .....	.....	42.	9.	140.	1.	42.	140.	4.	42.
Summa annorum <sup>x</sup> (144y. 5m.) .....	.....	146.	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perseus .....	150.	3.	.....	150.	(2.)	10. 8.	151.	2.	10.
Battle of Pydna .....	.....	.....	.....	152.	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libertatis anni <sup>y</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.	.....	.....	19.	.....
Pseudophilippus <sup>y</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	157.	4.	1.	158.	3.	1.
Summa annorum <sup>z</sup> (174) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174.	11	.....	.....	.....

All the three concur in computing Ol. 114. 2. as the first year of *Aridæus*. This computation, placing the accession of *Aridæus* about two months after the death of *Alexander*, is

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 196—179.

<sup>r</sup> At the end of the chapter he recapitulates the reigns: *Thessalorum regum summa*.

1. *Aridæus* . . . . . annis 7.
2. *Casander* . . . . . 19.
3. *Philippus mens.* . . . . 4.
4. *Antipater et Alexander* . . 2. 6.
5. *Demetrius* . . . . . 6. 6.
6. *Pyrrhus* . . . . . (3). 4.
7. *Lysimachus* . . . . . 6.
8. *Ptolemæus* . . . . . 1. (7.)
9. *Meleager* . . . . . 2.
10. *Antipater* . . . . . diebus 45.
11. *Sosthenes* . . . . . anno 1.
12. *Interregnum* . . . . . 2. 2.
13. *Antigonus* . . . . . (33). 2.

14. *Demetrius* . . . . . 10.

15. *Antigonus* . . . . . 9.

16. *Philippus* . . . . . 23. 9.

*Deinde copiarum duces hi: Pausanias &c.*

In this list an eighteenth prætor, *Philippus*, is added. See the Tables B. C. 178. 2.

<sup>s</sup> B. C. 179. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Lib. II. p. 347—355. The numbers given in the list of kings at p. 255. already mentioned, agree in all material points with the numbers in the Canon.

<sup>u</sup> In Hieronym. apud Scal. these numbers are 114. 1. 115. 4. &c. See above p. 302. note c.

<sup>x</sup> See the Tables B. C. 179. 2. <sup>y</sup> Ibid. 149. 2.

<sup>z</sup> Ibid. 148. 2.

more exact and more consistent with the truth of history than the technical date of the Astronomical Canon, which reckons the reign of *Aridæus* from the year preceding, and seven months before *Alexander's* death<sup>a</sup>.

Eusebius in his account of the Thessalian kings is accurate in the total amount, which he rightly makes 144 years and 5 months: and he also rightly places the death of *Philip V.* in Ol. 150. 2. His detail exceeds the true amount by two years; but these two years are again omitted in his Summary<sup>b</sup>, being struck out of the reigns of *Pyrrhus* and *Antigonus Gonatus*. The reign of *Philip V.* however is made a year too much: 42<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. instead of 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. This is manifest from Eusebius himself: for *Philip* had reigned 23<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. at the time of the battle of Cynoscephalæ. An enumeration follows of 18 Thessalian years; and in the 18th year, which was the 17th annual prætorship, *Philip* died. But 23<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. + 18 = 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. And this was the true period. For his accession is fixed to Ol. 139. 4. or the beginning of B. C. 220<sup>c</sup>. and from that point of time to the fifth month of Ol. 150. 2. towards the end of B. C. 179, are 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. The true amount of 144<sup>y</sup>. 5<sup>m</sup>. for these reigns would therefore be obtained by stating the reign of *Antigonus Gon.* at 34<sup>y</sup>. 2<sup>m</sup>. and that of *Philip V.* at 41<sup>y</sup>. 9<sup>m</sup>. The reign of *Pyrrhus* when reduced to 3<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. as the total amount requires, is still an error of such magnitude as wholly to derange the history of *Lysimachus*, *Ceraunus*, and of *Pyrrhus* himself<sup>d</sup>.

Some useful dates are supplied. The reign of *Demetrius* is extended to 6<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. better agreeing with Plutarch than the 6 years of Porphyry<sup>e</sup>. We obtain the reign of *Philip*, son of *Cassander*, and the whole period of the sons of *Cassander* is stated at 2<sup>y</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. agreeing with what was concluded in the former volume<sup>f</sup>. The reign of *Antigonus Doson* is given at its true amount, 9 years; which is now therefore confirmed by another testimony<sup>g</sup>.

Porphyry correctly states his whole period at 174 years, which was the actual space. In the whole detail from Ol. 114. 2. to Ol. 157. 4. both inclusive, he exceeds the true amount by eleven months. Porphyry fixes the accession of *Demetrius II.* to Ol. 135. 2. and of *Philip* to Ol. 140. 1. which expresses the true interval, 19 years; but, by the error of assigning 12 years to *Antigonus Doson*, he has left *Demetrius* only seven. The date which he has named for *Antigonus Doson* Ol. 136. 3. is still more erroneous; and would extend that reign to 14 years, and reduce the reign of *Demetrius* to five. But if, according to Porphyry himself, *Demetrius* reigned ten years, and the whole space was nineteen, there remain no more than nine years to *Antigonus*.

The reign of *Antigonus Gonatas* is too much shortened; and here again the numbers of Porphyry are refuted by his own dates: for Ol. 126. 1.—135. 1. both inclusive, will give 37 years for the amount of this reign instead of 33. Porphyry however has here supplied a date for the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus* only one year lower than the period proposed in the former volume<sup>h</sup>.

Correcting Eusebius by Porphyry in the times of *Pyrrhus* and *Lysimachus*, and Porphyry by himself in the times of the two *Antigoni*, we may restore the true chronology, and adjust the dates of the first series to the total numbers in the following manner.

<sup>a</sup> See part II. p. 312.

<sup>b</sup> P. 182.

<sup>c</sup> See part II. p. 243.

<sup>d</sup> The numbers in the first series of dates, rigidly taken, would place the accession of *Pyrrhus* at Nov. B. C. 288. and from this point 3<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>m</sup>. would place his expulsion at March B. C. 284. Consequently the death of *Lysimachus*, after

a reign of six years, would be brought to March B. C. 278 and the death of *Ceraunus* to November B. C. 277: dates entirely at variance with the whole course of History.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 294. 2. 287. 2.

<sup>f</sup> P. 239. <sup>g</sup> See part II. p. 242. <sup>h</sup> P. 242.

	y. m.	Olymp.	Commenced.
<i>Aridæus</i> .....	7.	114. 2.	July B. C. 323.
<i>Olympias and Cassander</i> 19.		116. 1.	
<i>Philippus</i> .....	4.	120. 4.	
<i>Antipater and Alexander</i> 2. 6.			
<i>Demetrius</i> .....	6. 6.	121. 3. <sup>i</sup>	November B. C. 294.
<i>Pyrrhus</i> .....	7.	123. 1. <sup>k</sup>	May B. C. 287.
<i>Lysimachus</i> .....	5. 6.	123. 2. <sup>k</sup>	Dec. B. C. 287.
<i>Ceraunus</i> .....	1. 5.	124. 4.	July B. C. 281.
<i>Melcager</i> .....	2.	125. 1.	Nov. B. C. 280.
<i>Antipater</i> 45 days			
<i>Sosthenes</i> .....	1.		
<i>Interregnum</i> .....	2. 2.		
<i>Antigonus Gonatas</i> .....	37. 5.	125. 4. <sup>l</sup>	Sept. B. C. 277. <sup>m</sup>
<i>Demetrius</i> .....	10.		
<i>Antigonus Doson</i> .....	9.		
<i>Philippus V.</i> .....	41. 9.	139. 4. <sup>n</sup>	Feb. B. C. 220.
		150. 2.	Nov. B. C. 179.
	144. 5.		

I had supposed<sup>o</sup> that Porphyry would be found to fix the death of *Cassander* to Ol. 120. 4. It now appears that he assigns it to Ol. 120. 3. and all the three columns of dates include *Olympias* in the 19 years of *Cassander*. But, as 2<sup>y</sup>. 10<sup>m</sup>. for the sons of *Cassander* reckoned upwards from November B. C. 294 would give January B. C. 296 for his death, it appears that we shall be justified in placing it within Ol. 120. 4. although we have not the authority of Porphyry for so doing.

It is not necessary to point out the errors in the third series of dates derived from the Canon of Eusebius: they are sufficiently manifest. The mistake of ascribing 15 years to *Antigonus Doson* was one chief cause of the confusion.

<sup>i</sup> The reign of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, if taken at 6<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. instead of 7<sup>y</sup>. will commence in Ol. 121. 3. and not Ol. 121. 2. as I have stated it in part II. p. 239. But still within B. C. 294.

<sup>k</sup> Porphyry is not exact. He places the seven months of *Pyrrhus* within Ol. 123. 2. and then adds that *Lysimachus* succeeded in the fifth month of the same year. Again, he places the commencement of *Lysimachus* in the fifth month of Ol. 123. 2. and the death of *Ceraunus* in the fifth month of Ol. 125. 1. seven complete years; and yet he assigns only 6<sup>y</sup>. 11<sup>m</sup>. to their joint reigns. To be accurate, he should have fixed *Lysimachus* to the sixth month of Ol. 123. 2. or Dec. B. C. 287, and *Pyrrhus* in the preceding year, Ol. 123. 1. When these points are rectified, there is only the difference of a month between the dates of Porphyry and those which were assigned in the former volume at B. C. 286. 2.

281. 2. p. 231—239. I had placed the expulsion of *Pyrrhus* at Jan. B. C. 286: Porphyry places it at December B. C. 287. I had given sixteen months to *Ceraunus*, and had placed his death in October B. C. 280: Porphyry gives him seventeen months, and places his death in November of the same year.

<sup>l</sup> Placed by Porphyry one year lower; namely, Ol. 126. 1.

<sup>m</sup> Compare part II. p. 242. note <sup>c</sup>.

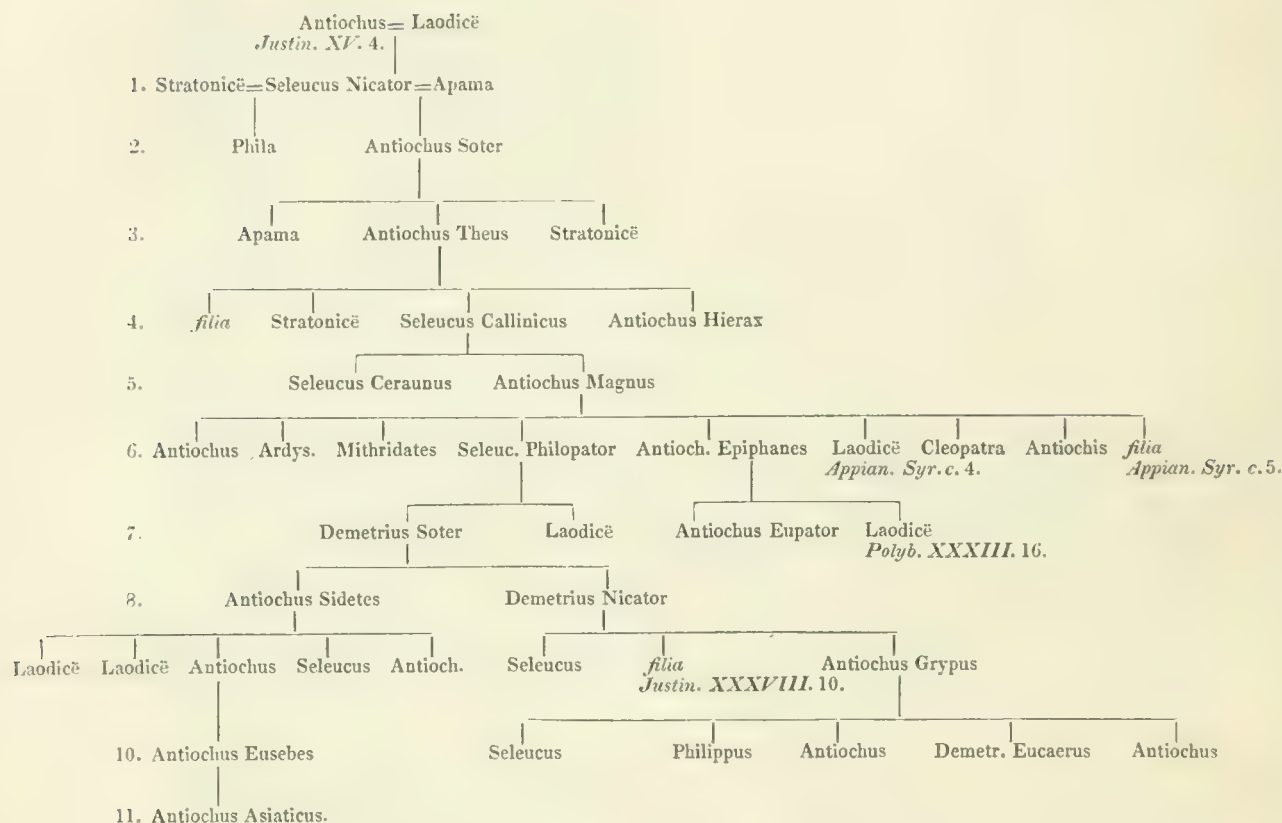
<sup>n</sup> Porphyry names Ol. 140. 1. which is below the actual date. But as he places fourteen Olympiads (Ol. 126. 1. to Ol. 140. 1.) or fifty-six years between the recovery of Macedonia by *Antigonus Gonatas* and the accession of *Philip*, there is in reality a difference of only five months between his computation of the space and that which has been here adopted.

<sup>o</sup> In part II. B. C. 296. 2. 287. 2.



## III.

## SELEUCIDÆ.



## KINGS OF SYRIA.

EUSEBIUS in the first book of his *Chronica*<sup>a</sup> has transmitted an account of the kings of Syria under the title of *Asianorum et Syrorum reges*, which remains entire in the Armenian version, but of which only some imperfect fragments had been given by Scaliger<sup>b</sup>. The

<sup>a</sup> Lib. I. 40. p. 183.

<sup>b</sup> In the Greek *excerpta* p. 61. The name of the author does not appear in the Armenian copy nor in Scaliger. Most probably the account is from Porphyry: to whom, however, it is ascribed without absolute authority. Porphyry is named in Scaliger in the preceding and following frag-

ments: at p. 59, 40. he has ῥητέον οὖν μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον βασιλεύσαντας Αἰγύπτου τε καὶ Συρίας καὶ Μακεδονίας. οἱ μετὰ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας βασιλεύσαντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πορφυρίου γραφῆς. Then, p. 61. Ἀσίας καὶ Συρίας βασιλεῖς οἱ μετὰ τὸν μέγαν Ἀλέξανδρον. Then, p. 62. ἡ Μακεδονικὴ βασιλεία ἀπὸ τῶν Πορφυρίου τοῦ καθ' ἡμῶν φιλοσόφου.

most material passages shall be inserted in the following inquiry, and compared with other testimonies.

ANTIGONUS. Eusebius<sup>c</sup>: *Quum Philippus Aridaeus sextum jam regni annum exigeret Ol. 115. 3. Antigonus primus imperavit Asiaticis regnavitque annis 18, donec octogesimo ætatis anno consumptus est.—Periit in Phrygia, exercitibus undique qui ab eo sibi timebant in eundem irruentibus Ol. 119. 4.* Dexippus also assigns 18 years to *Antigonus*<sup>d</sup>, and according to this account, if the 18 years were complete, Ol. 115. 3.—119. 4. must be reckoned both inclusive. But *Antigonus* fell at Ipsus in the first month of Ol. 119. 4.<sup>e</sup> and 18 years complete would carry us back to the first month of Ol. 115. 2. But his reign was probably computed from the death of *Antipater* towards the close of Ol. 115. 2. Eighteen years therefore current at the time of the battle of Ipsus.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES. Eusebius<sup>f</sup>: *Ejus vero filius Demetrius fuga se proripiens Ephesum salutem consuluit, Asia cuncta ab eo deficiente.—Regnavit annis 17 vixit omnino 54. Ol. 120. 1. regnaverat cum patre jam biennio, quod item tempus ad annos ejus imperantis 17 pertinet. Captus a Seleuco ductus est in Ciliciam Ol. 120. 4. [l. 123. 3.] atque apud illum regio more in liberali custodia habebatur donec Ol. 124. 4. obiit.* From the terms of this account this correction is necessary. For if the residue of his reign, 15 years, began in Ol. 120. 1. the last year would be Ol. 123. 3. *Demetrius* has 17 years also in Dexippus<sup>g</sup>. The 15 years ascribed to him after the death of his father are the accurate period; for from the death of *Antigonus* in the first month of Ol. 119. 4. August B. C. 301, to the captivity of *Demetrius* in the winter of Ol. 123. 2. about January B. C. 286<sup>h</sup>, are 14 years and a half, or 15 current. But this writer, having given the whole of Ol. 119. 4. to *Antigonus*, necessarily places the sole reign of the son one year too low. The death of *Demetrius* after three years of captivity must be placed within Ol. 124. 1. the beginning of B. C. 283<sup>i</sup>. more than two years before the date here given.

1. SELEUCUS NICATOR. Eusebius<sup>k</sup>: *Ægypti rex primus Ptolemæus veterem Gazam delatus Demetrium Antigoni filium prælio superavit; quo facto regem Syriæ et superioribus partibus Seleucum imposuit<sup>l</sup>. Tum vero Seleucus inter barbaros ulterius protractus victoria regnum confirmavit, ex eaque dictus est Nicanor, sceptroque potitus est annis 32. orsus videlicet ab Ol. 117. 1. desinensque in Ol. 124. 4. vita ad annum usque 75<sup>um</sup> producta, quo insidias a familiari suo Ptolemæo cognomento Cerauno passus interiit.* All these numbers are exact. He began to reign about October B. C. 312, in the beginning of Ol. 117. 1. He was slain in January B. C. 280, the middle of Ol. 124. 4. in the 32nd year current of his reign<sup>m</sup>. Besides his son *Antiochus* he left a daughter *Phila*, married to *Antigonus Gonatas*<sup>n</sup>.

2. ANTIOCHUS SOTER. Eusebius<sup>o</sup>: *Successit filius Antiochus ex Apame Perside P, nup-*

<sup>c</sup> I. 40. p. 183.

<sup>d</sup> See part II. p. 235.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 301. 2. <sup>f</sup> P. 183.

<sup>g</sup> See the passage in part II. p. 235.

<sup>h</sup> See part II. p. 242. <sup>i</sup>

<sup>j</sup> Part II. B. C. 283. 2. and p. 242.

<sup>k</sup> P. 184.

<sup>l</sup> Part II. B. C. 312. 2.

<sup>m</sup> See part II. B. C. 312. 2. 280. 2. p. 237. For the age of *Seleucus* see p. 238.

<sup>n</sup> Vit. I. Arati tom. II. p. 431. (Ἀντίγονος) ἦν υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ, καὶ γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατοῦκος θυγατέρα. The birth of *Phila* may be placed between B. C. 299, when

*Stratonice* was married to *Seleucus*, and B. C. 294, when she was married to *Antiochus*: see the Tables 299. 2. 258. 3.

<sup>o</sup> P. 185.

<sup>p</sup> That his mother's name was *Apama* is attested by Strabo XII. p. 578. ἐντεῦθεν ἀναστήσας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν νῦν Ἀπάμειαν τῆς μητρὸς ἐπώνυμον τὴν πόλιν ἀπέδειξεν Ἀπάμας ἢ θυγατὴρ μὲν ἦν Ἀρταβάξου δεδομένη δ' ἐτίγγχε πρὸς γάμον Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικάτορι. Probably one of the marriages celebrated by *Alexander* at Susa in B. C. 325, when, according to Plutarch Alex. c. 70.

*rius appellatus Soter*,—*qui Ol. 129. 1. [l. 129. 3.] obiit postquam annis 64 vixerat, regnaverat autem annis 19 ab Ol. 125. 1. usque ad Ol. 129. 3. Nati sunt ei e Stratonice<sup>9</sup> Demetrii masculus Antiochus et feminae Stratonice atque Apamē, quarum Apamen Magas duxit uxorem<sup>†</sup>, Stratonicen autem rex Macedoniae Demetrius.* The author of the Astronomical Canon, in order to avoid fractions of years, antedates the accessions of the kings. The chronographer in Eusebius has adopted the contrary expedient, and reckons to the reign of a king the whole of that Olympic year in which he died. Thus the whole of Ol. 119. 4. was reckoned to *Antigonus*, although he died in the first month: and the whole of Ol. 124. 4. is reckoned to *Seleucus*, although his death happened in the middle of that year. The reign therefore of *Antiochus Soter* commenced in the middle of Ol. 124. 4. about January B. C. 280. *Antiochus* has 19 years in Sulpicius Severus<sup>‡</sup>, and 19 in the Canon of Eusebius. But, as the 19 years commenced in Ol. 124. 4. they would terminate in the middle of Ol. 129. 3. the beginning of B. C. 261. The whole therefore of that year Ol. 129. 3. did not belong to the reign of *Antiochus Soter*.

*Antiochus Soter* was slain in an action with the Gauls. His death was related in the History of Phylarchus<sup>†</sup>.

3. ANTIOCHUS THEUS. Eusebius: <sup>u</sup> *Prædicto Antiocho Soteri vita functo successit in imperium Antiochus cognomento Deus, orsus ab Ol. 129. 4. vitamque annis adhuc 15 propagans. Implicitus in morbum decessit Ephesi Ol. 135. 3. [l. 133. 2.] postquam annis omnino 40 vixisset. Filios suscepit duos, Seleucum cognomento Callinicum, et Antigonum [Antiochum], filiasque duas, e Laodicē Achæi<sup>‡</sup>, quarum alteram Mithridates alteram Arathes<sup>‡</sup> dux-*

λαμβάνει μὲν αὐτὸς γυναῖκα τὴν Δαρείου θυγατέρα Στάτειραν διανέμει δὲ τὰς ἀρίστας τοῖς ἀρίστοις. *Alexander* returned to Susa in February (see the Tables B. C. 325), and those marriages were concluded soon after. In that case, *Antiochus*, when he succeeded his father in B. C. 280, might have entered his forty-fifth year; and at his death in B. C. 261 might have entered his sixty-fourth: and we must understand the chronographer to speak of the 64th year current. Strabo again XVI. p. 749. mentions *Apama*, from whom *Seleucus* himself named another *Apamea* in Syria.

<sup>9</sup> For this marriage see the Tables B. C. 258. 3. According to Julian Misopog. p. 348. A. B. the marriage was delayed till after the death of *Seleucus*: συνιδὼν τὸ πάθος ὁ Ἐρασίστρατος φράζει πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, καὶ ὅς—*παραχωρεῖν ἔφη τῷ παιδί τῆς γαμετῆς. ὁ δὲ αὐτίκα μὲν ἤρνήσατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς μικρὸν ὕστερον, ἢ πρότερον διδομένην αὐτῷ χάριν εὐγενῶς ἤρνήθη μάλα κραταιῶς μετεδίωξεν.* But that this is inaccurate appears not only from the testimony of other writers, but from the age of *Antiochus Theus*, the son of that marriage; who died at the age of forty in B. C. 246, and was therefore born in B. C. 286, six years before the death of *Seleucus*.

<sup>†</sup> Pausanias I. 7, 3. mentions this marriage: *Μάγας ἦδη γυναῖκα ἔχων Ἀπάμην Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Σελεύκου θυγατέρα πείσειεν Ἀντίοχον παραβάντα ἅς οἱ ὁ πατὴρ Σε-*

λευκος ἐπωνήσατο συνθήκας πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ἐλαίνειν ἐπ' Ἀγυπτον.

<sup>‡</sup> Hist. Sacr. II. 28.

<sup>†</sup> *Ælian*. H. A. VI. 44. τὸν Ἀντίοχου ἵππον τὸν τιμωρήσαντα τῷ δεσπότη καὶ ἀποκτείναντα τὸν Γαλάτην ὅσπερ οὖν ἀπέσφαξε τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, ἵνομα δὲ τῷ Γαλάτῃ Κεντοαράτης ἦν. *Plin.* H. N. VIII. 42. *Phylarchus refert Centaretum e Galatis, in praelio occiso Antiocho, potitum equo ejus conscendisse ovantem: at illum—præcipitem in abrupta isse examinatumque una.* *Solinus* c. 45, 13. relates the fact differently: *Cum praelio Antiochus Galatas subegisset, Cintareti nomine ducis qui in acie ceciderat equum insiluit ovaturus, isque—ruina pariter et se et equitem afflixit.* But the testimony of *Ælian* vindicates the text of *Pliny*. The king who thus perished was *Antiochus Soter*. For *Antiochus Theus* died by poison, and the deaths of the other kings of this name were below the time of *Phylarchus*.

<sup>u</sup> P. 185.

<sup>x</sup> Perhaps the same *Achæus* whose daughter *Antiochis* was the mother of *Attalus I.* king of Pergamus. See *Kings of Pergamus* No. 3. According, however, to *Polyænus* VIII. 50. *Laodicē* was the daughter of *Antiochus Soter*: Ἀντίοχος ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς θεὸς ἔγημε Λαοδικὴν ὁμοπάτριον ἀδελφὴν ἐξ ἧς αὐτῷ παῖς ἐγένετο Σέλευκος.

<sup>y</sup> Ἀράθης for Ἀριαράθης also occurs in 1 Macc.



*crunt uxores.* Sulpicius<sup>z</sup>: *Inde Antiochus Antiochi filius qui et Theus cognominatus est annos quindecim.* This king has also 15 years in the Canon of Eusebius. Appian<sup>a</sup> has the following account of *Antiochus* and his predecessor: Σελεύκου ἀποθανόντος, διάδοχοι παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐκδεχόμενοι τὴν Σύρων ἀρχὴν ἐγένοντο οἷδε· Ἀντιόχος μὲν πρῶτος ὁ τῆς μητρειᾶς ἐρασθεὶς<sup>b</sup>, ὃς καὶ Σωτήρ ἐπεκλήθη Γαλάτας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐμβαλόντας ἐξελάσας. δεῦτερος δὲ Ἀντιόχος ἕτερος ἐκ τῶνδε τῶν γάμων γενόμενος, ὅτῳ Θεὸς ἐπώνυμον ὑπὸ Μιλησίων γίγνεται πρῶτον, ὅτι αὐτοῖς Τίμαρχον τύραννον κατεῖλεν. ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν τὸν θεὸν ἔκτεινεν ἡ γυνὴ φαρμάκῳ· δύο δὲ εἶχε, Λαοδίκην καὶ Βερενίκην, ἐξ ἑρῳτῶς τε καὶ ἐγγύης \* \* \* Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου θυγατέρα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔκτεινε Λαοδίκη καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ Βερενίκην τε καὶ τὸ Βερενίκης βρέφος. καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου ταῦτα τινύμενος Λαοδίκην τε ἔκτεινε καὶ ἐς Συρίαν ἐνέβαλε καὶ ἐς Βαβυλῶνα ἤλασε<sup>c</sup>.

Appian<sup>d</sup> places the revolt of the Parthians at the death of *Antiochus Theus*: καὶ Παρθυαῖοι τῆς ἀποστάσεως τότε ἤρξαν, ὡς τεταραγμένης τῆς τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἀρχῆς. For the time of this revolt see the Tables B. C. 250. *Arsaces* according to Syncellus<sup>e</sup>, quoting Arrian, reigned two years [cir. B. C. 250. 249] and *Tiridates* thirty-seven [B. C. 248—212]: βασιλεύει Περσῶν Ἀρσάκης—ἔτη β', καὶ ἀναρῆται· καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν Τηριδάτης ἀδελφὸς ἔτη λζ'. Perhaps Justin quoted in the Tables has ascribed the acts of *Tiridates* to *Arsaces*. Stephanus Byz. notices *Arsaces*: Πάγα. μετωνομάσθη Ἀρσάκη ἀπὸ Ἀρσάκου βασιλείῳς Περσῶν. *Arsaces*, mentioned by Polybius<sup>f</sup> in B. C. 209, is probably *Arsaces II.* of Justin.

4. SELEUCUS CALLINICUS. Eusebius<sup>g</sup>: *Post cum major natu Seleucus cognomento ut diximus Callinicus regnum Ol. 133. 3. auspicatus est, tenuitque ad Ol. 138. 2. atque ita annis 21 dominatus est. Ei mortuo succedit filius Seleucus cognomento Ceraunus.—Veruntamen vivente adhuc Callinico Seleuco Antigonus [Antiochus Hierax] minor natu frater quietis impatiens adiutorem fautoremque nactus est Alexandria, qui et urbem Sardes tenebat et Laodices matris suæ frater erat. Denique et Gallis auxiliaribus usus est. Duobus præliis Seleucus in Lydia victoriam nactus est, ita tamen ut neque Sardes caperet neque Ephesum, quam urbem Ptolemæus præsidio insidebat. Deinde in Cappadocia atque adversus Mithridatem novo prælio coorto tum militum ejus viginti millia cæsa sunt tum ipse profligatus evanuit. Ptolemæus vero—Syriæ regiones cum Damasco occupavit Orthosiamque obsidione cinxit, quæ quidem soluta est Ol. 134. 3. Seleuco illuc appulso. Frater autem Callinici Antigonus [Antiochus] magnam Phrygiam peragrans tributis incolas onerabat.—Ziclæ filiam nuptiis sibi copulavit: deinde Ol. 137. 4. in Lydia bis armis motis debellatus est. Tum etiam circa Choloën certavit cum Attalo. Denique Ol. 138. 1. Attalum in Thraciam usque fugiens post pugnam in Caria patratam vita excessit. Jam et Seleucus cognomento Callinicus frater Antigoni [Antiochi] postero anno extinctus est [scil. Ol. 138. 2.].* The accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 3. verifies the corrected date in the reign of his predecessor. The writer of

XV. 22. The wife of *Ariarathes* was named *Stratonice*: Diod. tom. X. p. 24. Wesseling ad Diod. tom. X. p. 308. remarks upon that marriage as recorded by Diodorus, *De nuptiis ejus et Ariarathæ, quantum quidem recorder, tacent alii.* The account of Diodorus is now confirmed by the Armenian copy of Eusebius.

<sup>z</sup> II. 28.

<sup>a</sup> Syr. c. 65.

<sup>b</sup> See note <sup>q</sup> in the preceding page.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Justin XXVII. 1. Polyæn. VIII. 50. Val. Max. IX. 14, 1. extern. Plin. H. N. VII. 12. The tragical end of *Berenice*—τὰ Βερενίκης συμπτώ-

ματα—(which was mentioned in the History of *Phylarchus*: see the Tables B. C. 219. 3.) is referred to by Polybius V. 58. and recorded by Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. 11. *Laodicæ metuens ambiguum viri animum, ne Berenicen reduceret, virum per ministros veneno interfecit, Berenicen autem cum filio qui ex Antiocho natus erat Icadioni et Genneo Antiochiæ principibus occidendam tradidit: filiumque suum majorem Seleucum Callinicum in patris loco constituit.*

<sup>d</sup> Syr. c. 65.

<sup>e</sup> P. 284. C.

<sup>f</sup> X. 28.

<sup>g</sup> P. 185.

this account reckoning 15 years to *Antiochus Theus* made his first year conumerary with Ol. 129. 4, his fifteenth conumerary with Ol. 133. 2, and the first year of his successor conumerary with Ol. 133. 3. But, as *Antiochus Soter* died in the middle of Ol. 129. 3. the accession of *Antiochus Theus* must be also placed in that year, and the accession of *Callinicus* in Ol. 133. 2.<sup>h</sup>

Sulpicius<sup>i</sup> also gives to this king 21 years: *Post hunc Seleucus filius cognomine Callinicus annos unum et viginti*. He has 21 in the Summary of Eusebius, and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger. Eusebius in the Canon<sup>k</sup> assigns 20 years. And the anonymous author in this passage appears to have had 20 years; for his dates Ol. 133. 3—Ol. 138. 2. both inclusive (=20 years) are otherwise inconsistent with the numbers assigned. We may determine the accession of *Callinicus* to the beginning of B. C. 246, from the reigns of his predecessors. His first year therefore would be coincident with Ol. 133 $\frac{2}{3}$ . It will be seen below<sup>l</sup> that the whole of Ol. 138. 2. belonged to his reign, and that his death is to be placed in the middle of B. C. 226. He would therefore reign twenty years complete and twenty-one current.

The wars of the two brothers and of *Ptolemy Evergetes* in Syria are noticed by Polyænus<sup>m</sup>, and by Justin<sup>n</sup>: *Antiochus cum esset annos quatuordecim natus supra ætatem regni avidus—latronis more totum fratri eripere cupiens puer sceleratam virilemque sumit audaciam. Unde Hierax est cognominatus.—Interca Ptolemæus Evergetes—in annos decem cum Seleuco pacem facit, sed pax ab hoste data interpellatur a fratre; qui, conducto Gallorum mercenario exercitu, pro auxilio bellum pro fratre hostem—exhibuit. In eo prælio virtute Gallorum victor quidem Antiochus fuit, &c.—Fratres bellum reparant. In eo Antiochus denuo victus multorum dierum fuga fatigatus tandem ad socerum suum Ariamenen regem Cappadociæ provehitur; a quo cum primum benigne exceptus esset, interjectis diebus, cognito quod insidiæ sibi pararentur, salutem fuga quæsit. Igitur cum profugo nusquam tutus locus esset, ad Ptolemæum hostem, cujus fidem tutiorem quam fratris existimabat, decurrit.—Sed Ptolemæus non amicioꝝ dedito quam hosti factus servari cum arctissima custodia jubet. Hinc quoque Antiochus—clabitur, fugiensque a latronibus interficitur. Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus amisso regno equo præcipitatus finitur. Ariamenes is also named in *Trogi prologo libri XXVII. A Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia Antiochus insidiantem sibi effugit Ariamenen; dein postea custodes Tryphonis* [sc. *Ptolemæi Evergetæ*]; quo a Gallis occiso *Seleucus quoque frater ejus decessit*. But the king of Cappadocia at this time was called *Ariarathes*; nor was he the father-in-law of *Antiochus*, but the brother-in-law; having married the sister of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus*<sup>o</sup>. We may therefore reject this circumstance as an error of Justin, and admit the account of the chronographer in Eusebius, who makes *Ziela* king of *Bithynia* the father-in-law of *Antiochus Hierax*<sup>p</sup>. *Seleucus*, according to Justin<sup>q</sup>, was defeated in a battle by *Arsaces*: *Arsaces—cum filio Theodoti pacem fecit. Nec multo**

<sup>h</sup> See above N<sup>o</sup>. 2. <sup>i</sup> II. 28.

<sup>k</sup> Lib. II. p. 352. and in the Table of Reigns lib. II. p. 259. which corresponds with the Canon.

<sup>l</sup> See *Antiochus Magnus* N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

<sup>m</sup> IV. 17. <sup>n</sup> XXVII. 2. 3. <sup>o</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

<sup>p</sup> Plutarch Mor. p. 489. A. relates a favourable trait of this *Antiochus*: *Ἀντίοχον τὴν μὲν φιλαρχίαν ψέξειεν ἂν τις, ὅτι δὲ οὐ παντάπασιν αὐτῇ τὸ φιλάδελφον ἐνηφανίσθη θανμάσειεν ἐπολέμει γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας Σελεύκου νεώτερος ἂν ἀδελφός, καὶ τὴν μητέρα συλλαμβά-*

*νουσαν εἶχεν ἀκμάζοντος δὲ τοῦ πολέμου, μάχην ὁ Σέλευκος Γαλάταις συνάψας καὶ ἡττηθεὶς οὐδαμῶς φανερός ἦν, ἀλλ' εἶδε τεθνάναι, πάσης ὁμοῦ τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων κατακοπείσης. πυθόμενος οὖν Ἀντίοχος τὴν πορφύραν ἔθηκε καὶ φαῖν ἱμάτιον ἔλαβε καὶ τὰ βασίλεια κλείσας ἐπένθει τὸν ἀδελφόν· ὀλίγῳ δὲ ὕστερον ἀκούσας ὅτι σώζεται καὶ δύναμιν αἰθίς ἐτέραν ἀθροίζει, τοῖς τε θεοῖς ἔθυσσε προελθὼν καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν ἃν ἤρχε θύειν καὶ στεφανοφορεῖν ἐπήγγειλε.*

<sup>q</sup> XLI. 4.



*post cum Seleuco rege ad defectores persequendos veniente congressus victor fuit: quem diem Parthi exinde solennem velut initium libertatis observant. Revocato deinde Seleuco novis motibus in Asiam,—regnum Parthicum format, &c.* In another expedition Posidonius<sup>r</sup> attests that he was captured by *Arsaces*, and remained long in captivity.

5. **SELEUCUS CERAUNUS.** Eusebius<sup>s</sup>: *Huic successit filius Alexander<sup>ss</sup>, qui maluit dici Seleucus, ab exercitu autem Ceraunus vocitatus est. Is habuit etiam fratrem nomine Antiochum. Quum tribus annis Seleucus patrium imperium rexisset, a quodam Nicanore Gallo in Phrygia ex insidiis interimitur circa Ol. 139. 1.* Sulpicius Severus<sup>t</sup>: *Seleucus filius Callinici annos tres.* He has three years in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>u</sup>. Appian<sup>x</sup> gives him two years: ἐπὶ τῷ

<sup>r</sup> Athen. IV. p. 153. a. ὁ Ποσειδώνιος—ἐν τῇ ἐκαδεκάτῃ περὶ Σελεύκου διηγοῦμενος τοῦ βασιλέως ὡς εἰς Μηδίαν ἀνελθὼν καὶ πολέμων Ἀρσάκει ἡχμαλωτίσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ βαρβάρου, καὶ ὡς πολὺν χρόνον παρὰ τῷ Ἀρσάκει διέτριψεν, ἀγόμενος βασιλικῶς. Frœlich *Annales Regum Syriæ Prolegom.* p. 66. with reason supposes two Parthian expeditions, and distinguishes this in which *Seleucus* was captured from that described by Justin, after which he returned to Syria. But in assigning ten years to his captivity, from the tenth to the twentieth year of his reign, Frœlich is unsupported by any testimony.

The foundation of *Callinicopolis* by *Seleucus* is recorded by the Chron. Alex. *Olymp.* 134. 1. ἱπ. Κατοῦλλον καὶ Ἀλβίνου. Σέλευκος Καλλίνικος ἐν Μεσοποταμίᾳ Καλλινικοῦπολιν κτίζει. These were the consuls of Ol. 134. 3. (see the *Introd.* p. vi.) and would place this city in B. C. 242, in the fifth year of *Seleucus*.

The Smyrnæan treaty preserved in the Arundelian Marbles N<sup>o</sup>. XXVI. was made with *Seleucus* some years after the beginning of his reign. It is prefaced by a decree which begins in these terms: ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γνῶ'. η'. Ἐπειδὴ πρότερον τε καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος ὑπέβηλεν εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα πολλῶν αἰ μεγάλων κινδύνων περιστάσεων τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν καὶ τὴν χώραν διεφύλαξεν ὁ δῆμος τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν εὐνοίαν τε καὶ φιλίαν, οὐ καταπλαγεῖς τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον οὐδὲ φροντίδας τῆς τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀ. ωλείας, ἀλλὰ πάντα δεύτερα ἡγησάμενος εἶναι πρὸς τὸ διαμεῖναι ἐν τῇ αἰρέσει καὶ ἀντιλαβέσθαι τῷ πραγμάτων κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ δύναμιν καθ' ὅτι ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπέστη δι' ὃ καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς Σέλευκος, εὐσεβῶς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς διακείμενος καὶ φιλοστόργως τὰ πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς, μεγαλόψυχος ὢν καὶ ἐπιστάμενος χάριτας ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ εὐεργετοῦσιν, ἐτίμησεν τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ δήμου εὐνοίαν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν ἣν ἐπεποιήτο εἰς τὰ πράγματα αὐτοῦ καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Θεὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὴν μητέρα τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς Θεᾶν Στρατονίκην ἰδρῶσθαι παρ' ἡμῶν τιμωμένους τιμαῖς ἀξιολόγοις καὶ κοινῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἐφ' ἑκάστου τῶν πολιτῶν, καὶ ἐβεβαίωσεν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν αὐτονομίαν καὶ δημοκρατίαν ἔγραψεν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς καὶ τοὺς δυνάστας καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ἀξιώσας ἀποδέξασθαι τὸ τε ἱερὸν τῆς Στρατονικίδος Ἀφροδίτης ἄστυον εἶναι καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἱερὰν καὶ ἄστυον· νῦν τε ὑπερβεβληκότος τοῦ βασι-

λέως εἰς τὴν Σελευκίδα οἱ στρατῶν . . ἰ σπεύδοντες διαμένειν τῷ βασιλεῖ τὰ πράγματα συμφερόντως διεπέμφαντο πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ στρατιώτας, καὶ ἀπέστειλαν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἕνα Διονύσιον τὸν παρακαλέσοντα αὐτοὺς δια . . λάσσειν τὴν φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ εἰς πάντα τὸν χρόνον κ.τ.λ. Then follows the treaty itself l. 34—88. Then another decree l. 89—103. ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ στρατηγῶν γνῶμη. Ἐπειδὴ προνοῶν ὁ δῆμος ὑπὲρ πάντων τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως Σελεύκου συμφερόντων διετέλει, καὶ πρότερον τὴν τε βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ συναΐξαν καὶ τὰ πράγματα διατηρῶν καθ' ὅσον ἦν δυνατός, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν περιέδεν ἀπολλύμενα καὶ καταφθειρόμενα τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πολλοὺς δὲ ἐπέμειν . . κινδύνους ἔνεκεν τοῦ διατηρῆσαι τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—τὴν τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κατοίκους καὶ τοὺς ὑπαίθρους ἱππεῖς καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς οἰκοῦντας ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ συντέθειται φιλίαν, ἵνα διαφυλάσσωσιν τὴν συμμαχίαν καὶ τὴν εὐνοίαν τῷ βασιλεῖ Σελεύκῳ· νομίζω[ν] δὲ ναγκαῖον εἶναι τῇ πόλει παραλαβεῖν καὶ τὸ χωρίον Παλαιμαγνησίαν καὶ ποιήσασθαι τὴν φυλακὴν δι' αὐτοῦ—διεπέμφαντο πρὸς τοὺς οἰκοῦντας ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ καὶ παρεκάλεσαν αὐτοὺς αἰρεῖσθαι . . . φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον,—οἱ δὲ οἰκοῦντες ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ ἐλόμενοι τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Σέλευκον μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας προσέδξαντο τάξιμα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὰς τε κλεῖδας παραδεδώκασιν. τῷ ἄρχοντι τῷ ἀπεσταλμένῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, καὶ τὴν φυλακὴν τὴν παρὰ τῆς πόλεως παρεδίδξαντο εἰς τὸ χωρίον· ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι πολίτας τε αὐτοὺς εἶναι. καὶ ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τὰ αὐτὰ ὅσα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πολίταις ὑπάρχει· καὶ τοὺς τε κλήρους αὐτῶν τοὺς δύο, ὃν τε ὁ Θεὸς καὶ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος ἐπεχώρησεν αὐτοῖς καὶ περὶ ὁ. Ἀλέξανδρος γεγράφηκεν, εἶναι αὐτοῖς ἀδεκατεύτους· καὶ ἐὰν προσορίσθῃ ἡ χώρα ἣν ἔχουσιν οἱ πρότερον ὄντες ἐν Μαγνησίᾳ κάτοικοι τῇ πόλει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, ὑπάρχειν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τρεῖς κλήρους ὁραεῖν, καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν αὐτοῖς μένειν τὴν νῦν ὑπάρχουσαν—τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τοῖς ἀν. . . ράφαι εἰς τὰς στήλας τὰς ἀνατεθεισόμενας ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ . . . ἐκ Μαγνησίας· ἀναγεγράφθαι δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις.

<sup>s</sup> P. 186.

<sup>ss</sup> Conf. Syncell. p. 284. C. Malcl. p. 261. Malcl. confounds this king with *Antioch. Magn.* Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Νικάτωρ ἔτη λς'.

<sup>t</sup> II. 28.

<sup>u</sup> Lib. II. p. 353.

<sup>x</sup> Syr. c. 66.



Θεῷ βασιλεὺς γίγνεται Συρίας Σέλευκος υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ τε καὶ Λαοδίκης, ὃς Καλλίνικος ἐπώνυμον· ἐπὶ δὲ Σέλευκῳ δύο παῖδες αὐτοῦ Σέλευκου, καὶ ἡλικίαν ἐκάτερος αὐτῶν, Σέλευκός τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος. Σέλευκῳ μὲν δὴ ἀσθενεῖ τε ὄντι καὶ πενομένῳ, καὶ δυσπειθῇ τὸν στρατὸν ἔχοντι, ἐπεβούλευσαν οἱ φίλοι διὰ φαρμάκων, καὶ ἐς ἔτη δύο μόνῃ ἐβασίλευσεν. According to Hieronymus<sup>y</sup> he was slain in the third year of his reign: *Cum Seleucus (Ceraunus) major frater tertio anno imperii esset occisus in Phrygia per dolum Nicanoris et Apaturii, exercitus qui erat in Syria Antiochum fratrem ejus cognomento Magnum de Babylone vocavit ad regnum.* Polybius<sup>z</sup> marks his short reign: Σέλευκου μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον—διαδεξαμένου δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν Σέλευκου πρεσβυτάτου τῶν υἱῶν, ἅμα τούτῳ διὰ τὴν οἰκειότητα συνυπερέβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον (Ἀχαιὸς) δυσὶ μάλιστα πῶς ἔτεσι πρότερον τῶν νῦν λεγομένων καιρῶν. Σέλευκος γὰρ ὁ νέος, ὡς θάπτον παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν, πυνθαγόμενος Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν ἤδη τὴν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν ὕψ' αὐτὸν πεποιῆσθαι, παρωρμήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς σφετέραις πράγμασιν. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ μεγάλη δυνάμει τὸν Ταῦρον καὶ δολοφονηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀπατουρίου τοῦ Γαλάτου καὶ Νικάνορος μετέλλαξε τὸν βίον<sup>a</sup>.

6. ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS. Eusebius<sup>b</sup>: *Successorem habuit Antiochum fratrem, quem Babylone accitum creavit regem exercitus, quique Magni cognomentum sortitus est. atque annis 36 imperavit; scilicet ab Ol. 139. 2. ad Ol. 148. 2. Is Susa profectus atque in superiores Satrapias manu cum Elymaeis consorta internecione cæsus est<sup>c</sup>, relictis duobus liberis<sup>d</sup>, Seleuco et Antiocho.* He has 36 years in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>e</sup>. According to Appian<sup>f</sup> he reigned 37 years: ἐβασίλευσε δὲ ἔτη ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. And Sulpicius<sup>g</sup>: *Antiochus frater Callinici Asiam et Syriam tenuit annos septem et triginta. Hic est Antiochus adversus quem Scipio Africani frater bellavit.* Sulpicius here, by a strange error, (in which he is followed by his annotator<sup>h</sup>), imagines *Antiochus Hierax* the brother to be the same person as *Antiochus Magnus* the son of *Callinicus*.

The chronographer in Eusebius agrees with Polybius in placing the accession of *Antiochus* in Ol. 139, and is confirmed by Zonaras<sup>i</sup> in the year of his death: Γαίῳ Φλαμινίου καὶ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ὑπατευόντων μετέπειτα [B. C. 187. Ol. 148. 2.] ὁ Ἀντίοχος ἔθανε, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ υἱὸς ὁ Σέλευκος διεδέξατο· τελευτήσαντος δὲ κακείνου πολλῶ ὕστερον [1. οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον] ὁ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ὁμη-

<sup>y</sup> Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI.

<sup>z</sup> IV. 48.

<sup>a</sup> The death of *Seleucus* and the succession of *Antiochus* are also mentioned by Polybius II. 71. V. 40.

<sup>b</sup> P. 187.

<sup>c</sup> Compare Diod. tom. IX. p. 399. Justin. XXXII. 2.

<sup>d</sup> His eldest son *Antiochus* died before him. He had been employed in the campaign of B. C. 193: Liv. XXXV. 13. and died in the same year: Liv. Ibid. 15. *Mors nunciata Antiochi, filii regis, quem missum paullo ante dixeram in Syriam, diremit colloquia. Magnus luctus in regia fuit, magnumque ejus juvenis desiderium: id enim jam specimen sui dederat ut, si vita longior contigisset, magni justique regis in eo indolem fuisse adpareret.* *Antiochus* married *Laodicæ* in the beginning of his reign: Polyb. V. 43. and the birth of an heir to the kingdom is recorded by Polybius V. 55. in B. C. 221. προσπερόντος υἱὸν γεγονέναι τῷ βασιλεῖ. *Antiochus* had passed the preceding winter in

Mygdonia: διανύσας εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν ἐν Μυγδονίᾳ περὶ τροπᾶς χειμερινᾶς V. 51. The winter according to Polybius of Ol. 139. 3. which fixes the birth of his son towards the close of that Olympic year, before midsummer B. C. 221. *Antiochus*, who was that heir, was accordingly twenty-eight years of age at his death. He had been married to his sister *Laodicæ*: Appian. Syr. c. 4. (Ἀντίοχος) γάμους τῶν παίδων ἔθεν Ἀντιόχου καὶ Λαοδίκης, ἀλλήλοις συναρμόζαν. This elder son *Antiochus* was mentioned by the historian Zeno apud Polyb. XVI. 18. as engaged in the battle of Panium B. C. 198: τὸν πρεσβύτερον υἱὸν Ἀντιόχον—ὁ νεώτερος Ἀντίοχος τῶν υἱῶν. c. 19. δύο Ἀντιόχους ἐπέθετο τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸς ὄντας, ἐνδὲς τοῦ τότε συνεστρατευμένου. Two other sons, *Ardys* and *Mithridates*, are named by Livy XXXIII. 19. *Principio veris* [B. C. 197] *præmissis terra cum exercitu filius duobus Ardye ac Mithridate.* As these are mentioned nowhere else, perhaps these also died before their father.

<sup>e</sup> P. 353.

<sup>f</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>g</sup> II. 28.

<sup>h</sup> P. 321.

<sup>i</sup> Zonar. IX. p. 455. B.

ρεύων Ἀντίοχος ἐβασίλευσεν. Zonaras, therefore, and the chronographer determine the death of *Antiochus* to the latter part of B. C. 187, from whence we ascend to his accession in B. C. 223. the beginning of Ol. 139. 2. He appears to have reigned something more than 36 years, and to have died in the 37th year current. The accession of *Antiochus* being fixed to the beginning of Ol. 139. 2. will place the accession of *Seleucus* (three years before) at Ol. 138. 3. the latter part of B. C. 226. The whole therefore of Ol. 138. 2. would belong to the reign of his predecessor, who accordingly reigned more than twenty years<sup>k</sup>.

*Antiochus* succeeded at an early age<sup>l</sup>. The state of his affairs at his accession is described by Polybius<sup>m</sup>: ἐβασίλευσε διαπιστεύων τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστείαν Ἀχαιῶ τὰ δ' ἄνω μέρη τῆς βασιλείας ἐγκειρικῶς Μόλωνι καὶ τὰδελεφῶ τοῦ Μόλωνος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· Μόλωνος μὲν Μηδίας ὑπάρχοντος σατράπου τὰδελεφῶ δὲ τῆς Περσίδος. In the beginning of his reign he married *Laodice*, daughter of *Mithridates*, king of Pontus<sup>n</sup>. In B. C. 218 he engaged in war with *Ptolemy Philopater* for Coele-Syria<sup>o</sup>: ἀρχομένης τῆς θερείας [B. C. 218]—Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπεγνωκότες τὰς πρεσβείας καὶ τὸ λόγῳ διεξάγειν τὴν ὑπὲρ Κοίλης Συρίας ἀμφισβήτησιν ἐνέηρχοντο πολεμῶν ἀλλήλοις. In B. C. 217, Ἀντίοχος καὶ Πτολεμαῖος τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας ἐνισταμένης ἐτοίμους ἔχοντες τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐγίνοντο πρὸς τῷ διὰ μάχης κρίνειν τὴν ἔξοδον<sup>p</sup>. And *Antiochus* is defeated at *Raphia*<sup>q</sup>. In B. C. 216, Ἀντίοχος μεγάλη παρασκευῇ χρησάμενος ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι μετὰ ταῦτα τῆς θερείας ἐπιγενομένης [the summer of B. C. 216] ὑπερέβαλε τὸν Ταῦρον, καὶ συνθέμενος πρὸς Ἀτταλὸν τὸν βασιλεῖα κοινοπραγίαν ἐνίστατο τὸν πρὸς Ἀχαιὸν πόλεμον<sup>r</sup>. *Achaus*, after sustaining a siege of two years at *Sardis*<sup>s</sup>, is at last taken<sup>t</sup>.

*Antiochus* afterwards engaged in war with *Arsaces* in Upper Asia<sup>u</sup>, and with *Euthydemus* king of *Bactriana*<sup>x</sup>, to whom he granted peace, and confirmed him in his kingdom<sup>y</sup>. Upon

<sup>k</sup> See above, N<sup>o</sup>. 4.

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables B. C. 192. 2. <sup>m</sup> V. 40.

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. V. 43.

<sup>o</sup> Polyb. V. 1. conf. V. 67. 68. III. 1. 2.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. V. 79. He gives the date, Ol. 140. 3, V. 105.

<sup>q</sup> Polyb. V. 79—86. <sup>r</sup> Idem V. 107.

<sup>s</sup> Idem VII. 15. <sup>t</sup> Idem VIII. 17—23.

<sup>u</sup> Polyb. X. 27—31. This was *Arsaces II.* conf. Justin. XLI. 5. *Hujus filius et successor regni Arsaces et ipse nomine adversus Antiochum Seleuci filium—pugnavit: ad postremum in societatem ejus adsumptus est.*

<sup>x</sup> The Greek kingdom of *Bactriana* was founded at the same time with the *Parthian*, and subsisted for about 120 or 130 years under seven kings: *Theodotus I.* or *Diodotus*: Justin. XLI. 4. *Eodem tempore* [at the time of the foundation of the *Parthian* monarchy B. C. 250] *etiam Theodotus, mille urbium Bactrianarum praefectus, defecit regemque se appellari jussit.* Strabo XI. p. 515. ἀπὸ τούτων (τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Μαιωτίδος Σκυθῶν) ἔλκειν φασὶ τὸ γένος τὸν Ἀρσάκη· οἱ δὲ Βακτριανὸν λέγουσιν αὐτόν· φεύγοντα δὲ τὴν αὐξήσιν τῶν περὶ Διόδοτον ἀποστήσας τὴν Παρθυσίαν. Strabo *Ibid.* makes the revolt of *Bactria* precede the rise of the *Parthians*: πρῶτον μὲν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀπέστησαν οἱ πεπιστευμένοι καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς αὐτῆς πᾶσαν οἱ περὶ Εὐθύδημον, ἔπειτα Ἀρσάκης ἀνὴρ

Σκύθης—ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυσίαν. But he speaks without precision, for we know from Polybius that *Euthydemus* was contemporary with *Antiochus*; and according to Strabo himself the founder of the *Bactrian* kingdom was *Diodotus*. *Theodotus II.*: Justin. XLI. 4. *Arsaces—grandem exercitum parat metu Seleuci et Theodoti Bactrianorum regis. Sed cito morte Theodoti metu liberatus cum filio ejus (et ipso Theodoto) fœdus ac pacem fecit.* *EUTHYDEMUS*: with whom *Antiochus Magnus* was engaged. A *Magnesian* by birth: Polyb. XI. 34. καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ Εὐθύδημος Μάγνης. These three kings, *Theodotus I.* *Theodotus II.* and *Euthydemus*, appear to have occupied a space of about fifty years: B. C. 250—200. *DEMETRIUS*: Polyb. XI. 34. Εὐθύδημος ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν βεβαιώσοντα τὰς ὁμολογίας. ὃν ὁ βασιλεὺς [*Antiochus*] ἀποδεξάμενος, καὶ νομίσας ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν νεανίσκον βασιλεῖας,—πρῶτον μὲν ἐπηγγείλατο δώσειν αὐτῷ μίαν τῶν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρων, δεύτερον δὲ συνεχάρσεν τῷ πατρὶ τὸ τῆς βασιλείας ὄνομα. It seems probable that *Demetrius* reigned after his father, although Strabo XI. p. 516. does not assert it. *MENANDER*: Strab. XI. p. 516. τοσούτων ἴσχυσαν οἱ ἀποστήσαντες Ἕλληνες αὐτὴν [*Bactrianam*] διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας ὥστε τῆς Ἀριανῆς ἐπεκράτων καὶ τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλίδωρος ὁ Ἀρτεμιτηνός, καὶ πλείω ἔθνη κατεστρέψαντο ἢ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ μάλιστα Μένανδρος· εἶγε καὶ τὸν Ὑπαννὶν διέβη



the death of *Ptolemy Philopator* in B. C. 205, *Antiochus* conspired with *Philip* to dismember his kingdom<sup>z</sup>: Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον, συμφρονήσαντες Ἀντίοχος καὶ Φίλιππος ἐπὶ διαίρεσει τῆς τοῦ καταλειμμένου παιδὸς ἀρχῆς ἤρξαντο κακοπραγμονεῖν. In the campaign of B. C. 198 he reduced all the cities of Cœle-Syria<sup>a</sup>: *Antiochus quum priore ætate, omnibus quæ in Cœle-Syria sunt civitatibus Ptolemæi in suam potestatem redactis, in hiberna Antiochiam concessisset,—principio veris* [B. C. 197] *præmissis terra cum exercitu filiis duobus Ardye ac Mithridate jussisque Sardibus se opperiri, ipse cum classe—proficiscitur; simul Philippum (necdum enim debellatum erat) exercitu navibusque adiuturus.* To that campaign therefore in B. C. 198 we must refer his victory over *Scopas* and the forces of *Ptolemy* at *Panium*: τὴν τε Γάζης πολιορκίαν καὶ τὴν γενομένην παράταξιν Ἀντίοχου πρὸς Σκόπαν ἐν Κοίλῃ Συρίᾳ περὶ τὸ Πάνιον<sup>b</sup>. For his Roman war see the Tables<sup>c</sup>. His treaty with the Romans was completed in B. C. 188.<sup>d</sup>

According to *Josephus*<sup>e</sup>, *Antiochus* favoured the Jews, who had suffered greatly in his

πρὸς ἑὸν καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰσάμου προῆλθε. τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς τὰ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ Εὐθιδήμου υἱὸς τοῦ Βακτρίων βασιλέως οὐ μόνον δὲ τὴν Πατταληνὴν κατέσχον ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἑλλήνης παραλίας τὴν τε Τεσσαρίστου καλουμένην καὶ τὴν Σιγέρτιδος βασιλείαν. καθ' ὅλου δὲ φησιν ἐκεῖνος τῆς συμπασης Ἀριανῆς πρόσχημα εἶναι τὴν Βακτριανήν. καὶ δὴ καὶ μέχρι Σηρῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ἐξέτειναν τὴν ἀρχήν. *Apollo-dorus* is quoted again by *Strabo* XV. p. 686. Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ τὰ Παρθικὰ παιήσας, μεμνημένος καὶ τῶν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀποστησάντων Ἑλλήνων παρὰ τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων τῶν ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος, φησὶ μὲν αὐτοὺς αἰξηθέντας ἐπιθέσθαι καὶ τῇ Ἰνδικῇ.—*Eucratides* γὰρ τὴν πόλιν πολέως χιλίας ἑφ' ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν, κ. τ. λ. The mild government of *Menander* is mentioned by *Plutarch*. *Polit. præc.* p. 821. D. Μενάνδρου τινὸς ἐν Βάκτροις ἐπιεικῶς βασιλεύσαντος εἴτα ἀποθανόντος ἐπὶ στρατοῦ τοῦ, τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ἐποιήσαντο κηδεῖαν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν αἱ πόλεις, περὶ δὲ τῶν λειψάνων αὐτοῦ καταστάντες εἰς ἀγῶνα μίλις συνέβησαν ὥστε νειμάμενοι μέρος ἴσον τῆς τέφρας ἀπελθεῖν, καὶ γενέσθαι μνημεῖα παρὰ πᾶσι τοῦ ἀνδρός. *EUCRATIDES I. EUCRATIDES II.* *Strabo* XI. p. 516. πόλεις δ' εἶχον τὰ τε Βάκτρα, ἥπερ καὶ Ζαριάσπαν καλοῦσιν,—καὶ ἄλλας πλείους τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ ἡ *Eucratides*, τοῦ ἄρξαντος ἐπώνυμος.—τὴν τε Ἀσιανὴν (σατραπείαν) καὶ τὴν Τουριανὴν ἀφῆρκεντο *Eucratides* οἱ Παρθαῖοι. *Conf. Steph. Byz. Eucratides*. *Justin*. XLI. 6. *Eodem ferme tempore sicuti in Parthis Mithridates ita in Bactris Eucratides, magni uterque viri, regna ineunt.—Bactriani autem per varia bella jactati non regnum tantum verum etiam libertatem amiserunt.—Multa tamen Eucratides bella magna virtute gessit.—Indiam in potestatem redegit; unde cum se reciperet a filio quem socium regni fecerat in itinere interficitur.* *Strabo* XI. p. 515. (οἱ Παρθαῖοι) ἀφείλοντο καὶ τῆς Βακτριανῆς μέρος βιασάμενοι τοὺς Σκύθας, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον τοὺς περὶ *Eucratides*. We may discern in these notices *Eucratides*, a warlike king, the master of a thou-

sand cities, who was assassinated by his son; and *Eucratides*, who was despoiled of his provinces by the Parthians, and finally lost his kingdom to the Scythians. Between *ARSACES II.* who was contemporary with *Euthydemus*, and this *Mithridates*, who was contemporary with *EUCRATIDES I.* *Justin*. XLI. 5. reckons two kings of Parthia, whose times would correspond with the reigns of *DEMETRIUS* and *MENANDER*. *EUCRATIDES II.* in whom the Bactrian monarchy ended, appears to have been no other than the son of *EUCRATIDES I.* recorded by *Justin* as the murderer of his father. These four last kings of Bactriana might extend the duration of the kingdom to seventy or eighty years longer, and might terminate at B. C. 120 or 130. According to *Major Rennel's* opinion, *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan* p. 161, the eastern dependencies of Bactriana subsisted to a much later period.

<sup>y</sup> *Polyb.* X. 48. 49. XI. 34.

<sup>z</sup> *Polyb.* III. 2. See *Liv.* XXXI. 14. *Fœdus ictum cum Antiocho Syriæ rege divisæque jam cum eo Ægypti opes, cui morte audita Ptolemæi regis ambo imminebant.*

<sup>a</sup> *Liv.* XXXIII. 19.

<sup>b</sup> *Polyb.* XVI. 18. *Scopas* in the preceding year, B. C. 199, had brought 6000 auxiliaries to *Ptolemy*: *Livy* XXXI. 43. after describing the campaign of B. C. 199, for which see the Tables, adds as follows: *Scopas princeps (Ætolorum) gentis ab Alexandria magno cum pondere auri ab rege Ptolemæo missus sex millia peditum et equites mercede conductos Ægyptum avexit: nec ex juventute Ætolorum quemquam reliquisset nisi Damocritus—partem juniorum castigando domi retinuisset.* *Damocritus* was prætor in that year. See the Tables.

<sup>c</sup> *B. C.* 196. 192—189.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>e</sup> *Ant.* XII. 3, 3.



Egyptian wars, lying between the hostile powers. Eusebius has placed in his Canon some notices to the same effect <sup>f</sup>.

It is remarked by Frœlich and by Vaillant, that the first coins of the *Seleucidæ* which bear a date are the coins of this king <sup>g</sup>. Two coins of *Antiochus* are preserved of the 112th and the 117th years of the era of the *Seleucidæ*, the 23rd and 28th years of his reign <sup>h</sup>.

7. *SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR*. Eusebius <sup>i</sup>: *Seleucus in patris locum successit Ol. 148. 3. annisque duodecim in imperio superfuit usque ad Ol. 151. 1. [151. 2.] vixitque omnino annis sexaginta*. There is an error in the account of his age. His elder brother *Antiochus* was born in B. C. 221 <sup>k</sup>: consequently *Seleucus* himself could not have been born before B. C. 220, and could not have been more than 47 at his death in Ol. 151. 2.

Appian <sup>l</sup> also ascribes 12 years to *Seleucus*: Σελεύκου μὲν ἔτεσι δώδεκα, ἀπράκτως ἅμα καὶ ἀσθενῶς διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς συμφορὰν. And Sulpicius <sup>m</sup>: *Seleuco mortuo anno imperii duodecimo, regnum frater Antiochus, qui obses Romæ fuerat, accepit*. Polybius <sup>n</sup> attests that *Seleucus* was already in the throne in B. C. 185: for in that year, Ἀρισταίνου στρατηγούντος, — ἦγον παρὰ Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως πρεσβευταὶ τὴν τε φιλίαν ἀνανεωσόμενοι καὶ δεκαναῖαν μακρῶν πλοίων ἐπαγγελλόμενοι δώσειν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς. which agrees with his accession in B. C. 187. The twelve years of his reign commenced in the latter part of B. C. 187, the beginning of Ol. 148. 2.<sup>o</sup> They would therefore terminate in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2. and that the chronographer ascribed this year to *Seleucus* appears from the date assigned to his successor, whose first year is called Ol. 151. 3.

*Laodicæ*, the daughter of *Seleucus*, was married to *Perseus* king of Macedonia <sup>p</sup>. A Delian Inscription <sup>q</sup> refers to this marriage: ὁ δῆμος ὁ Δηλίων βασίλισσαν Λαοδίκην βασιλέως Σελεύκου, γυναικὰ δὲ βασιλέως Περσέως, .ρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ εὐσεβείας . . . περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ εὐνοίας . . . τὸν δ. . . τῶν Δηλίων . . .

8. *ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES*. Eusebius <sup>r</sup>: *Extincti locum Antiochus frater insedit cognomento Epiphanes, rebusque præfuit annis undecim ab Ol. 151. 3. ad Ol. 154. 1*. He has eleven years in Sulpicius <sup>s</sup>: *Moritur cum regnasset annos undecim. Antiocho filio regnum reliquit cui Eupator nomen fuit*. And in Hieronymus <sup>t</sup>: *Antiochus Epiphanes post Seleu-*

<sup>f</sup> The following are the dates according to the Armenian copy: Ol. 143. 2. *Antiochi* 16<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 207] *Antiochus Syriæ rex cognomento Magnus victo Philopatore Ptolemæo Judæam occupavit. Ol. 144. 3. Antiochi* 21<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 202] *Ptolemæus Epiphanes misso duce Scopæ Judæam aliasque urbes plurimas subdidit. Ol. 145. 2. Antiochi* 24<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 199] *Antiochus studio Judæorum erga se cognito præclaris eos donis honorabat, scriptisque literis ingentes eisdem laudes largiebatur. Ol. 145. 3. Antiochi* 25<sup>o</sup>. [B. C. 198] *Quum Antiochus Scopam prælio superavisset urbes recepit: tum et Judæi sponte se cum eo conjunxerunt.*

<sup>g</sup> Vaillant *Seleucidarum Imperium præf. Antiochus III. primus æram Seleucidarum suis aliquot nummis apponi jussit. Frœlich Annales regum Syriæ prolegom. p. 39. Numi Seleucidarum epochæ notis insignes primum sub Antiocho Magno ac postremo sub Antiochis VIII. et IX. [Grypo et Cyziceno] comparant.*

<sup>h</sup> 1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ριβ', anno 112. Frœlich

Annal. p. 39.

2. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου ριβ'. anno 117. Vaillant p. 80.

<sup>i</sup> P. 187.

<sup>k</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

<sup>l</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>m</sup> II. 28. <sup>n</sup> XXIII. 7.

<sup>o</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 6.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. XXVI. 7. Liv. XLII. 12. *Seleuci filiam duxisse eum.*

<sup>q</sup> Apud Marm. Arundel. N<sup>o</sup>. XLI.

The coins of *Seleucus Philopator* which bear a date are these:

1. 2. βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ςλρ. anno 136. Vaillant p. 86. Frœlich p. 43.

3. βασιλέως Σελεύκου Φιλοπάτορος. ςλρ. anno 136. Frœlich Ibid.

4. βασιλέως Σελεύκου. ρλζ'. anno 137. Frœlich Ibid.

The 137th year of the *Seleucidæ* was the last year of his reign.

<sup>r</sup> P. 187.

<sup>s</sup> II. 33.

<sup>t</sup> Ad Daniel. c. XI.

*cum undecim annis regnavit in Syria.* Appian<sup>u</sup> gives the following account of his accession: 'Αντίοχου τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως τελευτήσαντος γίγνεται Σέλευκος ὁ υἱὸς διάδοχος· καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὅδε Ἀντίοχον ἐξέλυσε τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ὀμηρείας, ἀντιδοὺς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ παῖδα Δημήτριον. Ἀντίοχου δ' ἐπανιόντος ἐκ τῆς ὀμηρείας καὶ ὅτος ἔτι περὶ Ἀθήνας ὁ μὲν Σέλευκος ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς Ἡλιοδώρου τινὸς τῶν περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀπονήσκει· τὸν δ' Ἡλιοδωρον Εὐμενῆς καὶ Ἀτταλὸς ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν βιαζόμενον ἐκβάλλουσι, καὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐς αὐτὴν κατάγουσιν. It appears from Livy<sup>x</sup> that *Antiochus* was already king before B. C. 173. For an embassy to Rome is recorded in that year: *Ab Antiocho rege—legati venerunt, quorum princeps Apollonius*.—*Petere regem ut quæ cum patre suo societas atque amicitia fuisset, ea secum renovaretur.*—*Legatis benigne responsum.* The transactions of his reign are thus described by Appian<sup>z</sup>: 'Αντίοχου δὲ δωδέκα οὐ πλήρουν· ἐν οἷς Ἀρταξίαν τὸν Ἀρμένιον εἶλε, καὶ ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ ἕκτον Πτολεμαῖον ὀρφανευόμενον μετὰ ἀδελφοῦ. καὶ αὐτῶ στρατοπεδεύοντι περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν Ποπίλλιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίων πρεσβευτὴς ἦκε φέρων δέλτον ἐν ᾗ τάδε ἐγγέγραπτο· Μὴ πολεμεῖν Πτολεμαίοις Ἀντίοχον. ἀναγνόντι δὲ αὐτῶ καὶ λέγοντι βουλευέσθαι κύκλον τῇ ῥάβδῳ περιέγραψεν ὁ Ποπίλλιος καὶ εἶπεν· ἐνταῦθα βουλευέσθαι. ὁ μὲν δὲ καταπλαγεὶς ἀνέξευξε, καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἐλυμαίας Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν ἐσύλησε, καὶ φθίνων ἐτελεύτησε, παιδίον ἐνναετὲς ἀπολιπὼν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐπάτορα<sup>a</sup>.

*Antiochus* engaged in war with Egypt after the death of *Cleopatra*<sup>b</sup>: *Ptolemæum Philometorem filium Cleopatæ sororis Antiochi cujus hic avunculus fuit. Et cum post mortem Cleopatæ Eulais eunuchus nutricius Philometoris et Lenæus Ægyptum regerent, et repetere Syria quam Antiochus fraude occupaverat, ortum est inter avunculum et puerum Ptolemæum prælium; cumque inter Pelusium et montem Casium prælium commisissent, victi sunt duces Ptolemæi.* Diodorus and Polybius also agree in making *Eulais* and *Lenæus* the authors of the war<sup>c</sup>. It appears from Livy<sup>d</sup>, that *Antiochus* had not yet invaded Egypt at the beginning of B. C. 171. *P. Licinio C. Cassio coss.* [B. C. 171]—*Antiochus imminabat quidem Ægypti regno, et pueritiam regis et inertiam tutorum spernens; et ambigendo de Cæle Syria caussam belli se habiturum existimabat.*—*Ptolemæus propter ætatem alieni etiam tum arbitrii erat: tutores et bellum adversus Antiochum parabant quo vindicarent Cælen Syriam, et Romanis omnia pollicebantur ad Macedonicum bellum.* Valesius<sup>e</sup> supposes the victory mentioned by Hieronymus to have occurred in B. C. 169: *Hæc ad primam Antiochi Epiphanis in Ægyptum irruptionem spectant.*—*Hæc pugna contigit Marcio Philippo II. Servilio Cæpione coss. Ol. 152. 3. ut patet ex serie ipsa narrationis Diodori et maxime ex c. 8. legationum Polybii.* *Bellum ipsum cæpisse videtur biennio ante, consulatu Licinii Crassi*

<sup>u</sup> Syr. c. 45.

<sup>x</sup> XLII. 6.

<sup>y</sup> It is observed of *Apollonius*, *In maximo eum honore apud regem esse amicissimumque populo Romano.* He was afterwards employed by *Antiochus* in Judæa: *Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5.*

<sup>z</sup> Syr. c. 66.

<sup>a</sup> Compare Polybius XXXI. 11. and *Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 1.* for the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes.*

<sup>b</sup> Hieronym. ad Daniel. c. XI.

<sup>c</sup> Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 75. describes their preparations: οἱ ἐπίτροποι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ μείρακος Εὐλαΐος ὁ εὐνούχος καὶ Ληναῖος ὁ Σύρος πάντα πόρον καὶ μηχανὴν ἐπενόουν—εὐνούχος (μὲν)—τοὺς Ἄρεος ἀγῶνας ἐδέξατο, ὁ δὲ Κοιλοσυρίτης—ἐτόλμησε τὸν περὶ Συρίας πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν, Ἀντίοχου μὲν δυνάμεσι καὶ ταῖς ἁλ-

λαις χρηγαίαις οὐδενὸς ἤττον ἰσχύσαντος· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ὄντες ἄπειροι τελείως τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον ἀγόνων καὶ μηδὲν ἀμύνη σύμβουλον ἔχοντες τ' ἀξιοχρεῶν [1. τὸν ἀξιοχρεῶν] μὴτ' ἡγεμόνα δυνατὸν ἐπεβάλοντο τηλικούτοις ἔργοις, τοιγαροῦν αὐτοὶ τε τ' ἀφροσύνης [1. τῆς ἀφροσύνης] ταχέως τὴν προσήκουσαν ἐκμίσαντο τιμωρίαν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀνέτρεψαν ἄρδην τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς μέρος. Polybius XXVIII. 17. speaks after the occupation of Egypt by *Antiochus*: τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν συμβεβηκότων πάντες ἀνέφερον ἐπὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, τὴν δὲ συγγένειαν καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου προφερόμενοι παρητοῦντο τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ βασιλέως.

<sup>d</sup> XLII. 29. Conf. Diod. Legat. 18. tom. IX. p. 414.

<sup>e</sup> Ad Diod. tom. IX. p. 551.



*et Cassii Longini, ut docet Liv. XLII. 29.* It is probable, however, that this first expedition and this victory occurred before the close of B. C. 171; for the author of 2 Maccab.<sup>f</sup> mentions a second expedition into Egypt, which yet preceded the seizure of Jerusalem, and consequently happened in B. C. 170. The first campaign, therefore, and the first victory must be placed in B. C. 171. To this second campaign may be referred the circumstances related by Hieronymus<sup>g</sup>: *Porro Antiochus parcens puero et amicitias simulans ascendit Memphin, et ibi ex more Ægypti regnum accipiens puerique rebus se providere dicens cum modico populo omnem Ægyptum subjugavit sibi.—Hæc Porphyrius sequens Suctorium.—Antiochus pacem cum Ptolemæo fecerit et inierit cum eo convivium et dolos machinatus sit, et nihil profecerit. quia regnum ejus non potuerit obtinere, sed a militibus Ptolemæi ejectus sit.* Hieronymus<sup>h</sup> also marks that the seizure of the temple was subsequent: *Ptolemæus parvus ætate erat et deceptus Antiochi fraude.—Postquam reversus est Antiochus expulsus ab Ægypto, venisse eum in Judæam et spoliasse templum.* And reckons two years to his last expedition when he was met by Popillius<sup>i</sup>: *Popillius: Reversum in terram suam et post biennium rursum contra Ptolemæum exercitum congregasse et venisse ad Austrum. Cumque duo fratres Ptolemæi Cleopatraz filii, quorum avunculus erat, obsiderentur Alexandria, legatos venisse Romanos quorum unus M. Popillius.* But this last expedition being in B. C. 168, the preceding circumstances two years before must be referred to B. C. 170. and Porphyry in his account of the reigns of the two *Ptolemies*, which will be found below<sup>k</sup>, confirms this date. For he places the joint reign of *Physcon*, the younger brother, in the 54th year before the death of *Physcon*. But, as he died at the close of B. C. 117, this would place the beginning of his reign in the middle of B. C. 170. In the year B. C. 170 then, according to Porphyry, the younger *Ptolemy* was made king, when the elder had fallen into the hands of *Antiochus*<sup>l</sup>. To this period B. C. 170 we may refer the passage of Diodorus<sup>m</sup>, in which he censures the elder *Ptolemy* for the tame surrender of his rights. The preceding notice, therefore, in which Diodorus records that *Antiochus* after his victory spared the vanquished Egyptians, does not belong to B. C. 169, where Valesius places it, but rather to B. C. 171.<sup>n</sup>

The transactions of the third campaign of this war in B. C. 169 may be gathered from Livy<sup>o</sup>: *L. Emilio Paulo C. Licinio coss. [B. C. 168]—pridie Idus Aprilis Latinis esse constitutam diem.—Sacrificio rite perfecto primi Alexandrini legati ab Ptolemæo et Cleopatra regibus vocati sunt.—Antiochus Syriæ rex, qui obses Romæ fuerat, per honestam speciem majoris Ptolemæi reducendi in regnum bellum cum minore fratre ejus, qui tum Alexandriam tenebat, gerens et ad Pelusium navali prælio victor fuerat et—obsidione ipsam Alexan-*

<sup>f</sup> 2 Macc. V. 1. τὴν δευτέραν ἐφοδὸν Ἀντίοχος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐστέλλετο.

<sup>g</sup> Ad Daniel. c. XI.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> See *Kings of Egypt* No. 6.

<sup>l</sup> Another notice of Hieronymus ad Daniel. c. XI. refers to this same year B. C. 170. *Antiochus undecimo anno regni sui, rursus contra sororis filium Ptolemæum Philometorem dimicaverit; qui audiens venire Antiochum congregavit multa populorum millia. Antiochus was dismissed from Egypt by Popillius in the eighth year of his reign. Hieronymus himself ascribes to Antiochus eleven years; and he had before him the books of Maccabees and Josephus, who fix the second march to Jerusalem in the eighth year, and the expedi-*

*tion eastward in the tenth year. It is not probable then that Hieronymus would date an Egyptian expedition in the eleventh year of Antiochus. We may perhaps therefore amend this passage by referring it to the eleventh year of Ptolemy: undecimo anno regni ejus. The eleventh year of Ptolemy, which terminated at the close of B. C. 170 (see below, *Kings of Egypt* No. 6.), was the actual date of the second campaign in Egypt.*

<sup>m</sup> Tom. IX. p. 418.

<sup>n</sup> Prideaux indeed, *Connexion* vol. III. p. 224. refers it to a subsequent battle in the second campaign of the war B. C. 170.

<sup>o</sup> XLIV. 19.



driam terrebat; nec procul abesse quin potiretur regno opulentissimo videbatur. Ea legati querentes orabant senatum ut opem regno regibusque amicis—ferrent.—P Antiochus frustra tentatis mœnibus Alexandria abscesserat, cæteraque Ægypto potitus, relicto Memphi majore Ptolemæo, cui regnum quæri suis viribus simulabat ut victorem mox adgrederetur, in Syriam exercitum abduxit. Nec hujus voluntatis ejus ignarus Ptolemæus, dum conterritum obsidionis metu minorem fratrem haberet posse se recipi Alexandria, et sorore adjuvante et non repugnantibus fratris amicis, ratus, primum ad sororem deinde ad fratrem amicosque ejus non prius destitit mittere quam pacem cum iis confirmaret.—Itaque consentientibus cunctis pace facta Alexandriam recipitur.—His quum latari Antiochum conveniens esset—adco est obfensus ut multo acrius infestiusque adversus duos quam ante adversus unum pararet bellum. Cyprum extemplo classem misit; ipse primo vere cum exercitu Ægyptum petens in Cælen Syriam processit. The spring of B. C. 168. It appears therefore that this embassy to Rome, which was admitted to an audience in April B. C. 168, had been sent in the preceding year, before the brothers were reconciled; and that in B. C. 169 Antiochus was besieging Alexandria after the younger brother had been raised to the throne. In the summer of B. C. 169, while the consul *Marcus* was encamped in Macedonia, notice of the war occurs in Polybius 9: οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγέπολιν [the Rhodian ambassadors] ἀφικόμενοι πρὸς τὸν Κόϊντον, καταλαβόντες αὐτὸν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πρὸς Ἡράκλειον στρατοπεδεύοντα, διελέγοντο περὶ ὧν εἶχον τὰς ἐντολάς.—ἦδη τότε συνέβαινε συγκεχύσθαι τὸν περὶ Κόϊλης Συρίας πόλεμον. On the return of these ambassadors, the Rhodians ἀπέστειλαν πρεσβυτάς εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τοὺς διαλύοντας τὸν ἐνεστῶτα πόλεμον Ἀντίοχῳ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ. The result of this mission is afterwards related: κατέπλευσαν ἐκ Ῥόδου πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐπὶ τὰς διαλύσεις—καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ παρῆσαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον.—ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἔτι λέγοντα τὸν πρεσβευτὴν ἐπιτεμῶν οὐκ ἔφη προσδεῖσθαι πολλῶν λόγων· τὴν μὲν γὰρ βασιλείαν εἶναι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ πρεσβύτου, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτον καὶ διαλελῦσθαι πάλαι καὶ φίλους ὑπάρχειν· καὶ νῦν βουλομένων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κατὰγειν τοῦτον μὴ κωλύειν Ἀντίοχον· καὶ δὴ πεποίηκεν. This conference with the Rhodian ambassadors, then, occurred in B. C. 169, while he was besieging the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra, and before he had retired into Syria.

The last campaign in B. C. 168 is related by Livy<sup>s</sup>. Setting forward *primo vere*, Antiochus—circa *Rhinocolura Ptolemæi legatis*—respondit non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum nisi sibi et tota Cypro et Pelusio agroque qui circa Pelusiæ ostium Nili esset cederet; diemque præstitit intra quam—responsum acciperet. Postquam dies data induciis præterit, ad Alexandriam modicis itineribus descendit. Ad Leusinem transgresso flumen, qui locus IV. millia ab Alexandria abest, legati Romani occurrerunt. Prideaux<sup>t</sup> supposes that the interdict was delivered to Antiochus in a month or six weeks after he first entered on this last expedition, and that he reached Palestine about the end of May. But Livy and Polybius both shew that Popilius did not proceed to Egypt till after the battle of Pydna<sup>u</sup>: consequently, as that battle was on the 22d of June<sup>x</sup>, his interview with An-

<sup>p</sup> XLV. 11.

<sup>q</sup> XXVIII. 15.

<sup>s</sup> Polyb. XXVIII. 19.

<sup>t</sup> XLV. 11. 12.

<sup>t</sup> Connexion vol. III. p. 237. Livy tells us that Antiochus made this his last expedition into Egypt *primo vere*; and that the Roman ambassadors met him before he could in that march reach Alexandria, which could not be above a month or six weeks after his first entering into that country in this expedition; and immediately on his meeting

those ambassadors he was forced back again, and might reach Palestine about the end of May.

<sup>u</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 11. Legat. 92. Ῥωμαῖοι—τὴν Πτολεμαίου βασιλείαν διέσωσαν, τῆς τύχης οὕτω βραβευσῆς τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα—ὥστε καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἔσχατον καιρὸν ἐλθόντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν—παρὰ τοῦτο πάλιν ὀρθωθῆναι, παρὰ τὸ φθάσαι κριθέντα τὰ κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πράγματα· μὴ γὰρ γιγνομένου τούτου καὶ πιστευθέντος, οὐκ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ πειθαρχῆσαι τοῖς

*tiochus* must be placed in July or August; and *Antiochus* would reach Palestine in the autumn.

Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees have fixed the transactions of *Antiochus* in Judæa, and the other occurrences of his reign, by the years of the *Seleucidæ*. They supply the following dates. His accession is placed in the 137th year of the era <sup>y</sup>. The first year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 312,<sup>z</sup> and was therefore nearly connumerary with Ol. 117. 1: the 137th year would commence in the autumn of B. C. 176, and be nearly connumerary with Ol. 151. 1. the commencement of each Olympic year at the summer solstice preceding the commencement of each year of the era by about three months. The accession therefore of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the beginning of Ol. 151. 2. would fall upon the close of the 137th year. He came to Jerusalem in the 143d year (Ol. 152. 3.) commencing in autumn B. C. 170.<sup>a</sup> Two years after, he invaded Judæa again; and profaned the temple in the month *Apellæus*, in the 145th year of the era <sup>b</sup>. The month *Apellæus* corresponded partly with December; which determines the date to the end of December, or beginning of January B. C. 168<sup>8</sup> Ol. 153. 1. A. S. 145. *Antiochus* excuses the Samaritans by a rescript dated in the 146th year <sup>c</sup>.

The temple remained three years desolate, and was purified in *Apellæus* of the 148th year: about December B. C. 165.<sup>d</sup> *Antiochus* marched into Upper Asia A. S. 147,<sup>e</sup> coin-

ἐπιταττομένους Ἀντίοχον. Liv. XLV. 10. *Victoria Romanæ fama quum pervasisset in Asiam—C. Popillius, postquam debellatum in Macedonia audivit, —ad susceptam legationem peragendam navigare Ægyptum pergit.* This celebrated embassy is also described by Val. Max. VI. 4, 3. but without marking the time. The error of Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 6. who confounds C. Popillius with C. Octavius, has been pointed out by Lipsius and Vossius.

<sup>x</sup> See the Tables B. C. 168. Prideaux is aware that the battle had preceded the interview. See vol. III. p. 234. But he had forgotten the date of the battle.

<sup>y</sup> 1 Macc. I. 11. ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τριακοστῷ καὶ ἐβδόμῳ βασιλείας Ἑλλήνων.

<sup>z</sup> See part II. p. LX. Tables B. C. 312.

<sup>a</sup> 1 Macc. I. 21, 22. καὶ κατελάβοντο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ὀχυράς ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἔλαβε τὰ σκῦλα γῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ ἐπέστρεψεν Ἀντίοχος μετὰ τὸ πατάξαι Αἰγυπτὸν ἐν τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ ἔτει. καὶ ἀνέβη ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ καὶ Ἱερουσόλυμα ἐν ὄχλῳ βαρεῖ. Josephus Ant. XII. 5, 3. Ῥωμαίων αὐτῷ παραγγελλάντων ἀπέχεσθαι τῆς χώρας—ἰουστρέψας ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου διὰ τὸ παρὰ Ῥωμαίων δέος ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἱεροσολυμιτῶν πόλιν ἐξεστράτευσεν, καὶ γενόμενος ἐν αὐτῇ ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ τρίτῳ μετὰ τοῖς ἀπὸ Σελεύκου βασιλεῖς ἀμαχητὶ λαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν,—καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ συλῆσας ὑπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. The book of Maccabees is more accurate than Josephus. According to the former, *Antiochus* returned after he had smitten Egypt; according to the latter, he withdrew from Egypt through fear of the Romans. But according to Josephus

himself the march to Jerusalem was in the 143rd year of the era: while the interdict of *Popillius* was not delivered till the close of the 144th. This visit therefore to Jerusalem may be placed in the winter of B. C. 170<sup>8</sup>, after the second expedition or campaign already noticed.

<sup>b</sup> 1 Macc. I. 30, 57. μετὰ δύο ἔτη ἡμερῶν ἀπέστειλεν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄρχοντα φορολογίας εἰς τὰς πόλεις Ἰουδα καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἐν ὄχλῳ βαρεῖ.—καὶ πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Χασελεὺ τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει ἐκκοδόμησαν βδέλυγμα ἐρημώσεως ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 5, 4. συνέβη δὲ μετὰ ἔτη δύο τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ πέμπτῳ ἔτει, μηνὸς πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι ὃς καλεῖται κατὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς Χασλεὺ κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος, δηνυμιάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ, μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἀναβῆναι τὸν βασιλεῖα εἰς Ἱερουσόλυμα. The invasion of the temple is noticed by Diodorus tom. X. p. 99. Ἀντίοχος ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Ἐπιφανὴς καταπολεμήσας τοὺς Ἰουδαίους εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ἄδυντον τοῦ θεοῦ σηκόν, οὗ νόμιμον εἰσιέναι μόνον τὸν ἱερέα, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. XII. 5, 5. ταῦτα Ἀπολλανίῳ τῷ μεριδάρχῃ ἐπέστειλεν ἔτει ἑκτῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ [suppl. καὶ ἑκατοστῷ] μηνὸς Ἑκατομβαιῶνος ὀκτωκαίδεκάτῃ. *Hecatombæon* or July, towards the close of the 146th year (which commenced in autumn), would be July B. C. 166, the first month of Ol. 153. 3.

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. IV. 52. καὶ ὤρθησαν τὸ πρῶτ' τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ μηνὸς τοῦ ἐνάτου, αὗτος ὁ μὲν Χασελεὺ, τοῦ δὲ δόδου καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει; καὶ ἀνῆγοντο θυσίαν κατὰ τὸν νόμον ἐπὶ τὸ θυσιαστήριον. Josephus Ant. XII. 7, 6. μετὰ ἔτη τρία τὸν γὰρ ναὸν ἐρημωθέντα ὑπ' Ἀντίοχου διαμῆναι τοιοῦτον ἔτει συνέβη τρισὶν ἔτει γὰρ πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ



ciding with Ol. 153. 3. B. C. 165<sup>6</sup>, and his death is placed in the 149th year<sup>f</sup>: which commenced in autumn B. C. 164 Ol. 154. 1. coinciding with the date assigned by the chronographer in Eusebius. His accession therefore, according to Josephus and the author of the first book of Maccabees, fell within the close of the 137th year; his death within the beginning of the 149th. He reigned something more than eleven years: called by Appian *ἑξάδεκα ἔτεσι οὐ πλῆρῃσι*. The chronographer, according to his practice already mentioned<sup>g</sup> of assigning to a king's reign the whole of the year in which he died, ascribed the whole of Ol. 151. 2. to *Seleucus*, and the whole of Ol. 154. 1. to *Epiphanes*<sup>h</sup>.

ταῦτα περὶ τὸν ναὸν ἐγένετο, πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός, Ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ καὶ τρίτῃ [Ol. 153. 1. Dec. B. C. 168], ἀνευῶβη, δὲ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν πέμπτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ τοῦ Ἀπελλαίου μηνός, ὀγδόῃ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ ἔτει, Ὀλυμπιάδι ἑκατοστῇ καὶ πέντηκοστῇ καὶ τετάρτῃ [Ol. 153. 4. Dec. B. C. 165].

<sup>e</sup> 1 Macc. III. 37. καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς—ἀπῆρεν ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας ἀπὸ πύλης βασιλείας αὐτοῦ ἔτους ἑβδόμου καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ, καὶ διεπέρασε τὸν Εἰφράτην ποταμὸν καὶ διεπερεύετο τὰς ἐπάνω χώρας. Joseph. Ant. XII. 7, 2. ἐξήλασεν εἰς τὴν Περσίαν τῷ ἑκατοστῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑβδόμῳ ἔτει, καὶ περαιωσάμενος τὸν Εἰφράτην ἀνέβηκε πρὸς τοὺς ἄνω σατράπας. This is consistent with Appian Syr. c. 45. 46. who places the war with *Artaxias* at the end of the reign of *Antiochus*: ἐστράτευσεν δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀρταξίαν τὸν Ἀρμενίων βασιλέα, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐλὼν ἐτελεύτησεν ἐναετὲς παιδίον ἀπολιπὼν Ἀντίοχον.

<sup>f</sup> 1 Macc. VI. 16. καὶ ἀπέθανεν ἐκεῖ Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔτους ἐνάτου καὶ τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ ἑκατοστῇ. καὶ ἐπέγνω Λυσίας ὅτι τίθηκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς, καὶ κατέστησε βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχον τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ, ὃν ἐξεβρεψε νεώτερον, καὶ ἐκάλεσε τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Εὐπάτωρ. Josephus Ant. XII. 9, 2. ἀπέθανε δὲ Ἀντίοχος ἐν τῷ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει· Λυσίας δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸν θάνατον δηλώσας τῷ πλησίτι τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀντίοχον (αὐτὸς γὰρ εἶχε τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν) ἀποδεικνύει βασιλέα, καλέσας αὐτὸν Εὐπάτωρα.

<sup>g</sup> See No. 2.

<sup>h</sup> Sulpicius Severus II. 29. gives the following dates: *Antiochus redivens ab Alexandria (namque tum bellum regi Aegyptio intulerat quod jussu senatus et populi Romani deposuit Paulo et Crasso consulibus) Hierosolymam adiit.—Id gestum ab excessu Alexandri anno CLI. [in reality CLIII.] Paulo, ut diximus, Crassoque consulibus, post quinquennium fere quam Antiochus regnare coeperat.—Is post quinquennium quam regnare coeperat Hierosolymam depopulatus est.—Post biennium deinde—præsidium arci imposuit.* These dates of Sulpicius (upon which some observations were made in the former volume p. 323.) require examination. Sulpicius II. 28. gives the reigns of the *Seleucidae* down to the fifth year of *Epiphanes* inclusive, in the following manner:

	y.
<i>Seleucus</i> . . .	32
<i>Antiochus</i> . . .	19
<i>Antiochus Theus</i>	15
<i>Sel. Callinicus</i> . .	21
<i>Seleucus</i> . . .	3
<i>Antioch. Magnus</i>	37
<i>Seleucus</i> . . .	12
<i>Antioch. Epiph.</i>	5
	<hr/> 144

As twelve years current are reckoned to *Seleucus*, the fifth year of *Antiochus* would terminate in the 144th current. According to Sulpicius therefore, if *post quinquennium* is taken in its strict sense, the attack upon Jerusalem was made in A. S. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and in the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus*. These dates are consistent: for that consulship coincided with A. S. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the consulship of *Æmilius* commencing in March, and the 144th year terminating in autumn, B. C. 168. The attack therefore might be made in the beginning of the 145th year. But there are two errors in the account of Sulpicius. 1. If the fifth year of *Antiochus* coincided with A. S. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the first would coincide with A. S. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ . But we know from the series of the dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. confirmed by the chronographer in Eusebius, that his first year was connumerary with A. S. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ , a *metachronism* therefore of more than a year in the account. This has arisen from the reigns of *Seleucus Callinicus* and *Antiochus Magnus*, which are in Sulpicius 21 + 37 = 58; whereas in reality these two reigns contained less than fifty-seven years. 2. He has erred in bringing down the first invasion of Jerusalem to the year of *Æmilius*, when in reality it fell within the consulship of *Hostilius* and *Serranus*, two years before: in the 143rd year, and not the 145th. The series of dates in Josephus and 1 Macc. being consistent with each other, and with themselves, are in this point much to be preferred. And from these it appears that the *second* attack upon Jerusalem fell within the consulship of *Æmilius* and *Crassus* in the 145th year of the era, about December B. C. 168.



9. ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR. Eusebius<sup>i</sup>: *Epiphane Antiocho adhuc superstite regnum adibat filius duodennis*<sup>k</sup> *Antiochus cognomento Eupator, qui anno uno mensibusque sex cum patre vivebat.* He has two years in Josephus<sup>l</sup>; βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη δύο. and two in the Canon of Eusebius<sup>m</sup>; but one year and six months in his 'Table'<sup>n</sup>, and in the Summary of the chronographer<sup>o</sup>. Although the chronographer names no years for *Eupator* after the death of his father, yet it is clear from the dates that two years are assigned. For the last year of *Epiphane* is said to be Ol. 154. 1. and the first of *Demetrius* Ol. 154. 4. The two intervening years therefore were ascribed to *Eupator*, and we may collect that he died in Ol. 154. 3. and that the residue of this year was as usual ascribed to his reign. The account in the books of Maccabees agrees<sup>p</sup> with this date: ἔτους ἐνὸς καὶ πεντηχοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθε Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου ἐκ Ῥώμης καὶ ἀνέβη σὺν ἀνδράσιν ὀλίγοις εἰς πόλιν παραβαλασσίαν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐκεῖ. καὶ ἐγένετο ὡς εἰσπορεύετο εἰς οἶκον βασιλείας πατέρων αὐτοῦ συνέλαβον αἱ δυνάμεις τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὸν Λυσίαν, ἄγειν αὐτοὺς αὐτῶν—καὶ ἀπέκτειναν αὐτοὺς αἱ δυνάμεις. The 151st year commenced in the third or fourth month of Ol. 154. 3. the autumn of B. C. 162. We may therefore place the death of *Antiochus Eupator* in the autumn of B. C. 162, after a reign of nearly two years. This date is confirmed by Obsequens. According to Polybius<sup>q</sup>, *Demetrius* fled from Rome immediately after the death of *Cn. Octavius*. But the death of *Octavius* is fixed by Obsequens<sup>r</sup> to B. C. 162: which agrees with the flight of *Demetrius* in the autumn of that year.

The death of *Eupator* and the succession of *Demetrius* was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius Seleuci filius,—clam (clapsus) quia non dimittebatur a Romanis, interemit, et ipse in regnum receptus.*

10. DEMETRIUS SOTER. Eusebius<sup>s</sup>: *Demetrius, quem Seleucus pater Romanis obsidem tradiderat, fuga se Roma subducens ad Phœniciæ urbem Tripolim appulit, Lysiam pueri tutorem cum ipso Antiocho peremit, regnumque invasit Ol. 154. 4. idque retinuit usque ad Ol. 157. 4. [157. 3.] Huic Soter cognomentum fuit, mansitque imperium annis duodecim: tandemque coorto sibi regni causa prælio adversus Alexandrum, quem mercenarii milites prætereaque Ptolemæi regisque Attali copię firmabant, vita orbatus est.* He has also 12 years in Polybius<sup>t</sup>: ὁ Σελεύκου Δημήτριος κύριος γενόμενος ἔτη δώδεκα τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλείας ἅμα τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐσπερήθη, συστραφέντων ἐπ' αὐτὸν τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων. And eleven in Josephus, who describes the action in which he fell<sup>u</sup>. It is plain from the number, twelve years, and from the

The following coins of *Epiphane* bear a date:

1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Tur. (sc. Τυρίων) ὄμρ. anno 144. Vaillant p. 106.

2. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Tur. εμρ. anno 145. Frœlich p. 51.

3. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Tur. ζμρ. anno 147. Frœlich p. 53.

4. Τριπολιτῶν. ζμρ. anno 147. Idem Ibid.

On other coins apud Frœlich, p. 47. 51. 53. without dates he is styled βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς.

<sup>i</sup> P. 187.

<sup>k</sup> Nine years old in Appian. Syr. c. 46. 66.

<sup>l</sup> Ant. XII. 10. 1.

<sup>m</sup> P. 356.

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>o</sup> Lib. I. p. 194. The same amount is also in the Greek fragments of Scaliger.

<sup>p</sup> 1 Macc. VII. 1. So also 2 Macc. XIV. 4. See this question discussed in the next chapter, *Era of the Seleucidae.*

<sup>q</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 19. προσπεσούσης τῆς περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον περιπετείας ὡς ἀνηρέθη,—ὁ Δημήτριος πτοηθεὶς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἡγγελμέναις ἐξαυτῆς προσεκάλει τὸν Πολύβιον κ. τ. λ.

<sup>r</sup> Obsequens c. 74. P. Scipione Nasica Cn. Marcio coss. [B. C. 162] Cn. Octavius legatus in Syria per Lysiam tutorem Antiochi pueri in gymnasium occisus. For the death of *Octavius* conf. Appian. Syr. c. 46. Cic. Phil. IX. 2.

<sup>s</sup> P. 187.

<sup>t</sup> III. 5.

<sup>u</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 2, 4. Δημήτριος γενναῖος μαχόμενος οὐκ ὀλίγους μὲν ἀναιρεῖ τῶν πολεμίων, διώκων δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους εἰσέλαινει τὸν ἵππον εἰς τέλμα βαθὺ καὶ δισ-εκπόμενον, ἐνθα συνέβη πεσόντος αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἵππου μὴ δυνάμενον διαφυγεῖν ἀναιρεθῆναι.—καὶ τέλος μὲν τοιοῦτο

next date given, that the chronographer reckoned Ol. 157. 3. as the last year of this reign. He computed Ol. 154. 4.—157. 3. both inclusive as the twelve years of *Demetrius*. We may refer his death to the close of the 162nd year of the *Seleucidæ*, the beginning of Ol. 157. 3. August B. C. 150, when the twelve years of his reign computed from the autumn of B. C. 162 would be nearly completed.

Polybius<sup>x</sup> has the following account of *Demetrius*: Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον κατεχόμενος ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατὰ τὴν ὁμηρεῖαν πάλαι μὲν ἐδόκει παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον κατέχεσθαι· δοθῆναι γὰρ ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς ἐκείνου πίστεως ἕνεκεν· Ἀντιόχου δὲ μετειληφότος τὴν βασιλείαν οὐκ ὀφείλειν ὑπὲρ ἐκείνου τέκνων ὁμηρεῖν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου ἦγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἀδυναμίαν· ἦν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς. τότε δὲ τὴν ἀκμαϊστάτην ἔχων ἡλικίαν ἐποίησατο λόγους εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, ἀξίωσιν καὶ παρακαλῶν κατὰγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν· καθήκειν γὰρ αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς Ἀντιόχου τέκνοις τὴν ἀρχήν. He was then in his 23rd year<sup>y</sup>. The particulars of his escape from Rome are related by Polybius<sup>z</sup>, with whom *Demetrius* consulted. After he had acquired the kingdom he was acknowledged by the Romans<sup>a</sup>.

*Demetrius* expelled *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia<sup>b</sup>: ἐκ τῆς Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχῆς Ἀριαράθην ἐκβαλὼν Ὀλοφέρνην ἐπὶ χιλιῖς ταλάντοις ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κατήγαγεν ἀδελφὸν εἶναι δοκοῦντα Ἀριαράθου. This happened in B. C. 158.<sup>c</sup>

Justin<sup>d</sup> relates the escape of *Demetrius* from Rome, and gives a sketch of his acts and of his defeat by *Bala*<sup>e</sup>.

11. ALEXANDER BALA. Eusebius<sup>f</sup>: *Alexander Syria potitur Ol. 157. 3. regnatque annis quinque, donec Ol. 158. 4. morte occumbit belligerans cum Ptolemæo qui Demetrio Demetrii filio opem ferebat prope urbem Antiochiam: quippe ibi pugna pugnata est, quo in tumultu Ptolemæus ipse desideratus est.* Josephus<sup>g</sup> also gives five years to *Bala*.

τὸν Δημήτριον κατέλαβεν ἔτη βασιλεύσαντα ἑνδεκά. Conf. 1 Macc. X. 49. 50.

<sup>x</sup> XXXI. 12.

<sup>y</sup> Polyb. Ibid. τότε δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐπάρχειν ἔτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ τριῶν. Appian. Syr. c. 46. ἡ σύγκλητος —Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου μὲν υἱὸν Ἀντιόχου δὲ τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς ἀδελφιδῶν υἱάνων δὲ τοῦ Μεγάλου Ἀντιόχου, ὁμηρεῖοντα ἔτι ἐν Ῥώμῃ καὶ ἔτος ἄγοντα τρίτον ἐπὶ τοῖς εἴκοσιν, εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν καταχθῆναι παρακαλοῦντα, ὡς αὐτῷ μᾶλλον προσήκουσαν, οὐ κατήγον. This will place the birth of *Demetrius* at the close of B. C. 184 or the beginning of B. C. 183.

<sup>z</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 19—23. See also Appian Syr. c. 47.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 4. His embassy to Rome, noticed by Polybius Ibid., is mentioned by Diodorus tom. X. p. 29. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον [sc. κατὰ τὴν νν᾽ Ὀλυμπιάδα] σινεισθήχθησαν καὶ οἱ παρὰ Δημητρίου πρέσβεις. And by Appian Syr. c. 47.

<sup>b</sup> Appian. Syr. c. 47.

<sup>c</sup> See the Tables B. C. 157.

<sup>d</sup> XXXIV. 3. XXXV. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Coins of *Demetrius Soter*.

1. Δημητρίου. Τρ. ανρ. sc. Τυρίων, anno 151. Frœlich p. 57. The first year of his reign.

2. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. γνρ. anno 153. Frœlich p. 59.

3. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. L. ανρ. Τυρίων. anno 154. Vaillant p. 131. On the mark L. upon coins, used to denote anno, see Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 363—366. 560.

4. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. ηνρ. anno 158. Vaill. p. 131.

5. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρίων. L. ηνρ. Frœl. p. 61.

6. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θνρ. anno 159. Frœl. Ib.

7. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. L. θνρ. Τυρίων. Idem Ib.

8. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. θνρ. Idem Ib.

9. θνρ. Σιδωνίων. Vaillant p. 132.

10. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. ξρ. anno 160. Frœl. p. 61.

11. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. αξρ. anno 161. Vaill. p. 132.

12. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. αξρ. Frœl. p. 61.

13. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Σωτῆρος. βξρ. anno 162. Vaill. p. 133.

The 162nd year, commencing in autumn B. C. 151, was the last year of his reign.

On coins without dates apud Vaillant. p. 129. he is called βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλοπάτορος Σωτῆρος.

<sup>f</sup> P. 188.

<sup>g</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 8. τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ καὶ μεγάλῃ παρασκευῇ ὁρμήσαντος ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας εἰς Συρίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀντιοχείαν γῆν ἐμπρὶ—



The first attempt of *Bala* against *Demetrius Soter* is placed by the first book of *Maccabees* in the 160th year<sup>h</sup>, about the middle of the year<sup>i</sup>. That year of the era commenced in autumn B. C. 153, which fixes the occupation of Ptolemais by *Alexander* to B. C. 152, before the close of Ol. 156. 4. somewhat more than two years before the death of *Demetrius*. The same authority places the death of *Bala* in the 167th year<sup>k</sup>. This date is confirmed by the *Astronomical Canon*, which reckons N. E. 603 as the first year of *Ptolemy Evergetes II.*<sup>l</sup> But N. E. 603 commencing Sept. 28. B. C. 146 was connumerary with the 167th year of the *Seleucida*, which also commenced in the autumn of B. C. 146. These two testimonies therefore agree in placing the death of *Ptolemy Philometor* and of *Bala* at the close of B. C. 146. The chronographer places the death of *Bala* one year lower: Ol. 158. 4. = A. S. 168. N. E. 604. But this is inconsistent with his own account. For, if Ol. 157. 3. was the first year of *Bala*, Ol. 158. 3. would be the fifth<sup>m</sup>. Eusebius in the *Canon*<sup>n</sup> erroneously gives *Alexander Bala* 10 years commencing Ol. 157. 4. and terminating Ol. 160. 1. four years after the death of *Ptolemy Philometor*.

The title of *Alexander* was acknowledged by the Romans<sup>o</sup>: ὁ Ἑρακλείδης κεχρονικῶς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον ἔχων μετ' ἑαυτοῦ τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ὁ νεανίσκος ἐποιήσατό τινας μετρίους λόγους· ἡξίου δὲ Ῥωμαίους μνησθῆναι τῆς πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα φιλίας καὶ συμμαχίας, μάλιστα δὲ συγκατασκευάζειν αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν.—τοῖς μὲν οὖν μετρίοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν ἤρεσκε τούτων· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τοῦ δράματος ἐνεόουσι καὶ τὸν Ἑρακλείδην ἐβδελύττοντο προφανῶς· οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τετραπευμένοι τῇ Ἑρακλείδου γοητείᾳ συγκατηνέχθησαν ἐπὶ τὸ γράφειν δόγμα τοιοῦτον· “Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Λαοδίκη βασιλεῖως υἱοὶ φίλου καὶ συμμαχοῦ ἡμετέρου γεγεννημένοι

σαντος καὶ διαρπάσαντος, Πτολεμαῖος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐξεστράτευσε μετὰ τοῦ γαμβροῦ Δημητρίου.—καὶ νικήσαντες εἰς φυγὴν ἐτρέψαντο τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν εἰς Ἀραβίαν φεύγει. συνέβη δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τὸν ἵππον τὸν Πτολεμαίου—τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποσεισάμενον καταβαλεῖν, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους ἰδόντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀρμήσαι, καὶ—χαλεπῶς οὕτως εἶχεν ὡς ἐφ' ἡμέρας τέσσαρας μῆτε συνίεναι τι μῆτε φθέγγεσθαι δυναθῆναι. τοῦ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τὴν κεφαλὴν ὁ τῶν Ἀράβων δυνάστης ἀποτεμὼν Ζάβηλος ἀπέστειλε Πτολεμαίῳ· ὃς τῇ πέμπτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀνενεγκὼν—τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἀκούει—καὶ μετ' αὐτὸν—καὶ αὐτὸς κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον. ἐβασίλευσε δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Βάβας λεγόμενος ἔτη πέντε. Conf. 1 Macc. XI. 16—18. Appian Syr. c. 67. briefly sketches the reign and death of *Alexander*: (ὁ Δημήτριος)—τῆς ὀμνήρας ἐκφυγὼν ἐβασίλευσε· Σωτὴρ καὶ ὅδε πρὸς τῶν Σύρων δευτέρως ἐπὶ τῷ Σελεύκῳ τοῦ Νικάτορος παιδὶ ὀνομασθεὶς, ἐπανίσταται δὲ αὐτῷ τις Ἀλέξανδρος ψευδόμενος εἶναι τοῦ Σελεύκειον γένους· καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς κατὰ μῖσος Δημητρίου συνέλαβεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν διὰ Πτολεμαῖον ἐξέπεσε τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐτελεύτησε, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἐξέβαλε Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου τοῦδε τοῦ Σωτῆρος υἱός, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷδε ὡς νόθον τοῦ γένους ἀνδρὰ νικήσας Νικάτωρ ἐπὶ τῶν Σύρων ὀνομάσθη. Strabo XVI. p. 751. marks the scene of the decisive battle: ὁ Οἰνοπάρας ποταμὸς ἐφ' ᾧ τὸν Βάβαν Ἀλέξανδρον μάχῃ νικήσας ὁ Φιλομήτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐτελεύτησεν ἐκ τραύματος. Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. diss. III. p. 160. erroneously calls this prince *Alexandro Balæ filio*.

<sup>h</sup> 1 Macc. X. 1. καὶ ἐν ἔτει ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ

ἀνέβη Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Ἀντίοχου ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς καὶ κατελάβετο Πτολεμαῖδα· καὶ ἐπεβέβαντο αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν ἐκεῖ· καὶ ἤκουσε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ συνήγαγε δυνάμεις πολλὰς σφόδρα, καὶ ἐξῆλθεν εἰς συνάντησιν αὐτῷ εἰς πόλεμον.

<sup>i</sup> The seventh month is mentioned afterwards: τῷ ἐβδομῷ μηνὶ 1 Macc. X. 21. that is, the seventh Hebrew month: corresponding partly with September and partly with October; or the twelfth month of A. S. 160.

<sup>k</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 19. ἐβασίλευσε Δημήτριος [after the death of *Bala*] ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐξηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ.

<sup>l</sup> See below, *Kings of Egypt*.

<sup>m</sup> It has been shewn already that the chronographer reckoned Ol. 157. 3. to the reign of *Demetrius*. His numbers therefore might be corrected by amending the first number rather than the last, and by computing Ol. 157. 4.—158. 4. as the five years of *Bala*. But, as this would suppose an error of at least a year in his date for *Bala's* death (which is determined to the beginning of Ol. 158. 3.), we may clear him of this error by supposing that he reckoned the reign of *Bala* to commence before the death of *Demetrius*.

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 357. By a similar error *Bala* has 99. 9<sup>m</sup>. in the Table of Eusebius lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>o</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 16.



“ἐπελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν σύγκλητον λόγους ἐποιήσαντο· ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος αὐτοῖς ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχὴν καταπορεύεσθαι, καὶ βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἡξίου ἐδοξεν.” We are enabled from Polybius P to fix this recognition of *Alexander* by the Romans to the beginning of B. C. 152. He had been taken by *Heraclides* to Rome in the preceding summer: ὁ Ἡρακλείδης ἔτι τῆς θερίας ἀκμαζούσης παρήγεν εἰς τὴν Πάμην ἄγων τὴν Λαοδίκην καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον· ποιοῦμενος δὲ τὴν παρεπιδημίαν μετὰ—κακουργίας ἐνεχρόνιζε κατασκευαζόμενος τὰ περὶ τὴν σύγκλητον. The summer of B. C. 153.<sup>q</sup> In the beginning therefore of B. C. 152 *Alexander* set out from Rome, and the date of his occupation of Ptolemais in the book of Maccabees is confirmed by Polybius. The actual duration of the reign of *Bala*, computed from his occupation of Ptolemais in B. C. 152, was almost six years and a half; and something more than four years, computed from the death of *Demetrius* in B. C. 150.

Livy<sup>r</sup> in his 50th book noticed the effeminate character of *Bala*, and in his 52nd book related the circumstances of his defeat and death. Diodorus<sup>s</sup> also remarks upon his feeble character. Athenæus<sup>t</sup> speaks more favourably<sup>u</sup>.

12. DEMETRIUS NICATOR. Eusebius<sup>x</sup>: *Exinde bellum sustentavit Demetrius—Demetrii filius. Quum igitur manus conseruissent Demetrius qui Seleucia et Antiochus Alexandri filius qui a Syria Antiochiaque urbe adventabat, superior discessit Demetrius et Ol. 160. 1. regni habenas capessivit. Mox Ol. 160. 2. copias contra Arsacem Babylonem atque in superiores provincias cducebat: tum sequente anno, qui erat Ol. 160. 3. eundem captum Arsaces transferri in Parthos atque in custodia haberi jubebat.*

Upon the death of *Bala*, DIODOTUS TRYPHO produced ANTIOCHUS, the son of *BALA*, in opposition to *Demetrius*. This usurpation occupied the space of six years which intervened

P Polyb. XXXIII. 14.

<sup>q</sup> Polybius legat. 134. had described the war of the consul *Opimius* against the *Oxybii* in B.C. 154, and legat. 136. the peace between *Prusias* and *Attalus II.* which is determined to B. C. 154. See *Kings of Pergamus*. Then he mentioned legat. 137. an embassy from *Achaia* in behalf of the exiles, which may be placed in the winter of B. C. 153. Then in legat. 138. [XXXIII. 14.] *Heraclides* in the summer of B. C. 153 comes to Rome.

<sup>r</sup> Liv. Epit. 50. *In Syria quæ eo tempore—inertia socordiaque similem Prusiæ regem habebat, jacente eo in ganea et lustris, Ammonius regnabat; per quem et amici omnes regis et Laodicæ regina et Antigonus, Demetrii filius, occisi.* See for *Ammonius* Diod. tom. X. p. 76. Liv. Epit. 52. *Alexander homo ignotus et incertæ stirpis occiso—Demetrio rege in Syria regnabat. Hunc Demetrius Demetrii filius, qui a patre quondam ob incertos belli casus ablegatus Gnidon fuerat, contempta socordia inertiaque ejus, adjuvante Ptolemæo Ægypti rege, cujus filiam Cleopatram in matrimonium acceperat, bello interemit. Ptolemæus in caput graviter vulneratus inter curationem, dum ossa terebrare medici contendunt, expiravit.*

<sup>s</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 73. κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀχρηστος ὢν εἰς πρὸς τασίαν βασιλείας τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν ἐπέ-

τρεψεν Ἰέρακι καὶ Διοδότῳ.

<sup>t</sup> Athen. V. p. 211. a. He relates an anecdote of *Alexander Bala*—Ἀλέξανδρος ὢν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς υἱὸς ἐποβληθεὶς δι' ὃ εἶχον μῖσος πάντες ἄνθρωποι εἰς Δημήτριον—περὶ οὗ ἰστόρησεν ὁ ἑταῖρος ἡμῶν Ἀθήναιος ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Συρίᾳ βασιλευσάντων—and concludes—ἡ δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προσσηνὴς ἦν ἐν πᾶσι καὶ φιλόλογος ἐν ταῖς ἐμιλίαις.

<sup>u</sup> Coins of *Alexander Bala*.

1. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. βξρ. anno 162. Vaillant p. 138. The first year of his reign or usurpation.

2. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. γξρ. anno 163. Vaillant p. 140.

3. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου. γξρ. Tur. (sc. Τυρίων) anno 163. Vaillant Ib.

4. Ἀπαμέων. γξρ. Frœlich p. 64.

5. Ἀπαμέων. γξρ. Noris. apud Frœlich. Ibid.

6. 7. Κυρρηστῶν. δξρ. anno 164. Vaillant p. 143. Frœlich p. 64.

8. ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. δξρ. Frœlich p. 64.

9. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου Θεοπάτορος Εὐεργέτου. εξρ. anno 165. Frœl. p. 67.

10. 11. ἀδελφῶν δῆμων. εξρ. Frœlich Ibid.

12. βασιλείως Ἀλεξάνδρου. ζξρ. Tur. anno 166. Vaill. p. 144. The last year of his reign: since he was slain in the beginning of the 167th year.

<sup>x</sup> P. 188.

between the death of *Bala* and Ol. 160. 1. when *Demetrius*, according to this passage of the chronographer, began to reign. The dates obtained from Josephus and the first book of Maccabees sufficiently agree with this account of the chronographer.

Josephus <sup>y</sup> gives the following account of *Trypho*: νοήσας τὴν δύσνοιαν τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Δημήτριον Ἀλεξάνδρου τις στρατηγὸς Ἀπαμεὺς τὸ γένος <sup>z</sup> Διόδοτος, ὁ καὶ Τρύφων ἐπικληθεὶς, παραγίνεται πρὸς Μάλλχον τὸν Ἀραβὰ, ὃς ἔτρεφε τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον, καὶ—ἔπειθεν αὐτῷ δοῦναι τὸν Ἀντίοχον, βασιλεῖα γὰρ αὐτὸν ποιήσειν.—ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντεῖχεν—ὑστερον δὲ πολλῶ χρόνῳ [f. οὐ πολλῶ χρόνῳ <sup>a</sup>] προσλιπαρήσαντος τοῦ Τρύφωνα ἐκνικᾷται τὴν προαίρεσιν.—ὑποστρέψας ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίας εἰς τὴν Συρίαν μετὰ τοῦ παιδὸς Ἀντίοχου—περιτίθῃσιν αὐτῷ τὸ διάδημα <sup>b</sup>. *Trypho* afterwards murdered his ward <sup>c</sup>. This occurred in the 170th year of the *Seleucidæ* <sup>d</sup>. But from the beginning of the 167th year of the era, when *Bala* was slain, to the 170th year, are three years complete, or four years current; and we may place the murder of the son in the beginning of B. C. 142, about three years and a half after the death of the father. The time of *Antiochus* is confirmed by the evidence of coins bearing his name, which are dated in the 168th and 170th years of the *Seleucidæ* <sup>e</sup>. Josephus <sup>f</sup> proceeds to relate that *Trypho* was destroyed after a reign of three years. This happened in the 174th year <sup>g</sup>. The death of *Trypho* may therefore be

<sup>y</sup> Ant. XIII. 5, 1.

<sup>z</sup> Strabo XVI. p. 752. δηλαδὴ τὴν δύναμιν ταύτην (τῆς Ἀπαμείας) ἣ τε τοῦ Τρύφωνα ἐπικληθέντος Διοδότου παραύξησις καὶ ἐπίθεσις τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν Σύρων, ἐντεῦθεν ὀρμηθέντος. Strabo XIV. p. 668. gives the following sketch of his history: τῶν Κιλικίων φρούριον τὸ Κορακήσιον ἰδρυμένον ἐπὶ πέτρας ἀπορῥῶγος, ᾧ ἐχρήσατο Διόδοτος ὁ Τρύφων προσαγορευθεὶς ὀρμητήριον, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἀπέστησε τὴν Συρίαν τῶν βασιλέων καὶ διεπολέμει πρὸς ἐκείνους, τότε μὲν κατορθῶν τότε δὲ πταίων. τοῦτον μὲν οἶν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Δημήτριον κατακλείσας εἰς τι χωρίον ἡγάγακε σὲ διεργάσασθαι τὸ σῶμα.

<sup>a</sup> This correction is necessary from the facts. *Antiochus* was produced by *Trypho* in the very same year in which *Alexander* perished; and this space would scarcely be described by Josephus as πολλὸς χρόνος.

<sup>b</sup> To the same purpose 1 Macc. XI. 54—56. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπέστρεψε Τρύφων καὶ Ἀντίοχος μετ' αὐτοῦ, παιδάριον νεώτερον καὶ ἐβασίλευσε καὶ ἐπέθετο διάδημα. καὶ ἐπισυνήχθησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ἃς ἀπεσκόρπισε Δημήτριος καὶ ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ἔφηνε καὶ ἐτροπώθη καὶ ἔλαβεν Τρύφων τὰ θηρία καὶ κατεκράτησεν Ἀντιοχείας.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1. Ἀντίοχον Τρύφων διέφθειρεν ἐπιτροπεύων αὐτοῦ, τέσσαρα βασιλεύσαντος ἔτη.

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. XIII. 31—41. ὁ δὲ Τρύφων ἐπορεύετο δόλῳ μετὰ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως τούτου νεώτερον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐβασίλευσεν αὐτ' αὐτοῦ καὶ περιέθετο διάδημα τῆς Ἀσίας.—καὶ ἐπέλεξε Σίμων ἄνδρας καὶ ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Δημήτριον τὸν βασιλεῖα τοῦ ποιῆσαι ἄφεσιν τῇ χώρᾳ.—καὶ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς—καὶ ἔγραψεν αὐτῷ ἐπιστολὴν τοιαύτην· Βασιλεὺς Δημήτριος Σίμωνι ἀρχιερεῖ κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους ἐβδόμηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἦρθη ὁ ζυγὸς τῶν ἐθνῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ. καὶ ἤρξατο ὁ λαὸς Ἰσραὴλ γράφειν ἐν ταῖς συγγραφαῖς καὶ συναλ-

λάγμασιν ἔτους πρώτου ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως μεγάλου καὶ στρατηγοῦ καὶ ἡγουμένου Ἰουδαίων.

<sup>e</sup> Coins of *Antiochus* the ward of *Trypho*.

1. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος Ἐπιφανὴς Διόνυσος. ἤρ. anno 168. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100.

2. 3. βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Διονύσου. or. anno 170. Frœlich p. 75. The death of *Antiochus* may be placed in the middle of the 170th year.

<sup>f</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 7, 1. 2. τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν λαβὼν ἀπεδύσατο τὴν ἐπὶ κρισίν, καὶ ὁ ἀληθὴς Τρύφων ἦν. τοὺς οἶν ἐχθροὺς διὰ ταῦτα ἐπαιεῖτο κρείττους· τὸ μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτικὸν αὐτὸν μισοῦν ἀφίστατο πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Δημήτριον γυναῖκα τότε ἐν Σελευκείᾳ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων ἐγκεκλεισμένην. ἀλωμένου δὲ καὶ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Δημήτριου ἀδελφοῦ—καὶ μηδεμιᾶς αὐτὸν πόλεως δεχομένης διὰ Τρύφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὴν Κλεοπάτρα καλοῦσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμῳ καὶ βασιλείᾳ.—γενόμενος δὲ ἐν τῇ Σελευκείᾳ ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτῆς κατὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν αὐξομένης ἄρμισε πολεμίων τὸν Τρύφωνα καὶ κρατήσας αὐτοῦ τῇ μάχῃ τῆς ἄνω Συρίας ἐξέβαλεν εἰς τὴν Φοινίκην.—ὁ μὲν Τρύφων ἐκ τῆς Δώρας φηγῶν εἰς Ἀπάμειαν καὶ ληφθεὶς ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πολιορκίᾳ διεφθάρη βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία.

<sup>g</sup> 1 Macc. XV. 1—3. 10. 11. 25. 36. καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ Ἀντίοχος υἱὸς Δημήτριου τοῦ βασιλέως [*Demetrius Soter*] ἐπιστολὰς ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων τῆς θαλάσσης Σίμωνι ἱερεῖ καὶ ἐθνάρχῃ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἔθνει καὶ ἦσαν περιέχουσιν τὸν τρόπον τούτον· Βασιλεὺς Ἀντίοχος—χαίρειν. Ἐπειδὴ ἄνδρες λοιμοὶ κατεκράτησαν τῆς βασιλείας τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, βούλομαι δὲ ἀντιποιήσασθαι τῆς βασιλείας κ. τ. λ.—ἔτους τετάρτου καὶ ἐβδόμηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ ἐξῆλθεν Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν γῆν πατέρων αὐτοῦ, καὶ συνήλθον πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσαι αἱ δυνάμεις ὥστε ὀλίγους εἶναι τοὺς καταλειφθέντας σὺν Τρύφωνι. καὶ ἐδίωξεν αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἦλθε φεύγων εἰς Δωρὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.—Ἀντίοχος δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς παρενέβαλεν



placed in the beginning of the 174th year, at the close of B. C. 139, less than four years after the murder of the minor, the son of *Bala*. The actual space therefore from the death of *Alexander Bala* in the 167th year to the death of *Trypho* in the 174th was seven years, designated as 4+3 years by Josephus<sup>b</sup>.

The following dates are supplied for the transactions of *Demetrius*. He came from Crete in the 165th year<sup>i</sup>=B. C. 14 $\frac{8}{7}$ : he prevailed over his enemy in the 167th year<sup>k</sup>, or the close of B. C. 146. He marched into Upper Asia in the 172nd year<sup>l</sup>=Ol. 159. 4. B. C. 14 $\frac{1}{5}$ . *Antiochus Sidetes* during the absence of *Demetrius* defeated and slew *Trypho* in the 174th year<sup>m</sup>=Ol. 160. 2. B. C. 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ . The chronographer in Eusebius places the Parthian expedition in Ol. 160. 2. and the captivity of *Demetrius* in the following year: a difference of about a year between this account and that in the book of Maccabees. But the difference will be less, if we assume that *Demetrius* made his preparations A. S. 172, about the beginning of B. C. 140; that he entered Parthia at the close of A. S. 173, about July B. C. 139, Ol. 160. 2. *ineunte*; and was captured at the beginning of A. S. 175, in B. C. 138, Ol. 160. 3.<sup>n</sup>

ἐπὶ Δαρῶ ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ, προσάγων διὰ παντὸς αὐτῇ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ μηχανὰς ποιούμενος, καὶ συνέκλεισε τὸν Τρύφωνα.—Τρύφων δὲ ἐμβὰς εἰς πλοῖον ἔφυγεν εἰς Ὁρθωσιάνδα.

<sup>i</sup> *Trypho* is thus described in Liv. Epit. 52. *Demetrius ob crudelitatem quam per tormenta in suos exercebat* [conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 73—75.] *a Diodoto quodam uno ex subjectis, qui Alexandri filio bimulo admodum* [puero admodum Delrius] *regnum adserebat, bello superatus Seleuciam confugit.* Epit. 55. *Alexandri filius rex Syriae decem annos admodum habens a Diodoto qui Tryphonem cognominabatur tutore suo per fraudem occisus est, corruptis medicis qui eum calculi dolore consumi ad populum mentiti dum secant occidunt.* Diodorus tom. X. p. 88. Τρύφων ἐξ ἰδίου βασιλεὺς γεγενῶς ἔσπευδε τὴν δυναστείαν αὐτῷ διὰ δόγματος συγκλητικῷ συμβαῖναι. διόπερ κατασκευάσας νίκην χρυσῆν—ἐξάπεστειλε πρεσβυτάς εἰς Ῥώμην τοὺς ταύτην κομιούντας τῷ δήμῳ.—εὔρε δὲ τὴν σύγκλητον πᾶν πανουργιέραν ἑαυτοῦ.—τὸ μὲν γὰρ δῶρον ἐδέξατο—ἀντὶ δὲ Τρύφωνος μεταχρηματίσασα [1. μεταχρηματίσασα] τὴν δόσον εἰς τὸν ἵπ' αὐτοῦ διλοφονηθέντα βασιλέα τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν ἐποίησατο. The inconsistency of these numbers with the facts has been observed by Düker ad Liv. Ep. 55. *In alterutro numero vitium esse videtur. Demetrius Nicator post necem Alexandri Balæ regno potitus est anno 167, et a Parthis anno 172 captus. Hoc intervallo Antiochus puer a Tryphone in regnum productus et per fraudem occisus est. Patet aut Antiochum, quo tempore Tryphon ei regnum adse-rebat, bimulo majorem, aut decem annis minorem, cum a Tryphone sublatus est, fuisse: nam quinque anni interjecti sunt.* Drakenborch. ad loc. *Difficultas tolletur si cum Delrii cod. "puero admodum" scribere liceat. Idem ad Ep. 52. Eam lectionem "puero admodum" præferrem,—quia decennem per medicos occidit Tryphon. But Alexander married*

*Cleopatra* in the 162nd year: 1 Macc. X. 57. after the death of *Demetrius*: Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 1. And *Antiochus*, the issue of that marriage, perished in the 170th year. Although therefore he might have been *bimulus* at the death of his father, he could not have been *decennis* at his own death in the 170th year. The error, then, (whether of Livy himself, or of the transcriber,) is in the term *decennis*.

A coin of *Trypho* is produced by Vaillant p. 164. but without a date, with the following inscription: βασιλέως Τρύφωνος αυτοκράτορος.

<sup>i</sup> 1 Macc. X. 67. ἐν ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἦλθε Δημήτριος υἱὸς Δημητρίου ἐκ Κρήτης εἰς τὴν γῆν τῶν πατέρων αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐλυπήθη σφόδρα, καὶ ἀπέστρεψεν εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 3. ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ ἐξηκοστῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἑκατὸν Δημήτριος ὁ Δημητρίου μετὰ πολλῶν μισθοφόρων οὓς παρέσχεεν αὐτῷ Λασθένης ὁ Κρήτης ἄρας ἀπὸ Κρήτης κατέπλευσεν εἰς Κιλικίαν. τούτο δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκούσαντα εἰς ἀγωνίαν καὶ ταραχὴν ἐνέβαλε καὶ παρασχῆμα ἐκ τῆς Φοινίκης εἰς Ἀντιόχειαν ἔσπευσεν.

<sup>k</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 19. quoted above p. 325. note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>l</sup> 1 Macc. XIV. 1. ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ συνήγαγε Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰς δυνάμεις αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπορεύθη εἰς Μήδειαν τοῦ ἐπιστάσασθαι βοήθειαν αὐτῷ ὅπως πολέμησῃ τὸν Τρύφωνα. καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἀρσάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς Περσίδος καὶ Μηδείας ὅτι ἦλθε Δημήτριος εἰς τὰ ἔρια αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀπέστειλεν ἕνα τῶν ἀρχόντων αὐτοῦ συλλαβεῖν αὐτὸν ζῶντα. καὶ ἐπορεύθη καὶ ἐπάταξε τὴν παρεμβολὴν Δημητρίου καὶ συνέλαβεν αὐτὸν καὶ ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἀρσάκην, καὶ ἔθετο αὐτὸν ἐν φυλακῇ.

<sup>m</sup> See note <sup>g</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> It may be collected that the Parthian expedition occupied much time, and was varied by many events, from the account of Justin XXXVI. 1. *Bellum Parthis inferre statuit.—Itaque cum et*



*Antiochus Sidetes* proceeded against *Trypho* in the 174th year, and this date is confirmed by the evidence of a coin<sup>o</sup>. But his first year in the chronographer is Ol. 160. 4. coinciding with the 176th. This difference is explained when we remember that the chronographer reckoned the preceding three years to the reign of *Demetrius*. He was captured in Ol. 160. 3. and therefore the residue of that year is ascribed to his reign. The following year, then, would be reckoned the first of his successor P.

Josephus supposes, that *Demetrius* was already in captivity when *Trypho* murdered the ward. The same order of events is implied in Appian, and perhaps in Justin<sup>q</sup>. But that this could not be is manifest from the dates in the book of Maccabees, which place the death of the minor son of *Bala* in the 170th year, and the march of *Demetrius* eastward in the 172nd. And this chronology is confirmed by the chronographer, who places the captivity in the 175th year of the *Seleucidæ*. The grant of king *Demetrius*, from which the Jews dated their independence, was in the 170th year<sup>r</sup>: in B. C. 143½. According to Josephus, *Demetrius* when he issued this grant was already a prisoner in Parthia; for *Trypho* in that year murdered his ward<sup>s</sup>. But it is much more credible that this edict should have been issued (as the book of Maccabees affirms) before the march of *Demetrius* to the East.

Before an account is given of the restoration of *Demetrius* after his captivity, it will be necessary to notice the reign of *Antiochus Sidetes*.

*Persarum et Elymæorum Bactrianorumque auxiliis juvaretur multis præliis Parthos fudit; ad postremum tamen pacis simulatione deceptus capitur.*

<sup>o</sup> This will be given below, with the other coins of *Sidetes*.

<sup>P</sup> Accordingly in the Summary p. 194. the reigns are described

*Demetrius Demetrii annis III.*

*Antiochus Sidetes annis IX.*

and in the Greek fragments of Scaliger: ὁ Δημήτριος—χειροῦται τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔτη γ'.

<sup>q</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 5, 11. 6, 1. ὁ Δημήτριος διαβὰς εἰς τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἤκε ταύτην βουλόμενος καὶ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα κατασχεῖν, καὶ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἐντεύθεν ποιῆσθαι τὰς ὅλης τῆς βασιλείας ἀφορμὰς.—ᾤρμησε πρὸς αὐτοὺς—τὸν Τρύφωνα πολεμῆσαι διεννῶν, καὶ τῆς Συρίας ἐκβαλεῖν. δεξαμένον δ' αὐτὸν προθύμως τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ συναγαγὼν δυνάμιν ἐπολέμησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀρσάκην, καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν ἅπασαν ἀποβαλὼν αὐτὸς ζῶν ἐλήφθη.—Τρύφων δ' ἐπειδὴ τὰ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἔγνω τοιοῦτο λαβόντα τὸ τέλος οὐκ ἔτ' ἦν Ἀντίοχῳ βέβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐπεβούλεuen ᾧστ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνας τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτὸς κατασχεῖν. Idem XIII. 7, 1. μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον—Τρύφων διέφθειρεν. Appian. Syr. c. 67. 68. ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους καὶ ὅδε (Δημήτριος) ἐστράτευσεν καὶ γενόμενος αἰχμάλωτος διαίταν εἶχεν ἐν Φραάτου βασιλείᾳ καὶ Ῥοδγοῦνην ἔχειεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὁ βασιλεὺς, παρὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναρχίαν τήνδε διῶλος τῶν βασιλέων Διόδοτος παιδὶον Ἀλεξάνδρον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ νόθου καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίου θυγατρὸς ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἤγαγε, καὶ τὸ παιδίον κτείνας αὐτὸς ἐπετόλμησε τῇ ἀρχῇ, Τρύφων ἂψ ἑαυτοῦ μετονομασθεὶς. ἀλλὰ αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ αἰχμαλώτου πιθόμενος ἐν Ῥόδῳ περὶ τῆς αἰχμα-

λωσίας κτείνει κατιὼν ἐς τὰ πατρῷα. Justin XXXVI. 1. places the usurpation of *Trypho* during the absence, at least, of *Demetrius* in the East, if not after his captivity: *Dum hæc aguntur interim in Syria Trypho, qui se tutorem Antiocho—substitui a populo laboraverat, occiso pupillo regnum Syriæ invadit. Quo diu potitus, tandem exolescente favore recentis imperii ab Antiocho puero admodum Demetrii fratre—bello vincitur.*

<sup>r</sup> 1 Macc. XIII. See above p. 327. note d. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 6, 7. Σίμων κατασταθεὶς ἀρχιερεὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς ἀρχιερωσύνης ἔτει τῆς ὑπὸ Μακεδόσι δουλείας τὸν λαὸν ἠλευθέρωσεν.—ἡ δὲ ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ ἀνέλεσφον Ἰουδαίους μετὰ ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ἔτη τῆς Ἀσσυρίων βασιλείας, ἐξ οὗ χρόνου Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐπικληθεὶς κατέσχε Συρίαν, ὑπῆρξε. The third year of *Simon* had commenced before the 18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year: 1 Macc. XIV. 27. ὀκτωκαιδεκάτῃ Ἑλοῦλ, ἔτους δευτέρου καὶ ἐβδομηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ, καὶ τοῦτο τρίτον ἔτος ἐπὶ Σίμωνος ἀρχιερέως. *Elul*, the sixth Jewish month, corresponded with Aug. and Sept. and would therefore be about the eleventh month of the Macedonian year, which commenced in autumn. The month *Elul* A. S. 172 would fall within Aug. and Sept. B. C. 140: from whence we trace back the commencement of *Simon's* government to the beginning of B. C. 142, or the close of B. C. 143. For this arrangement of the dates see the conclusion of c. 4. *Era of the Seleucide.*

<sup>s</sup> That Josephus himself placed the death of the minor in the 170th year, and not below it, is manifest from his narrative Ant. XIII. 6. where, having related the murder of the ward §. 1. he

13. ANTIOCHUS SIDETES. Eusebius<sup>t</sup>: *Demetrii frater natu minor, nomine Antiochus, in urbe Sida educatus, ex qua cognomentum quoque Sidetis reportavit<sup>u</sup>, fratris cladem et vincula edoctus Sida relicta ad occupandam Syriam profectus est Ol. 160. 4. idque regnum tenuit annis novem. Hic Judæos vi subdidit obsessæque urbis mœnia evertit et gentis optimates occidit Ol. 162. 2. Tum Ol. 162. 4. centum viginti millibus militum irrucbat in eum Arsaces, qui stratagemate etiam usus fratrem ejus Demetrium captivitate solutum remittebat in Syriam. Antiochus autem dum ingruente hieme barbaros angusto loco persequitur—vulneratur et obit anno ætatis 35°. At ejus filium tenera ætate Seleucum—Arsaces captivum adduxit regioque more custodiendum curavit.*

Eusebius in the three other passages<sup>x</sup> has nine years. It has been shewn already<sup>y</sup> that *Demetrius* was probably captured in the beginning of Ol. 160. 3. and that consequently the reign of *Sidetes* would commence in Ol. 160. 3. although the chronographer ascribed the whole of that year to *Demetrius*. The accession therefore of *Sidetes* may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 137; and his first year would be coincident with Ol. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ . This is confirmed by Josephus. For he makes the fourth year of *Sidetes* contemporary with the first year of *Hyrchanus*<sup>z</sup>. The fourth year, then, of *Sidetes* had at least begun before the first of *Hyrchanus* ended. But we know from the first book of Maccabees<sup>a</sup> that *Simon*, the predecessor of *Hyrchanus*, was slain in the 177th year of the era: about February B. C. 135. The first year therefore of *Hyrchanus* his successor terminated in February B. C. 134, A. S. 178, Ol. 161. 2. and the fourth of *Sidetes* had commenced before February B. C. 134: consequently his first year had commenced before February B. C. 137, and coincided with A. S. 17 $\frac{5}{6}$ . Ol. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

According to the chronographer, *Sidetes* destroyed the walls of Jerusalem Ol. 162. 2. in the seventh year of his reign: more than three years below the date assigned to that war in Josephus. Eusebius in the Canon<sup>b</sup> places the siege in the fifth year of *Sidetes*, and in the 162nd Olympiad. The difference between the chronographer and Josephus will be some-

describes the transactions of *Trypho* after that act with the Jews; and then records their independence §. 6. which he dates, with the Book of Maccabees, in that year. The independence in the 170th year was preceded by the murder of *Antiochus*: and as he reigned, according to Josephus, four years current, his commencement is carried back by the account of Josephus himself to the beginning of the 167th year, coinciding with the death of the father; and justifying the correction *ὡ πολλὰ χρόνῳ* proposed at p. 327.

<sup>t</sup> P. 188.

<sup>u</sup> Steph. Byz. *Σίδη*.—ὁ πολίτης Σιδήτης. Conf. Athen. VIII. p. 350. a. This origin of the name given to *Antiochus*, founded on the Greek language, is more probable than the etymology which Prideaux vol. III. p. 391. Vaillant Imp. Seleucid. p. 168. Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 103. 387. Wyttenbach ad Plutarch. p. 184. D. adopt from Plutarch, deriving *Sidetes* from a Syriac word signifying hunting. The epithets of the *Seleucidæ* were seldom derived from any other language than the Greek. Frœlich Annal. p. 78. mentions

both interpretations. Prolegom. p. 70. he adopts the right one: *Quod Sidæ in Pamphylia moratus esset, Sidetes dictus est.*

<sup>x</sup> In the Summary p. 194. in the Canon lib. II. p. 358. and in the Table lib. II. p. 260.

<sup>y</sup> See above p. 329.

<sup>z</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 8, 2. Ἀντίοχος—εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐνέβαλε τετάρτῳ μὲν ἔτει τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ πρώτῳ δὲ τῆς Ἑρκανίου ἀρχῆς. The date which follows, ὀλυμπιάδος ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ἑξηκοστῆς καὶ δευτέρῳ is evidently corrupt; and may be restored with Hudson ἑκατοστῆς καὶ ἑξηκοστῆς καὶ πρώτης ἔτει δευτέρῳ.

<sup>a</sup> 1 Macc. XVI. 14—16. ἔτους ἐβδόμου καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῶ καὶ ἑκατοστῶ, ἐν μηνὶ ἑνδεκάτῳ αὗτος ὁ μὲν Σαβᾶτ. That is, the eleventh Hebrew month; falling within January and February B. C. 135.

<sup>b</sup> Lib. II. p. 359. *Antiochus Sidetes ad obsidenda Hierosolyma venit; tum conditionibus pontifici Simoni statutis recessit Olympiade 162<sup>a</sup>*, where he errs in supposing *Simon* the high-priest to be still living in Ol. 162.



what less when the duration of the war is taken into the account. For we may gather from Josephus himself that the siege lasted almost a year, and was preceded by other operations<sup>c</sup>. We may therefore fix the commencement of that war to February B. C. 134, and the conclusion, when peace was granted to the Jews, may be placed in October B. C. 133. Ol. 161. 1. The difference then is reduced to two years<sup>d</sup>.

*Antiochus* to secure his title sent presents, according to Livy, to *Scipio* at Numantia in B. C. 133.<sup>e</sup> The chronographer places the Parthian expedition in B. C. 129, and the death of *Antiochus* at the approach of winter Ol. 162. 4. which would express the close of B. C. 129. This date for the Parthian war is confirmed by Livy. For *M. Perperna consul* [B. C. 130] is named by the epitomator immediately before the mention of this war<sup>f</sup>; and *C. Sempronius consul* [B. C. 129] immediately after. Whence we may collect that Livy placed the Parthian war in B. C. 129. This war is briefly noticed by Appian<sup>g</sup>, and by Josephus<sup>h</sup>: from whom it appears that *Antiochus* was engaged in the war at the time of *Pentecost*: about the month of May: which would be May B. C. 129, towards the close of Ol. 162. 3. Justin<sup>i</sup> re-

<sup>c</sup> Josephus Ant. XIII. 8, 2. mentions the setting of the *Pleiades*: *δυομένης Πλειάδος*. But the setting of the *Pleiades*—*Vergiliarum occasus*—was in November: *Vergiliarum occasus hiemem inchoat, quod tempus in III. Idus Novembris incidere consuevit* Plin. H. N. II. 47. which would seem to describe November B. C. 134: when *Antiochus* had now entered Judæa, had ravaged the country, and was besieging *Hyrchanus* in Jerusalem. The siege lasted till the Jews were pressed by famine and the feast of Tabernacles approached: *ἐπιστάσης τῆς σκηνοπηγίας ἑορτῆς*—which occurred in the seventh Hebrew month: Levit. XXIII. 34. or the end of September. The siege therefore seems to have lasted almost a year; from November to September following. *Antiochus*, according to Josephus l. c. treated the Jews liberally: *ὁμήρους ἐδίδοσαν καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου πεντακόσια ὧν εὖθυσ τὰ τριακόσια καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους προσδεξαμένου Ἀντίοχου τοῦ βασιλέως ἔδωσαν*.—*καθεῖλε δὲ καὶ τὴν στεφάνην τῆς πόλεως. ἐπὶ τούτοις μὲν οὖν Ἀντίοχος τὴν πολιορκίαν λύσας ἀνεχώρησεν*. In this he is confirmed by Diodorus tom. X. p. 97—100. who gives an account of this siege: *Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπολιόρκει τὰ Ἱερουσόλυμα· οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι μέχρι μὲν τινος ἀντίσχεον, ἐξαπαλωθέντων δὲ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων ἡραγκάσθησαν περὶ διὰ λύσεως διαπρεσβεύεσθαι. —ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς μεγαλόψυχος ὧν καὶ τὸ ἥθος ἡμέρος λαβὼν ὁμήρους ἔλυσε τῶν ἐγκλιημάτων τοὺς Ἰουδαίους, φέροντες τε τοὺς ὀφειλομένους πρᾶξάμενος καὶ τὰ τεῖχη περιελὼν τῆς πόλεως*. And by Plutarch Mor. p. 184. F. *τῶν Ἰουδαίων, πολιορκιῦντος αὐτοῦ τὰ Ἱερουσόλυμα, πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην ἑορτὴν αἰτησαμένων ἐπὶ τὰ ἡμερῶν ἀνοχᾶς οὐ μόνον ἔδωκε ταύτας κ. τ. λ.*—οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι θαυμάσαντες εὖθις αὐτοὺς μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἐνεχείρισαν. Wytenbach ad locum suspects ex Josephi fonte hanc notitiam ad Plutarchum fluxisse. Both probably borrowed from Nicolaus Damascenus, whom Josephus quotes for the history of *Sidetes* XIII. 8, 4.

<sup>d</sup> The chronographer observes, *obsessæ urbis mania evertit et gentis optimates occidit*. In this last circumstance he is refuted by Diodorus, Josephus, and Plutarch, quoted in the preceding note.

<sup>e</sup> Liv. Epit. 57. *Scipio amplissima munera missa sibi ab Antiocho rege Syriæ, quum celare aliis imperatoribus regum munera mos esset, pro tribunali accepturum se esse dixit, omniaque ea referre quæstorem in publicas tabulas jussit*.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. Epit. 59. *Bella inter Antiochum Syriæ et Phraatem Parthorum regem gesta*.

<sup>g</sup> Syr. c. 68. *στρατεύει καὶ ὕδα ἐπὶ τὸν Φραάτην τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῶν. ὁ μὲν δὴ Φραάτης αὐτὸν ἔδεισε καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐξέπεμψεν· ὁ δ' Ἀντίοχος καὶ ὡς συνβαλλέ τε ταῖς Παρθυαῖς, καὶ ἡσσώμενος αὐτὸν ἐκτείνεν*.

<sup>h</sup> Ant. XIII. 8, 4. *ποιουμένην τὴν ἐπὶ Πάρθους αὐτῷ στρατείαν συνεξώρμησεν Ἐρκανὸς· μάρτυς δὲ τούτων ἡμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ Νικόλαος ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς αὐτῶς ἱστορεῖν*. “*Τρόπαιον δὲ στήσας Ἀντίοχος ἐπὶ τῷ Λέκῳ ποταμῷ νικήσας*” “*Ἰνδάτην τὴν Πάρθων στρατηγὸν αὐτόθι ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας δύο, δεηθέντος Ἐρκανοῦ τοῦ Ἰουδαίου διὰ τινὰ ἑορτὴν πάτριον ἐν ᾗ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις οὐκ ἦν νόμιμον ἐξοδεῖν*.” καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὐ ψεύδεται λέγων· ἐνέστη γὰρ ἡ Πεντεκοστή ἑορτὴ μετὰ τὸ Σάββατον.—*συνμβαλὼν δὲ Ἀντίοχος Ἀρσάκῃ τῷ Πάρθῳ πολλὴν τε τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀπέβαλε καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπόλλυται· τὴν δὲ τῶν Σύρων βασιλείαν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ διαδέχεται Δημήτριος Ἀρσάκου αὐτὸν—ἀπολύσαντος καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν Παρθυῆν ἐνέβαλεν*.

<sup>i</sup> XXXVIII. 10. *Antiochus tribus præliis victor cum Babyloniam occupasset magnus haberi cepit*.—*Tunc Phraates Demetrium in Syriam ad occupandum regnum cum Parthico prasidio mittit, ut eo pacto Antiochus ad sua tuenda a Parthia revocaretur*.—*Propter multitudinem hominum exercituum Antiochus per civitates in hiberna diviserat; quæ res exitii causa fuit &c.*—*Ad postremum tamen, cum virtute hostes vinceret, metu suorum desertus occiditur: cui Phraates exsequias regio more fecit*.



lates some particulars of this expedition, and marks that *Antiochus* perished in the winter. Diodorus<sup>k</sup> mentions these winter quarters, into which the army was distributed : ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντιόχου Ἀθήναιος πλεῖστα ἐν ταῖς ἐπισταθμαῖς εἰργασμένος κατὰ τῆς φυγῆς κατάρξας καὶ τὸν Ἀντιόχον καταλιπὼν τῆς προσηκούσης καταστροφῆς ἔτυχεν κ. τ. λ. But, according to Diodorus, the conclusion of the war was delayed till the spring<sup>l</sup> : τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας τῇ χλιᾷ τηκούσης τὴν χίονα καὶ τῶν καρπῶν ἐκ τοῦ συνεχοῦς πάγου πρὸς τὴν φυὴν καὶ βλάστησιν προϊόντων τῶν δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τὰς πράξεις ὠρμημένων, ὁ Ἀρσάκης ἀποπειραθῆναι βουλόμενος τῶν πολεμίων πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε περὶ εἰρήνης, οἷς Ἀντίοχος μετέδωκεν ἀποκρίσεις διότι συγχωρήσει τὴν εἰρήνην ἂν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον ἀπολύσας τῆς αἰχμαλωσίας παραδῶ τῶν δὲ δυναστειῶν τῶν ἀφηρεμένων ἐκχωρήσει [1. ἐκχωρήσῃ]—ὁ δὲ Ἀρσάκης προσκόψας τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὤρμησεν. The spring of Ol. 162. 4. from which we collect that *Antiochus Sidetes* fell in the beginning of B. C. 128. His reign therefore, from the beginning of B. C. 137 to the beginning of B. C. 128, was just nine years, agreeing with the number in Eusebius. That *Antiochus* was still living in the autumn of B. C. 129 is attested by a coin bearing his name, and dated in the 184th year of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> Tom. X. p. 127.

<sup>l</sup> Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105. In these fragments p. 106. are some further particulars respecting this war. Posidonius had noticed the expedition and death of *Antiochus* in his sixteenth book : Athen. X. p. 439. c.—ἱστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεινὸς ἐν τῇ ἑκκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἀναιρεθέντος ἡνὺν αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀρσάκην θάπτοντα αὐτὸν λέγειν “Ἐσφῆλέ σε, Ἀντίοχε, θάρσος καὶ μέθη” ἡλπίζεις γάρ ἐν μέγ’ ὧλοις ποτηρίοις τὴν Ἀρσάκου βασιλείαν ἐκτιεῖν.” Posidonius in his fourteenth book had also described the intemperance of *Antiochus Sidetes* : apud Athen. XII. p. 540. c. Ἀντίοχος ὁ στρατεύσας δεύτερον ἐπὶ Πάρθους is mentioned by Plutarch Mor. p. 184. D. Wyttenb. ad locum remarks, *Bis adversus eos bellum gessisse nusquam proditur ; nisi forte antea fratri Demetrio II. cui successit comes et socius contra Parthos bellanti adfuerit.* This solution cannot be admitted : for it will be seen, that when *Demetrius* marched eastward *Sidetes* was left behind in Syria, and engaged in war with *Trypho*.

<sup>m</sup> Coins of *Antiochus Sidetes* :

1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. δορ. sc. Τύρου ἱερᾶς ἄστυλιν, anno 174. Vaillant p. 169.
2. 3. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. δορ. Frœlich p. 79.
4. Σελευκέων τῶν ἐμ Πιερίᾳ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἄστυλιν. εορ. anno 175. Frœl. p. 81.
5. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. φορ. anno 176. Vaill. p. 170. Idem p. 171. Plures alios cum eodem typo sed cum diversis imperii ejus literis reperire est, quos pratermittimus : δορ. 174. εορ. 175. φορ. 176. ζορ. 177. ηορ. 178. αορ. 181. βορ. 182.
6. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. ζορ. anno 177. Frœl. p. 81.
7. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. ηορ. anno 178. Vaill. p. 171.

8. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Σιδωνίαν. θορ. anno 179. Vaill. Ibid.

9. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. θορ. Frœl. p. 83.

10. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. πρ. anno 180. Vaillant p. 172. where the engraved plate, by a typographical error, has Δημητρίου for Ἀντιόχου.

11. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. αορ. anno 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. αορ. anno 181. Vaill. p. 173.

13. 14. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐεργέτου. βορ. anno 182. Vaillant p. 173. Frœlich p. 85.

15. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. γορ. anno 183. Frœlich p. 85.

16. Ἀντι. (sic) βασιλέως. Τυρ. ἱερ. ἄσυ. δορ. anno 184. Frœl. p. 87. He was slain in the middle of the 184th year, which commenced in autumn B. C. 129.

The chronographer apud Euseb. p. 189. mentions the children of *Sidetes* : *Antiocho quinque liberi nati sunt, tres nempe mares et feminae duæ. Prior itemque altera filia Laodicæ audiverunt, uno nomine duabus communi. Tertius Antiochus; quem itemque sorores morbus extinxit. Quartus Seleucus, quem cepit Arsaces. Quintus tandem Antiochus idemque Cyzicenus; qui quum apud Craterum eunuchum aleretur terrore Demetrii Cyzicum se fuga contulit cum Cratero aliisque Antiochi famulis. Itaque quum alter quidem frater cum sororibus diem supremum obisset solus autem natus minimus superesset Antiochus, qui et ejus fugæ causa Cyzicenus appellatus est, denuo Demetrius—præesse cepit.* If the account of the chronographer is correct, that *Antiochus Sidetes* died in his thirty-fifth year, his birth will be fixed at least not later than the beginning of B. C. 162; and *Antiochus* himself, and consequently the elder brother *Demetrius*, would be born before the father had quitted

DEMETRIUS, according to the chronographer, after a captivity of ten years returned to his kingdom : Eusebius<sup>n</sup>: *Denuo Demetrius ab Arsace expeditus Ol. 162. 2. [162. 4.<sup>o</sup>] regno præesse cepit post annos decem in captivitate transactos statimque—Pelusium profectus est; sed mox resistente sibi Ptolemæo Physcone pedem retulit; namque et exercitu cui erat invisus parum alacri ad bella utebatur. At vero Ptolemæus—misit regem Asianis Alexandrum filium Alexandri seu dictitatum Alexandri filium, qui, cum emptus a Ptolemæo putaretur, Zabinæ cognomen apud Syros nactus est. Prælio prope Damascus inito victus Demetrius Tyrum confugit; verum illuc prohibitus ingredi dum fugam navi molitur cæsus interiit Ol. 164. 1. adeo ut regnaverit ante captivitatem annis tribus post reditum autem annis quatuor. We are enabled to correct this account from the evidence of coins; from which it appears that *Demetrius* died in the 187th year of the *Seleucidæ*=Ol. 163. 3. The chronographer had brought the death of *Demetrius* too low, because he had omitted to take account of *Zebina*, who came between *Demetrius* and *Grypus*. Ol. 164. 1. is reckoned the last year of *Demetrius*, because Ol. 164. 2. is reckoned the first year of *Grypus*. The numbers in the chronographer are otherwise not quite exact. As he gave two years too much to the whole period, he gave too much to its component parts; which he reckons 10+4=14 years. But by his own account *Demetrius* had been captured in Ol. 160. 3. and had been liberated in Ol. 162. 4. before the death of *Sidetes*. The duration therefore of his captivity was little more than nine years, or the tenth year current. And, as he returned in Ol. 162. 4. and was slain in Ol. 163. 3=A. S. 187, his renewed reign was little more than three years. He died in the fourth year current.*

Josephus<sup>p</sup>, in the narration of the death of *Demetrius*, nearly agrees with the account here given. Justin<sup>q</sup> agrees with Josephus. But, according to Appian<sup>r</sup>, he was slain by his wife *Cleopatra*, jealous of *Rhodogunē* the Parthian princess; and Livy<sup>s</sup> concurs with Appian.

The coins of *Demetrius Nicator* embrace a period of twenty years, from the 167th to the 187th year of the era. Some of these were struck before his captivity, some during his captivity, and some after his return<sup>t</sup>.

Rome. And this is confirmed by the acts of the elder brother, who came from Crete, and entered upon the conduct of affairs, only fourteen years after the father had escaped from Rome.

<sup>n</sup> P. 189.

<sup>o</sup> This correction is necessary from the author's own numbers in the same page.

<sup>p</sup> Ant. XIII. 9, 3. τῶν τε Σύρων καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπεχθανομένων (πονηρὸς γὰρ ἦν) καὶ πεμψάντων πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Φύσκωνα ἐπικληθέντα πρέσβεις ὅπως τινὰ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Σελεύκου γένους παραδῶν αὐτοῖς ἀποληψόμενον τὴν βασιλείαν, τοῦ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πέμψαντος Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ στρατοῦ τὸν Ζεβινᾶν ἐπιλεγόμενον, καὶ μάχης πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον γενομένης, ὃ μὲν ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ φεύγει πρὸς Κλεοπάτραν τὴν γυναῖκα εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα, καὶ μὴ δεξαμένης αὐτὸν τῆς γυναικὸς ἐκείθεν εἰς Τύρον ἀπελθὼν ἀλίσκεται καὶ πολλὰ παθὼν ὑπὸ τῶν μισούτων ἀπέθανεν.

<sup>q</sup> XXXIX. 1. According to Justin XXXVIII. 9. *Demetrius* during his captivity had twice attempted to escape, and had been twice brought back again.

<sup>r</sup> Syr. c. 68. ἔκτεινε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριον ἐς τὴν βασι-

λείαν ἐπανελθόντα ἢ γυνὴ Κλεοπάτρα, δολοφονήσασα διὰ ζῆλον τοῦ γάμου Ῥοδογούνης δι' ὃν δὴ καὶ Ἀντίοχον τῷ ἀδελφῷ τοῦ Δημητρίου προγεγάμητο, καὶ παῖδες ἦσαν αὐτῇ δύο μὲν ἐκ Δημητρίου, Σέλευκος τε καὶ Ἀντίοχος ὅτε Γρυπὸς ἐπίκλησις, ἐκ δὲ Ἀντιόχου Ἀντίοχος, ὅτε Κυζικηνὸς ἐπώνυμον. τούτων τὸν μὲν Γρυπὸν ἐς Ἀθήνας τὸν δὲ Κυζικηνὸν ἐς Κίζικον ἐπεπόμφει τρέφεσθαι.

<sup>s</sup> Epit. 60. *Motus Syriæ, in quibus Cleopatra Demetrium virum suum et Seleucum filium, indignata quod occiso patre ejus a se injussu suo diademu sumpsisset, interemit.*

<sup>t</sup> Coins of *Demetrius* :

1. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. ζῆρ. anno 167. Vaillant p. 149.

2. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. L. ηῆρ. Τυρίων. anno 168. Idem p. 150.

3. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Φιλαδέλφου Νικατόρος. ηῆρ. Frœlich p. 71.

4. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Φιλαδέλφου Νικατόρος. ηῆρ. Idem Ibid.

5. βασιλέως Δημητρίου, Σιδῶ. θῆρ. Sidoniorum, anno 169. Frœl. p. 73.

6. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. θῆρ. Tur. Frœl. Ibid.



ALEXANDER ZEBINA, according to Justin<sup>u</sup>, was set up by *Ptolemy* soon after the death of *Sidetes*. And this is confirmed by a coin of *Alexander*, dated in the 184th year: the year in which *Sidetes* died. The death of *Alexander* is described by Justin, Josephus, and Diodorus<sup>x</sup>.

7. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. σρ. Σιδω. anno 170. Vaillant p. 158.

8. . . . . σρ. anno 171. Frœl. p. 77.

9. Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τύρον ιερᾶς καὶ ἀσύλου. βερ. anno 172. Frœl. p. 77.

10. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. δερ. Σιδω. anno 174. Vaillant p. 160.

11. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσν. απρ. anno 181. Frœl. p. 83.

12. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ασν. γπρ. anno 183. Frœl. p. 85.

13. 14. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Θεοῦ Νικάτορος. δπρ. Δ. anno 184. *Damascenorum*. Vaillant p. 176. Frœlich p. 87.

15. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. δπρ. Frœl. p. 87.

16. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. επρ. M. anno 185, *Marathenorum*. Vaillant p. 180.

17. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσν. επρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 180.

18. βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσν. σπρ. anno 186. Vaillant p. 182.

19. Δημητρίου βασιλέως. Τυρ. ιερ. ἀσν. ζπρ. anno 187. Frœlich p. 89. *Demetrius* died in the 187th year; since a coin of his son *Antiochus Grypus* is dated in the same year.

*Demetrius*, according to Justin XXXVIII. 9. married the daughter of the king of Parthia: *Arsaces filiam in matrimonium dedit*. But the sister, according to Appian Syr. c. 67. Ῥοδογόνην ἔθενξεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀδελφὴν ὃ βασιλεὺς Φραάτης. Both may be reconciled. *Phraates* during the captivity of *Demetrius* had succeeded *Arsaces*: Justin. Ibid. *Fugientem Phrahates, qui Arsaci successerat, retrahit*. And *Phraates* was the son of *Arsaces*: Idem XLI. 6. XLII. 1. *Mithridates—gloriosa senectute decessit. Post necem Mithridatis Phrahates filius ejus rex constituitur; qui cum inferre bellum, in ultionem tentati ab Antiocho Parthici regni, Syriae statuisset, Scytharum motibus ad sua defendenda revocatur. Mithridates, therefore, who is no other than Arsaces (conf. Justin. XLI. 5.), and who began to reign about the same time with the Bactrian Eucratides (see above, N<sup>o</sup>. 6.), died during the captivity of Demetrius, between B. C. 138 and B. C. 130: and the wife of Demetrius was the daughter of the one king and the sister of the other. Frœlich Annal. p. 76. gives Demetrius two Parthian wives: *Arsaces Mithridates—filiam suam ei uxorem dat et regie habet. Ita Justinus. Sed Appianus narrat Demetrium in Arsacis Phraatis (qui Mithridatis frater et in regno**

successor fuit) aula vixisse cum conjuge Rhodoguna Phraatis sorore. Utrumque forte successu temporis factum est. Nempe antea Demetrius duxerit Mithridatis filiam cujus nomen ignoratur, subinde Phraatis sororem Rhodogunam, mortua aut repudiata priore uxore. This conjecture is founded on a mistake. *Phraates* was not the brother but the son of *Mithridates*. Frœlich appears to have confounded *Phraates II.* the son, with *Phraates I.* the brother and predecessor of *Mithridates*, described by Justin XLI. 5.

According to Appian the marriage with *Rhodogunē* was delayed till the reign of *Phraates*, and yet preceded the marriage of *Cleopatra* with *Antiochus Sidetes*, of which it was the cause. In that case *Phraates* succeeded immediately after the captivity of *Demetrius*; for the marriage of *Cleopatra* and *Sidetes* followed soon after the march of *Demetrius* eastward.

<sup>u</sup> XXXIX. 1. *Immittit juvenem quandam Ægyptium Protarchi negotiatoris filium qui regnum Syriae armis peteret.—nomen juveni Alexandro imponitur, auxiliaque ab Ægypto ingentia mittuntur. Interea corpus Antiochi interfecti a rege Parthorum in loculo argenteo ad sepulturam in Syriam remissum supervenit [conf. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 106.] : quod cum ingenti studio civitatum et regis Alexandri ad firmandam fabulæ fidem excipitur. Quæ res illi magnum favorem popularium conciliavit.*

<sup>x</sup> Justin. XXXIX. 2. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 9, 3. Diod. tom. X. p. 130. Diodorus Ibid. p. 129. speaks of his mild disposition: Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ζαβινᾶς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀξιολόγων ἡγεμόνων ἀποστάντων—τούτους καταλαβομένους Λαοδίκειαν ἐξεπολιόρκησε καὶ χρησάμενος μεγαλοψύχως αὐταῖς ἀπέλυσε τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἣν γὰρ πρᾶς καὶ συγγνωμονικός κ. τ. λ.

Coins of Alexander Zebina:

1. 2. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. δπρ. anno 184. Vaillant p. 179. Frœl. p. 87.

3. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. επρ. anno 185. Vaillant p. 181.

4. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. σπρ. anno 186. Frœl. p. 89.

5. Ἀλεξανδρέων. ζπρ. anno 187. Frœl. p. 89.

Vaillant p. 183. 184. gives four other coins without dates: βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Δ. sc. *Damascenorum*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Ε. *Emisenorum*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Ἀπ. *Apamensium*. βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου. Σα. *Samosatensium*. *Alexander* was slain in the 190th year, Ol. 164. 2.



14. **SELEUCUS.** Eusebius<sup>y</sup>: *Demetrius consecutus est filius ejusdem Seleucus, qui statim matris calumniis interemptus est.* Appian<sup>z</sup>: Σέλευκος δ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τῷ πατρὶ Δημητρίῳ τὸ διάδημα ἐπιθέμενον ἐπιτοξεύσασα (ἡ μήτηρ) ἔκτεινεν. Justin<sup>a</sup>: *Alter ex filiis Seleucus, quoniam sine matris auctoritate diadema sumpsisset, ab eadem interficitur.*

15. **ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS.** Eusebius<sup>b</sup>: *Res ad Antiochum minorem natu fratrem recidebant Ol. 164. 2. Is anno tertio Zabinam fregit, qui ne cladi superesset veneno mortem hausit.* Regnavit autem Antiochus annis undecim usque ad Ol. 166. 4. coque numero unicus etiam annus concluditur quo frater ejus Seleucus potestatem retinuit<sup>d</sup>.—Hic adventante Antiocho qui materno genere frater erat fraterno autem patruelis, et cognomento—Cyzicenus, potestate abdicata pergebat Aspendum: quamobrem etiam Aspendius appellatus est idem cui Grypo et Philometori agnomen erat. Postquam Antiochus Aspendum secesserat rerum potiebatur Ol. 167. 1. Cyzicenus Antiochus. Sed enim mox Ol. 167. 2. redibat Aspendo Antiochus Syriamque occupabat præter quandam partem Cyziceno adhuc obnoxiam<sup>e</sup>. Ergo imperium bifuriam divisum est, quod Grypus usque ad Ol. 170. 4. insedit, annis post reditum quindecim in regia potestate versatus; ita ut annis omnino 26 regnaverit, nempe undecim imperio integro, quindecim bifuriam diviso. The same dates and numbers are in the Greek fragments. And the numbers agree with the dates: Ol. 164. 2.—166. 4. both inclusive are eleven years: Ol. 167. 2.—170. 4. both inclusive are fifteen. The intermediate year, Ol. 167. 1. belonged to the sole reign of *Cyzicenus*. There were 27 years therefore from the accession to the death of *Grypus*. But the chronographer has brought *Zebina* too low, and has also erred in ascribing a year to *Seleucus*. The last coin of *Demetrius* is dated in the 187th year, and the first coin of *Grypus* is dated in the same year; *Grypus* therefore received the title of king before the close of the year in which his father died, and *Seleucus* occupied a very short space between them. We may place the death of *Demetrius* in the beginning of B. C. 125, and the accession of *Grypus* and *Cleopatra* before the autumn of the same year<sup>f</sup>. The actual reign, then, of *Grypus* commenced in Ol. 163. 3. The eleven years commenced from the death of *Zebina* in the third year afterwards, Ol. 164. 1. the 190th year of the *Seleucidae*.

*Antiochus Grypus* is said by Josephus<sup>g</sup> to reign 29 years: Ἀντίοχος ὁ Γρυπὸς ἐπικληθεὶς ἀποθνήσκει ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέωνος<sup>h</sup> ἐπιβουλευθεὶς βιώσας μὲν ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε βασιλεύσας δ' ἑννέα καὶ

<sup>y</sup> P. 190.

<sup>z</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>a</sup> XXXIX. 1. To the same purpose Liv. Epit. 60. quoted above, note <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> P. 190.

<sup>c</sup> In the Greek fragments ὁ δὲ τὴν ἤτταν μὴ ἐνέγκας φαρμάκῳ ἑαυτὸν διεχρήσατο. This account of the manner of his death differs from those already quoted in the preceding page.

<sup>d</sup> Fragg. Gr. συναριθμεῖται γὰρ ὁ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ Σέλευκου ἑνιαυτὸς τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰς τοῦτον.

<sup>e</sup> Fragg. Gr. καὶ κρατεῖ μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Συρίας ὁ δὲ Κυζικηνὸς τῆς Κολίης.

<sup>f</sup> Frœlich Annal. p. 90. Seleucum anno regni non expleto Cleopatra interficit, atque ante finem autumnii [B. C. 125] id est, ante annum Seleucidarum 188 inceptum, Grypum regem promulgat: Porphyrius [the chronographer] Grypum Ol. 164. 2. regni negotia regnum vero ipsum biennio post

adiisse perhibet. Sed numus Grypi anno 187 evincit Grypum intra autumnos annorum [B. C.] 126, 125, jam regnasse. Idem p. 98. Porphyrius Cyziceni regnum recte a pugna inchoat quam refert ad Ol. 167. 2. recte undecim annos (completos intelligo) ad hunc annum [B. C. 112] Grypo tribuit; etsi non recte statuat initium regni Grypi et Cyziceni: quod utrumque numis suadentibus anteriora tempora deposcat.

<sup>g</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

<sup>h</sup> Conf. Posidonium apud Athen. IV. p. 153. b. ἱστορῶν περὶ Ἡρακλέωνος τοῦ Βεροιαίου, ὃς ἐπὶ τοῦ Γρυποῦ καλουμένου Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως προαχθεὶς μικροῦ δέιν τῆς βασιλείας ἐξέβαλε τὸν εὐεργέτην, γράφει ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τάδε: "Ἐποιεῖτό τε τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰς κατακλίσεις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑδάφους ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ ἀνὰ χιλίους "δευπνίζων, κ. τ. λ."

ἔχοσι. If he was 45 at his death in B. C. 96 he was born about B. C. 141, before the captivity of *Demetrius*: the age ascribed to him is therefore consistent with the history. Twenty-nine years for his reign will include the whole period from the death of *Seleucus*; and accurately describes the interval. From the close of the 187th year, when he assumed the title of king, to the 216th year Ol. 170. 4. are twenty-nine years; and we may place his death in the summer of B. C. 96. Appian<sup>i</sup> describes the accession of *Grypus*, and his expulsion by *Cyzicenus*. According to Justin<sup>k</sup>, the contest between the two brothers began eight years after the death of the mother. And this is confirmed by the evidence of coins. The last coin of *Cleopatra* is dated in the 191st year; the first coin of *Cyzicenus* is in the 199th. From the 192nd year *Grypus* appears alone<sup>l</sup>. *Cleopatra* therefore died between Oct. B. C. 122 and Oct. B. C. 120; after the beginning of A. S. 191, and before the conclusion of A. S. 192. Livy in his 68th book, which described the fourth and fifth consulships of *Marius*, noticed the civil contests in Syria: *Bella præterea inter Syriæ reges gesta continet*: referring therefore to B. C. 102 or 101, six years before the death of *Grypus*. In the 70th book, which contained the transactions of B. C. 97—92, he had again noticed the disturbed state of Syria: *Motus Syriæ regum continet*. Probably the disorders which followed upon the death of *Cyzicenus* in B. C. 95. Posidonius in his 28th book described the luxury of *Grypus*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Syr. c. 69. μετὰ δὲ Σέλευκον ὁ Γρυπὸς ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς, καὶ τὴν μητέρα οἱ φάρμακον κεράσαντες πιεῖν ἠνάγκασαν· ἡ μὲν δὲ δίκην ποτὲ ἔδωκεν· ἄξιός δὲ ἄρα τῆς μητρὸς ἦν καὶ ὁ Γρυπὸς· ἐπεβούλευε γὰρ τῷ Κυζικηνῷ καίπερ ὄντι ἰμομητρίῳ. ὁ δὲ μαθὼν ἐπολέμησέ τε αὐτῷ καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτὸν ἐξήλασε καὶ βασιλεὺς αὐτ' ἐκείνου τοῖς Σύροις ἐγένετο.

<sup>k</sup> XXXIX. 1. 2. *Grypus*—*rex a matre constituitur ut nomen regis penes filium vis autem omnium imperii penes matrem esset.*—*Grypus porro recuperato patrio regno externisque periculis liberatus insidiis matris appetitur: quæ—venienti ab exercitatione poculum veneni obtulit. Sed Grypus prædictis jam ante insidiis, veluti pietate cum matre certaret, bibere ipsam jubet.*—*Parta igitur regni securitate Grypus octo annis quietem et ipse habuit et regno præstitit. Natus deinde illi est æmulus regni frater ipsius Cyzicenus, eadem matre genitus sed ex Antiocho patre susceptus: quem cum veneno tollere voluisset ut maturius armis cum eo de regno contenderet exercitavit.* The atrocities and mutual murders committed in the course of this contest are related by Justin XXXIX. 3.

<sup>l</sup> Frœlich Annal. p. 94. *Cleopatæ numi ultimi habentur cum nota anni 191. Tum Grypi numismata prima prolata sunt cum nota anni 192.* This is not strictly accurate: for Frœlich himself produces two coins of *Grypus* alone of the 190th year, while *Cleopatra* was living. None, however, appear with *Cleopatra's* name after the 191st.

<sup>m</sup> Athen. XII. p. 540. a. Ἀντίοχον δὲ τὸν Γρυπὸν ἐπικαλούμενον βασιλέα, φησὶ Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἰστοριῶν, τὰς ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ πανηγύρεις ἐπιτελοῦντα ἱποδοχὰς λαμπρὰς ἐπιτελεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

Coins of *Cleopatra* and *Grypus*:

1. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. ζ'ρ. anno 187. Vaill. p. 188.

2. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. η'ρ. anno 188. Vaill. p. 190.

3. Σιδῶνος θεᾶς. η'ρ. Frœlich p. 91.

4. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. θ'ρ. anno 189. Vaill. p. 191.

5. Ἀντιοχέων τῶν ἐν Πτολεμαῖδι. θ'ρ. Frœl. p. 93.

6. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. ζ'ρ. anno 190. Vaill. p. 193.

7. 8. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας καὶ βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. α'ζ'ρ. anno 191. Vaill. p. 195. Frœl. p. 95.

Coins of *Grypus* alone:

9. 10. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ζ'ρ. anno 190. Frœlich p. 95. These are dated during the lifetime of his mother, and in the year of his victory over Zebina.

11. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. β'ζ'ρ. anno 192. Vaillant p. 195.

12. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. γ'ζ'ρ. anno 193. Vaill. p. 196.

13. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. δ'ζ'ρ. Ἀρ. anno 194, *Aradiorum*. Vaillant p. 197.

14. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ε'ζ'ρ. anno 195. Vaill. p. 198.

15. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. ζ'ζ'ρ. ἰε. ἀ. anno 196. ἱερᾶς ἀσίου. Vaillant p. 199.

16. βα..... Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. η'ζ'ρ. anno 198. Frœl. p. 97.

17. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. θ'ζ'ρ. anno 199. Frœl. p. 99.

18. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. σ. anno 200. Idem lb.

19. Ἀντίοχου βασιλέως. Ἀσ. ἱερ. ἀσυ. εσ. *Ascalonitarum*, anno 205. Frœl. p. 101.



16. ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS. Eusebius<sup>n</sup>: *Ipse Cyzicenus ab Ol. 167. 1. dominatus est, Ol. 171. 1. defunctus, postquam annis 18 regnaverat et 50 vitam produxerat. Porro necis ejus ratio ejusmodi fuit. Grypo Antiocho eo quod diximus tempore futis functo, Seleucus hujus filius adducto exercitu urbes plurimas subigebat. At vero Cyzicennus Antiochus contractis Antiochiæ copiis manus infelici Marte conseruit; tum equo inter hostes elatus, quum jam capiendus esset, educto gladio ipse sibi vitam exhausit. Quo facto regnum universum cum ipsa Antiochia in Seleuci potestatem redactum est.* The death of *Cyzicenus* is mentioned by Josephus and by Appian<sup>o</sup>. Diodorus<sup>p</sup> speaks of his weak character.

The numbers and dates in the chronographer are the same in the Greek fragments; and the dates assigned sufficiently correspond with the years of the reign of *Cyzicenus*, Ol. 167. 1. —171. 1. both inclusive being 17 years. But as he began to reign upon the secession of *Grypus* to Aspendus, which happened in Ol. 166. 4. we may date the beginning of *Cyzicenus* in that year, and his first year will be coincident with Ol. 166 $\frac{5}{7}$ :  $\frac{4}{7}$ ; giving more than 17 years, or 18 current, for his reign. He reigned 15 years of this period jointly with *Grypus*; and perhaps the first 18 months and the last year, alone; his accession being in the beginning of B. C. 112, and his death in the middle of B. C. 95, about a year after the death of *Grypus*. In his age there is a manifest error: for, as he was the son of *Sidetes*, he was necessarily born after the captivity of *Demetrius*; consequently after B. C. 138. He would therefore be less than 43 at his death in B. C. 95. It is probable, then, that for βιοὺς ἔτη ν' in the text of the chronographer we should substitute βιοὺς ἔτη μ'. which would fix his birth at B. C. 135 during the captivity of *Demetrius*<sup>q</sup>.

The death of *Cyzicenus* in Ol. 171. 1. B. C. 95 was in the 217th year of the *Seleucidæ*. From this period to the occupation of Syria by *Pompey* in B. C. 65 was a space of thirty years. The first twelve years of this space were employed in the mutual contests of the five sons of *Grypus* and the son of *Cyzicenus*. *Tigranes*, king of Armenia, then reigned fourteen years in Syria. After the overthrow of *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Asiaticus*, the grandson of *Cyzicenus*, returned, and was dispossessed by *Pompey*.

17. SELEUCUS. Eusebius<sup>r</sup>: *Contra Seleucum bellum aluit residuus Cyziceni filius Antiochus. Reapse prælio in Cilicia prope urbem Mopsuestiam patrato victoriam Antiochus adeptus est. Seleucus autem in urbem fuga clapsus sciscitabatur a civibus num se agnoscerent; cumque se agnitum audisset, ne vivus combureretur manus illico sibi attulit.* Josephus<sup>s</sup>: μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παῖς Ἀντίοχος ὁ Εὐσεβῆς καλούμενος παραγενηθεὶς εἰς Ἀραδὸν καὶ περιέ-

20. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. εσ. Fræcl. p. 101.

21. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου. Tur. ier. ασν. 55. anno 206. Idem Ibid.

22. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Ἐπιφανοῦς. βισ. anno 212. Fræcl. p. 105.

He died in the 216th year.

<sup>n</sup> P. 191.

<sup>o</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 13, 4. διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασιλείαν (τοῦ Γρυπῶ) ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ Σέλευκος ἐπολέμει μὲν τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀδελφῷ Ἀντίοχῳ ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Κυζικηνός, νικῆσας δ' αὐτὸν καὶ λαβὼν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Syr. c. 69. ἀλλὰ καὶ τότε Σέλευκος ὁ Ἀντίοχου τοῦ Γρυπῶ παῖς ἐπιστρατεύσας, ὅντι περ θείῳ, παρείλετο τὴν ἀρχήν.

<sup>p</sup> Tom. X. p. 137. ὁ Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνός ἀρτίως παρειληφώς τὴν βασιλείαν ἐξέπεσεν εἰς μέθας καὶ τρυφὴν ἀγεννή, κ. τ. λ.

<sup>q</sup> Coins of *Cyzicenus*:

1. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. θζρ. anno 199. Vaill. p. 201.

2. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. σ. anno 200. Frælich p. 99.

3. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. ασ. anno 201. Fræcl. Ibid.

4. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. γστ. anno 203. Idem Ib.

5. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. σέ. anno 205. Fræcl. p. 101.

6. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. εσ. Fræcl. Ibid.

7. βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου Φιλοπάτορος. Σιδων. ier. ασν. ε'. Sidoniorum anno quinto = A. S. 207. Fræcl. p. 101.

<sup>r</sup> P. 192.

<sup>s</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.



μενος διάδημα πολυμεῖ τῷ Σελεύκῳ, καὶ κρατήσας ἐξήλασεν αὐτὸν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς Συρίας· ὁ δὲ φυγὼν εἰς Κιλικίαν καὶ γενόμενος ἐν τῇ Μόφου ἐστία πάλιν αὐτοὺς εἰσέπραττε χρήματα· ὁ δὲ τῶν Μοφουεστιέων ὄμιλος ἀγανακτήσας ὑψήφην αὐτοῦ τὰ βασίλειά καὶ διέφθειρεν αὐτὸν μετὰ τῶν φίλων. Appian<sup>t</sup>: βίαιος καὶ τυραννικώτατος ὢν (ὁ Σέλευκος) ἐν Ἑστία Μόφου τῆς Κιλικίας κατεπρήσθη κατὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον. The short reign of *Seleucus* is fixed by the death of *Cyzicenus* to B. C. 95.<sup>u</sup>

18. ANTIOCHUS EUSEBES. Eusebius<sup>x</sup>: *Fratres Seleuci, qui gemini dicebantur, Antiochus et Philippus, cum exercitu adventantes vi urbem ceperunt, fratrisque ulciscendi causa eandem subverterunt. Hos tamen Cyziceni filius armis petiit ac debellavit; atque ex his quidem Antiochus Seleuci frater pugna equo admissis excedens temere in Orontem amnem delapsus vortice haustus periit. Reliqui erant qui de regno inter se decertarent Philippus Seleuci frater—et Antiochus Cyziceni filius. Hi orsi ab Ol. 171. 1. [Ol. 171. 3. fragm. Græc.] non sine delectis exercitibus Syriæ partem singuli tenebant, bellumque pro Syriæ universitate gerebant, donec superatus Antiochus ad Parthos se fuga recepit. Idem postea per Pompeium intercessorem agebat ut in Syriam reduceretur; verum hic pecunia ab Antiochenis accepta nullam illius curam gessit, ubique libertate frui concessit. Interim et Alexandrini missis legatis—rogabant illum ut digresso Alexandria Ptolemæo Dionysi filio [Dionysio]<sup>y</sup> Ægypti regnum una cum Ptolemæi filiabus capesseret<sup>z</sup>. Verum ipse morbo gravatus interiit.* A different account of his death is given by Josephus<sup>a</sup>: 'Ἀντίοχος δὲ τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ παῖδός βασιλεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Ἀντίοχος ὁ Σελεύκου ἀδελφὸς ἐκφέρει πόλεμον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ νικηθεὶς ἀπόλλυται μετὰ τῆς στρατιᾶς· μετὰ δ' αὐτὸν ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ Φίλιππος ἐπιθέμενος διάδημα μέρους τινὸς τῆς Συρίας ἐβασίλευσε. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ Λάθουρος τὸν τέταρτον αὐτοῦ ἀδελφὸν Δημήτριον τὸν Εὐκαιρον λεγόμενον ἐκ Κνίδου μεταπεμφάμενος κατέστησεν ἐν Δαμασκῷ βασιλέα. τούτοις δὲ τοῖς δυσὶν ἀδελφοῖς καρτερῶς ἀντιστάμενος Ἀντίοχος ταχέως ἀπέθανεν· Λαοδίκη γὰρ ἐλθὼν σύμμαχος τῇ τῶν Γαλαθηῶν βασιλίσσει Πάρθους πολεμοῦσιν μαχόμενος ἀνδρείως ἔπεσε, τὴν δὲ Συρίαν κατεῖχον οἱ δύο ἀδελφοὶ Δημήτριος καὶ Φίλιππος. According to Appian<sup>b</sup>, he held Syria till the arrival of *Tigranes*: (Σέλευκον) διεδέξατο Ἀντίοχος ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ, ὃν ἐπιβουλευόμενον ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἀνεψιοῦ οἱ μὲν Σύροι νομίζουσι περισσώθηται δι' εὐσεβείαν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Εὐσεβῆ παρωνόμασαν. ἐταίρα δ' αὐτὸν ἔσωσεν ἐρασθεῖσα τοῦ ἀλλοῦ. ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκοῦσιν ἐπὶ γέλῳ αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι τὸ ὄνομα οἱ Σύροι· ἔγχετο γὰρ οὗτος ὁ Εὐσεβὴς Σελήνην ἢ καὶ τῷ πατρὶ αὐτοῦ γεγάμητο τῷ Κυζικηνῷ, καὶ τῷ Γρυπῷ θείῳ γενομένῳ. τοιγάρ τοι αὐτὸν, θεοῦ μετιόντος, ἐξήλασε τῆς ἀρχῆς Τιγράνης. Justin<sup>c</sup> agrees with the chronographer, that after the fall of *Tigranes* this *Antiochus* solicited the kingdom from *Pompey*.

The date in the Greek fragments Ol. 171. 3. is preferable to the date of the Armenian copy Ol. 171. 1. according to which *Cyzicenus* and his two nephews, *Seleucus* and *Antiochus*, all perished in the same year. The accounts of Justin and the chronographer give the following dates for *Antiochus Eusebes*, son of *Cyzicenus*. He reigned over Syria, or a part of it, from Ol. 171. 3. B. C. 94<sup>+</sup>, for about ten years, till the reign of *Tigranes*: and again after *Tigranes* from B. C. 69 to B. C. 65, when *Pompey* removed him: and he died during the absence of *Ptolemy Dionysus* from Egypt about B. C. 57. It will be shewn hereafter that Appian differs from this account<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>u</sup> The coins of *Seleucus* will be given below at N<sup>o</sup>. 21.

<sup>x</sup> P. 192.

<sup>y</sup> In the Greek original, Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Διονύσου, which the translator misinterpreted.

<sup>z</sup> This happened about B. C. 57<sup>+</sup>. See below *Kings of Egypt*, N<sup>o</sup>. 9.

<sup>a</sup> Ant. XIII. 13, 4.

<sup>b</sup> Syr. c. 69.

<sup>c</sup> XL. 2. *Tigrane a Lucullo victo, rex Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni filius ab eodem Lucullo appellatur. Sed quod Lucullus dederat postea ademit Pompeius.*

<sup>d</sup> The coins of *Cyzicenus* are the last which have the years of the *Seleucidæ* upon them. Frælich prolegom. p. 39. assigns the reason: *Pæne*

19. PHILIPPUS, son of *Grypus*, who reigned over a part of Syria after the death of his brother *Antiochus*, afterwards prevailed against his brother *Demetrius* by the aid of a body of Parthians<sup>e</sup>. Upon the removal of *Demetrius* he was attacked by his remaining brother *Antiochus*. His deposition is noticed by the chronographer in Eusebius<sup>f</sup>: *Imperio excidit etiam Philippus. Idem quum averet Ægyptum adire propterea quod ipsum quoque—Alexandrini cives ad imperium accersebant, Romanus Syriæ proconsul Gabinus Pompeii legatus negotium disturbavit. Igitur Syriaticorum regum successio hactenus deducta finem nacta est. Gabinus* was proconsul of Syria in B. C. 57.<sup>g</sup> So that *Philippus* survived the expulsion of *Tigranes* from Syria at least thirteen years.

20. DEMETRIUS EUCÆRUS. Josephus<sup>h</sup>: Δημήτριος ἐκ τῆς Ἰουδαίας ἀπελθὼν εἰς Βέροιαν ἐπολιόρκει τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Φίλιππον.—Στράτων δ' ὁ τῆς Βεροίας τύραννος Φιλίππῳ συμμαχῶν Ζίξον τὸν Ἀράβων φύλαρχον ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ Μιθραδάτην τὸν Σινάκην τὸν Παρθυαίων ἐπαρχον· ὧν ἀφικομένων μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως καὶ πολιορκούντων Δημήτριον ἐντὸς τοῦ χαρακώματος—ἠνάγκασαν τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ σφᾶς παραδούναι. λαφυραγωγήσαντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον παραλαβόντες τὸν μὲν τῷ Μιθραδάτῃ τῷ τότε βασιλεύοντι Πάρθων ἔπεμψαν.—Μιθραδάτης δ' ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεὺς τὸν Δημήτριον εἶχεν ἐν τῇ τήμῃ τῇ πάσῃ μέχρι νόσῳ κατέστρεψε Δημήτριος τὸν βίον. Φίλιππος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἀντιόχειαν ἔλθων καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἐβασίλευσε τῆς Συρίας.

21. ANTIOCHUS, the remaining son of *Grypus*, upon the captivity of *Demetrius* seized upon Cœle-Syria: Josephus<sup>i</sup>: ἔπειτα Ἀντίοχος ὁ κληθεὶς Διόνυσος<sup>k</sup> ἀδελφὸς ὢν Φιλίππου τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀντιποιοῦμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν παραγίνεται καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πραγμάτων ἐγκρατὴς γενόμενος ἐβασίλευσεν· ἐκστρατεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀράβας, Φίλιππος ὁ ἀδελφὸς ταῦτα ἀκούσας ἐπὶ Δαμασκὸν ἦλθε. He is soon after slain by the Arabs<sup>l</sup>. After him ARETAS (the king of the Arabs) is said to have reigned in Cœle-Syria<sup>m</sup>.

TIGRANES. Justin<sup>n</sup>: *Mutuis fratrum odiis, et mox filiis inimicitiiis parentum succedentibus, cum inexpiabili bello et reges et regnum Syriæ consumptum esset, ad externa populus auxilia concurrit peregrinosque sibi reges circumspicere cæpit. Itaque—omnes in Tigranem regem Armenia consensere.—Igitur accitus in regnum Syriæ per octodecim annos*

*omnia vel in Phœnicia signata esse observavi vel pauca quædam Apameæ in Cœle-Syria aut Cyrrhî in Cyrrhæstia regione. Phœnicia autem ac Cœle-Syria usque ad Antiochum Magnum Ptolemæis fere obnoxia erant.—Antiochis VIII. et IX. [Grypo et Cyziceno] civilia bella inchoantibus—sese in libertatem vindicabant. In aperto est itaque causa cur ante Antiochum III. et post Antiochos VIII. et IX. numos regum epocha notatos non deprehendimus. The coins of Eusebes are the following:*

1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβοῦς. Vaillant p. 230.  
2. 3. 4. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Εὐσεβοῦς Φιλοπάτορος. Frœl. p. 109. Vaill. p. 231.

<sup>e</sup> Joseph. Ant. XIII. 14, 3. <sup>f</sup> P. 193.

<sup>g</sup> See below, *Kings of Egypt* N<sup>o</sup>. 9.

<sup>h</sup> Ant. XIII. 14, 3. <sup>i</sup> Ant. XIII. 15, 1.

<sup>k</sup> An error of Josephus, which will be explained in a future note.

<sup>l</sup> Joseph. Ibid. ὑπαντήσας τούτοις Ἀντίοχος καρτερῶς ἐμάχετο· καὶ δὴ νικῶν ἀπέθανε.

<sup>m</sup> Joseph. XIII. 15, 2. βασιλεύει δὲ μετὰ τοῦτον τῆς Κοίλης Συρίας Ἀρέτας κληθεὶς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ τῶν

τὴν Δαμασκὸν ἐχόντων.

Coins of Seleucus and his brothers, sons of *Antiochus Grypus*.

*Seleucus*: 1. 2. 3. βασιλέως Σελεύκου Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικάτορος. Vaill. p. 211. 212. 214.

*Philippus*: βασιλέως Φιλίππου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου. Ἀν. Antiochensium. Vaillant p. 228.

*Antiochus*. The twin brother of *Philippus*: οἱ ἀδελφοὶ οἱ κληθέντες δίδυμοι chronogr. apud Eusebium. They were the sons of *Tryphæna*: Φίλιππος ὁ τοῦ Γρυποῦ καὶ Τρυφαίνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ὀγδοῦ υἱός Idem Ib. A coin of *Antiochus* apud Vaillant. p. 216. has the inscription βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλαδέλφου.

*Demetrius Eucærus*: 1. 2. βασιλέως Δημητρίου Φιλομήτορος Εὐεργέτου Καλλινίκου. Frœl. p. 111. Vaillant p. 220.

*Antiochus minor*: βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς Νικηφόρου. Vaillant Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 100. Frœlich. p. 113.

<sup>n</sup> XL. 1.



*tranquillissimo regno potitus est; neque bello alium lucescere neque lacessitus inferre alii bellum necesse habuit.* The 18 years are repeated<sup>o</sup>: *Pompeius (Antiocho Cyziceni filio) poscenti regnum respondit, "ne volenti quidem Syriæ necdum recusanti daturum se regem " qui octodecim annos quibus Tigranes Syriam tenuit in angulo Ciliciæ latuerit."* Appian<sup>p</sup> assigns to *Tigranes* only 14 years, and makes his occupation a forcible seizure and a conquest: ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος—ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι, μέγιστός τε καὶ πολυτροπώτατος ἔθνεσι πολλοῖς γενόμενος, καὶ παρατείνας ἐς ἔτη μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα· ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ἀρχαὶ Σύροις ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους ὀλιγοχρόνιοι πάμπαν ἐγένοντο.—καὶ βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίας Τιγράνης ὁ Τιγράνους—τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ἐπεστράτευεν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ὑπακούειν. οὐχ ὑποστάντος δ' αὐτὸν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ὁ Τιγράνης ἤρχε= Συρίας τῆς μετ' Εὐφράτην—ἤρχε= δὲ ὁμοῦ καὶ Κιλικίας (καὶ γὰρ ἦδε τοῖς Σελευκίδαις ὑπήκουε), Μαγαδάτην στρατηγὸν ἐπιτάξας ἅπασιν, ἐπὶ ἔτη τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα 9. It was a forcible seizure with reference to the *Seleucidae*, although *Tigranes* might enter with the good-will of the people. As the termination of his reign is fixed by the victory of *Lucullus* to B. C. 69, the fourteen years of Appian would commence in B. C. 83, and the eighteen years of Justin in B. C. 87: which would leave eight years instead of twelve for the sons and nephew of *Grypus*. But the numbers of Justin and Appian may be reconciled, if we suppose that Justin inaccurately ascribed to the reign of *Tigranes* the whole period down to his subjection by *Pompey* at the close of B. C. 66. From the beginning of his reign in Syria B. C. 83 were fourteen years to his defeat by *Lucullus* in B. C. 69 (which ended his reign in Syria), and eighteen to the time of his surrender to *Pompey* in B. C. 66.<sup>r</sup> *Tigranes*, who had reigned 25 years in Armenia in B. C. 71<sup>s</sup>, was still living in B. C. 56<sup>t</sup>: *Hunc Cn. Pompeius regnare jussit:—qui regnat hodie et amicitiae nomen ac societatis est consecutus.* He therefore reigned in Armenia at least forty years: B. C. 96—56.

22. ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS. We have seen already<sup>u</sup> that Justin and the chronographer affirm *Antiochus Eusebes*, son of *Cyzicenus*, to have survived the reign of *Tigranes*, and to have returned to his kingdom after the victory of *Lucullus*. Appian<sup>x</sup> however ascribes to *Antiochus Asiaticus*, a son of *Eusebes*, what they ascribe to *Eusebes* himself: Λευκόλλου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοῦ Μιθριδάτην διώκοντος ἐς τὸν Τιγράνην ὑποφεύγοντα ὁ Μαγαδάτης ἦει μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ Τιγράνῃ βοηθήσων· καὶ ἐν τῷδε παραδύς ἐς τὴν Συρίαν Ἀντίοχος ὁ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ἤρχε τῶν Σύρων ἐκόντων, καὶ αὐτῷ Λευκόλλος μὲν ὁ Τιγράνῃ πρῶτός τε πολέμησας καὶ τῆς ἐπικτήτου γῆς αὐτὸν ἐξελάσας οὐκ ἐφθόνησεν ἀρχῆς πατρῴας· Πομπήϊος δὲ ὁ ἐπὶ Λευκόλλῳ Μιθριδάτην ἐξελὼν Τιγράνῃ μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχώρησεν ἄρχεῖν Ἀντιόχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς.—λόγῳ μὲν ὅτι τοὺς Σελευκίδας ὑπὸ Τιγράνους ἐκπεσόντας οὐκ εἰκὸς ἦν εἶναι Συρίας ἄρχεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ Ῥωμαίους Τιγράνῃ νενικηκότας.—<sup>y</sup> τὸν υἱὸν ἐκείνου [sc. τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς] τὸν ἐκ τῆς Σελήνης αὐτῷ γενόμενον ἐν Ἀσίᾳ τε τραφέντα καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦδε Ἀσιατικὸν ἐπὶ κλην Πομπήϊος ἀφείλετο τὴν Σύραν ἀρχὴν—βασιλεύσαντα ἐν ταῖς ἀσכולίαις ταῖς Πομπηίου

<sup>o</sup> Justin. XL. 2.

<sup>p</sup> Syr. c. 48.

<sup>q</sup> He again has fourteen years for the amount c. 70.

<sup>r</sup> Freinshemius Supplm. ad Liv. LXX. c. 64. observes of the settlement of Syria by *Pompey*, *Id consulibus D. Silano L. Murena* [B. C. 62] *factum esse constat. Sed octodecim ante hos consules annis ab Tigrae occupatam fuisse Syriam Trogi mutilator locis duobus affirmat.* The settlement of Syria is examined below. But it cannot be affirmed that Justin states a period ending

with that settlement: for *Tigranes*, according to Justin, during those eighteen years, *tranquillissimo regno potitus est.* He intended therefore to describe the peaceable reign of *Tigranes* in Syria before the war with *Lucullus*; although he has perhaps applied to that reign a period of years which did not belong to it.

<sup>s</sup> See the Tables B. C. 71. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Cicero pro Sextio c. 27.

<sup>u</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 18.

<sup>x</sup> Syr. c. 49.

<sup>y</sup> Appian. Ibid. c. 70.



ἐπὶ ἐν μόνον ἔτος. This account of Appian is confirmed by Cicero <sup>z</sup>, who attests that the young king *Antiochus*, son of *Selenē*, was for two years at Rome, and that he passed through Sicily on his return during the government of *Verres*: *Reges Syriæ regis Antiochi filios pueros scitis Romæ nuper fuisse, qui venerant non propter Syriæ regnum, nam id sine controversia obtinebant, ut a patre et majoribus acceperant; sed regnum Ægypti ad se et ad Selenen matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur. Hi ipsi posteaquam temporibus Reipublicæ exclusi—agere quæ voluerunt non potuerunt, in Syriam in regnum patrum profecti sunt. Eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit: itaque isto prætore venit Syracusas. Verres governed Sicily for three years B. C. 73—71 inclusive <sup>a</sup>; and *Antiochus* might have passed through Syracuse during his prætorship in B. C. 73. His youth is noticed again <sup>b</sup>: *Antiochus qui animo et puerili esset et regio* <sup>c</sup>. But this *Antiochus*, son of *Selenē*, who was a boy in B. C. 73, could not be *Eusebes*, who was already grown up at the death of his father in B. C. 95. He was therefore the son of *Eusebes* described by Appian: and it appears that Justin and the chronographer have omitted to notice this young king *Antiochus*, the last of the *Seleucidæ*, and have ascribed to his father what belonged to him. Josephus may be reconciled with Appian and Cicero. For it is plain from Cicero that the father of the young king *Antiochus* was already dead when he attended at Rome in B. C. 75; and Josephus relates that *Eusebes* ταχέως ἀπέθανε. Appian mentions that he was expelled by *Tigranes*, but omits to notice the manner of his death. His account, however, is consistent with Josephus: for *Antiochus Eusebes* left *Philippus* holding a part of Syria—μέρους τινός—and *Demetrius* holding Damascus; but, as *Tigranes* was invited to occupy Syria during these contests of the *Seleucidæ*, *Eusebes* might be truly said to be expelled by *Tigranes*. After that occupation of Syria by *Tigranes*, *Antiochus Eusebes* might engage in the adventure in which he fell <sup>d</sup>.*

<sup>z</sup> II. in Verr. IV. 27. 28.

<sup>a</sup> See the Tables B. C. 75. 4. <sup>b</sup> Cic. Ib. c. 28.

<sup>c</sup> *Antiochus* had been almost two years at Rome: Cic. Ib. c. 30. *Rex Antiochus qui Romæ ante oculos omnium nostrum biennium fere comitatu regio atque ornatu fuisset.* which would place his coming to Rome at B. C. 75 or 74. *Selenē*, who accompanied her son, was in Syria in the beginning of B. C. 69: Joseph. Ant. XIII. 16, 4. ἀγγέλλεται Τιγράνης ὁ τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεὺς ἅμα μυριάσι στρατιωτῶν πεντήκοντα ἐμβεβληκῶς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἀφιεζόμενος.—δῶρα δὲ πολλὰ πέμπουσιν αὐτῷ—πολιορκεῖν τὴν Πτολεμαῖδα· βασίλισσα γὰρ Σελήνη ἡ καὶ Κλεοπάτρα καλουμένη τῶν ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ κατῆρχεν, ἡ καὶ ἐνῆγαγε τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας ἀποκλείσαι Τιγράνην.—ἄρτι δὲ τῆς Πτολεμαίδος ἐαλωκυίας ἀγγέλλεται Τιγράνην Λεύκουλλον διώκοντα Μιθραδάτην ἐκείνου μὲν διαμαρτεῖν εἰς τοὺς Ἰβήρας ἀναφυγόντος, τὴν δὲ Ἀρμενίαν πορθήσαντα πολιορκεῖν [see the Tables B. C. 69]. Τιγράνης δὲ ταῦτα ἐπιγνοὺς ἀνεχώρει τὴν ἐπ' οἴκου. She was soon afterwards slain by *Tigranes* at Seleucia: Strab. XVI. p. 749. Σελεύκεια φρούριον τῆς Μεσοποταμίας—ἐν ᾗ τὴν Σελήνην ἐπικληθεῖσαν Κλεοπάτραν Τιγράνης ἀνέλεθε καθεῖρξας χρόνον τινὰ, ἥνικα τῆς Συρίας ἐξέπεσεν.

<sup>d</sup> The account of Josephus is questioned by Vaillant p. 218. *Corruptus admodum videtur Jo-*

*sephi locus, aut ipse penitus errat. Antiochus enim Eusebes—superatus ad Parthos fugere coactus fuit teste Porphyrio: id confirmat Eusebius in Chronic. qui ait eum e Parthia reversum; et Appianus, qui Euseben a Tigra regno pulsum fuisse narrat. The passages of Porphyry (the chronographer) and of Appian have been given already. Appian repeats the same account Mith. c. 105. Τιγράνης Ἀντίοχον ἐκβαλὼν τὸν Εὐσεβῆ προσαγορευθέντα. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 361. has the following notice: Olymp. 171. 3. Cyziceni anno 18<sup>o</sup>. Antiochus ad Parthos profugit: deinceps se Pompeio commendavit. Exin etiam Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est. Hence Syncellus p. 292. C. Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνὸς φεγγὼν εἰς Πάρθους Πομπηϊῶν προῦδωκεν ἑαυτὸν. But Porphyry and Eusebius are themselves in error. We know from Cicero that *Antiochus Eusebes* was already dead in B. C. 75. He could not therefore apply to *Pompey*, who came into Asia in B. C. 66, nine years after. The chronographer, then, has mistaken the son for the father. The error of Eusebius is still greater; for he applies to the grandfather what belonged to the grandson, and supposes that *Cyzicenus*, who died in B. C. 95, sought the protection of *Pompey*, whose command in Asia began in B. C. 66: an anachronism of*

*Asiaticus* introduced himself into Syria in B. C. 69, when the forces of *Tigranes* were withdrawn. From that date are four years current to the close of the first campaign of *Pompey* in Asia B. C. 66, when peace was granted to *Tigranes*. During this space, according to Appian and Justin, *Antiochus* was not disturbed by *Lucullus*. The reign therefore of one year ascribed to him by Appian was exclusive of this period, and refers to the time of *Pompey's* command. He reigned more than three years before the coming of *Pompey*, and one year after it. We may therefore place this single year of his reign at B. C. 66, and its termination at B. C. 65. In that year the *Seleucidae* ceased to reign; although the final settlement of the province of Syria was not completed till two or three years afterwards<sup>c</sup>.

*Antiochus Asiaticus*, according to Appian<sup>f</sup>, was the last of the *Seleucidae*: ἡ γὰρ Συρία μέχρι μὲν ἐπ' Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐσεβῆ καὶ τὸν τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς υἱὸν Ἀντίοχον ὑπὸ τοῖς ἐκ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικατοροῦ ἐβασιλεύετο. and the seventeenth from *Seleucus*, who had reigned in Syria<sup>g</sup>: ὄντα μὲν ἑπτακαίδεκατον ἐκ Σελεύκου Σύρων βασιλέα· ἐξαίρων γὰρ Ἀλέξανδρόν τε καὶ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου παῖδα ὡς νόθους, καὶ τὸν δοῦλον αὐτῶν Διόδοτον. Appian enumerates eighteen including *Seleucus* himself; but he makes no mention of the four brothers of *Seleucus*, son of *Grypus*. Reckoning these, we have twenty-two who reigned in Syria; and adding *Antiochus Hierax* we obtain twenty-three as the number<sup>h</sup>.

twenty-nine years. It has been shewn that Appian (Vaillant's third witness) may be reconciled with Josephus.

<sup>e</sup> It is not easy to determine the precise period at which *Pompey* arranged the affairs of Syria. Appian Mithr. c. 106. in a passage which will be given in a future note, places this after the capture of Jerusalem: consequently in B. C. 62. And yet Appian himself Syr. 49. 50. places it before the Jewish war: Τυγράνη μὲν Ἀρμενίας συνεχώρησεν ἄρχην Ἀντίοχον δὲ ἐξέβαλε τῆς Σύρων ἀρχῆς, οὐδὲν ἐς Ῥωμαίους ἀμαρτόντα.—οὕτω μὲν δὴ Κιλικίας τε καὶ Συρίας—ἀμαχεῖ Ῥωμαῖοι κατέσχον· ἐν δὲ γένος ἔτι τὸ Ἰουδαίων ἐνιστάμενον ὁ Πομπήσιος ἐξεῖλε κατὰ κράτος—καὶ τὴν μεγίστην πόλιν Ἱεροσόλυμα καὶ ἀγιωτάτην αὐτοῖς κατέσκαψεν. Plutarch Pomp. c. 38. 39. has the same order: αὐτὸν δὲ τις ἔρως καὶ ζῆλος εἶχε Συρίαν ἀναλαβεῖν καὶ διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ἐλάσαι θάλασσαν.—χειρώσαμενος δὲ δι' Ἀφρανίου τοὺς περὶ Ἀμαγὸν Ἀραβας, καὶ καταβάς αὐτὸς εἰς Συρίαν [B. C. 64], ταύτην μὲν, ὡς οὐκ ἔχουσιν γνησίους βασιλεῖς, ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέφηνε καὶ κτῆμα τοῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων· τὴν δ' Ἰουδαίαν κατεστρέψατο [B. C. 63] καὶ συνέλαβεν Ἀριστίβουλόν τὸν βασιλέα. *Pompey* in his first campaign B. C. 66 had left *Affranius* in command behind him: Plutarch Pomp. c. 34. καταλιπὼν φρουρὸν Ἀρμενίας Ἀφράνιον. In B. C. 65 *Affranius* is employed in Syria and Gordyene: Dio XXXVII. 5. ἐς τὴν χώραν (τὴν Γορδυνήν) τὸν Ἀφράνιον παραχρῆμα ἔστειλε, καὶ κατασχὼν αὐτὴν ἀμαχεῖ τῷ Τυγράνῃ ἔδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀφράνιος διὰ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας ἐς τὴν Συρίαν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα πρὸς τὸν Πάρθον κομιζόμενος ἐπλανήθη καὶ πολλὰ ὑπὸ τε τοῦ χειμῶνος [B. C. 64] καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς σπάνειας τῶν τροφῶν ἐκακώθη. Plutarch Pomp. c. 36. τὸν Πάρθον εἰς τὴν Γορδυνήν ἐμβεβηκότα—πέμψας μετ' Ἀ-

φρανίου δύναμιν ἐξήλασε διωχθέντα μέχρι τῆς Ἀρβηλίτιδος. In this year Damascus was occupied by the Romans, and the quæstor *Scaurus* is in Syria: Joseph. Ant. XIV. 2, 3. πέμπει Σκαῦρον εἰς Συρίαν Πομπήσιος αὐτὸς ὦν ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ πολεμῶν ἐτι Τυγράνῃ. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος εἰς Δαμασκὸν Δίλλιον μὲν καὶ Μέτελλον νεωστὶ τὴν πόλιν ἡρπύκτας εὐρὼν αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἡπείγετο. Idem Bell. I. 6, 2. Σκαῦρος ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς—ἐπέμφθη μὲν εἰς Συρίαν ἀπὸ Ἀρμενίας ὑπὸ Πομπηίου Μάρκου πολεμοῦντος πρὸς Τυγράνῃ· παραγενόμενος δὲ εἰς Δαμασκὸν ἐαλωκυῖαν προσφάτως ὑπὸ Μετέλλου καὶ Διλλίου—ἡπείχθη. Syria therefore was occupied by the forces of *Pompey* in B. C. 65, which consists with the account of Appian that after one year—ἐν μόνον ἔτος—*Antiochus* ceased to reign. In B. C. 64 *Pompey* is himself in Syria: see the Tables. The final settlement of the province might be gradual, during the presence of *Pompey* there B. C. 64—62; partly before the Jewish war and partly after it. *Pompey* at his departure in B. C. 62 left *Scaurus* in the government: Appian. Syr. c. 51. Συρίας δ' εὐθὺς ὁ Πομπήσιος Σκαῦρον τὸν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις ἑαυτῷ γενόμενον ταμίαν ἔταξεν ἡγεῖσθαι· καὶ ἡ βουλὴ Φίλιππον ἐπὶ Σκαῦρον τὸν Μάρκιον καὶ Μαρκελλῶνον Λέντλον ἐπὶ τῷ Φιλίππῳ.—ἀλλὰ τῶνδε μὲν ἐκατέρω διετὴς ἐτρίφθη χρόνος. After these, proconsuls were sent, of whom *Gabinus* was the first: πρῶτος ἐκ τῶνδε ἐπέμφθη Γαβίνιος μετὰ στρατιάς Appian. Ibid. *Philippus* therefore and *Lentulus* governed Syria each two years (not each one year, as *Norisius* ad Cen. Pisan. p. 223. supposes), and filled the interval B. C. 61—58 till the arrival of *Gabinus*.

<sup>f</sup> Civ. V. 10.

<sup>g</sup> Idem Syr. c. 70.

<sup>h</sup> Frœlich prolegom. p. 69, &c. contends that *Antiochus Asiaticus* afterwards reigned in Comma-



genē: Vaillant p. 237. had held the same opinion, but without assigning any reasons. Frœlich supports his opinion by arguments to the following effect: *Mihi quidem Antiochum Pii filium eundem Syriaco regno finem et Commageno initium dedisse propemodum certum videtur.* 1°. *Commageni regis Antiochi nulla fit mentio ante tempus quo Lucullus "regem Commagenæ Antiochum in fidem recepit:" Dio XXXV. 2°. Justinus hæc habet XL. 2. "Rex Syriæ Antiochus Cyziceni [corrigere Pii] filius "a Lucullo appellatus" &c. Hic sane idem a Dione et Justino rex Antiochus appellari videtur. Appianus in Syriacis Asiaticum a Pompeio regno Syriæ orbatum scribit. Idem in Mithridaticis Antiochum Commagenum a Pompeio bello impetum perhibet, donec et is in amicitiam receptus sit. Antiochum vero in Commagene fuisse colligo 1°. quia apud Justinum obicitur Antiocho eum in angulo Ciliciæ latuisse. 2°. Strabo XVI. p. 1086. "Se-leuciæ castellum quod a Pompeio Commagenæ regno adscriptum est, in quo Selenen Tigranes occidit conclusam aliquandiu postquam Syria "excidisset." Nam Josepho XIII. teste cepit Tigranes Ptolemaidem et Selenen Seleuciam insecutus est. Cum igitur certum sit Selenen Seleuciam tenuisse, atque in Ciliciæ angulo Antiochum ejus filium egisse, quin Commagenen quoque obtinuerit, aut saltem illic diversatus sit, negari nequit. Neque iisdem temporibus novum aliquem Commagenes regem Antiochum fingere fas est, cum Commagene constanter ad Syriæ regnum pertinuerit. Porro vel ex ipso Appiano in Mithrid. unus tantum Antiochus rex de quo Pompeius gloriari posset fuisse demonstratur: nam triumphum Pompeii narrans Appianus titulum profert quo descripta singulorum regum subactorum nomina recensentur: unus illic Antiochus Commagenus legitur: tamen certum est Antiochum Pii filium se Pompeio dedisse eodem Appiano teste: idem ergo est. Denique Antiochum Asiaticum primum Commagenes regem fuisse ostendit numisma Commagenorum regis Antiochi Epiphanis, in quo numismate cum ancora signata sit, proprium Seleucidarum signum, e stirpe Seleucidarum fuisse Antiochos Commagenos comprobatur: neque alium Antiochum Seleucidam fingere licet regni Commageni auctorem. The passage of Dio XXXV. 2. determines nothing: Δούκουλλος [B. C. 69]—τὸν τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλέα Ἀντίοχον—καὶ τινα Ἀράβιον δυνάστην Ἀλχανδονίον ἄλλους τε ἐπικηρκευσαμένους οἱ ἐδέξατο. Appian Mithr. c. 106. plainly distinguishes between the two: ὁ Πομπήιος καὶ τὸν Ταύρον ὑπερῆλθον [B. C. 64] ἐπολέμησεν Ἀντίοχον τῷ Κομμαγενῶϊ ἕως ἐς φίλιαν ὁ Ἀντίοχος αὐτῷ συνῆλθεν ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Δαρεῖον τῷ Μήδῳ μέχρις ἐφυγεν, εἴτε Ἀντίοχον συμμαχῶν εἴτε Τιγράνῃ πρότερον. ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ Ἀραβί τοῖς Ναβαταίοις—καὶ Ἰουδαίοις—ἕως εἶπεν Ἱεροσόλυμα τὴν ἀγιωτάτην αὐτοῖς πόλιν [Dec. B. C. 63]· καὶ Κιλικίας δὲ ὅσα οὕτω Ῥωμαίοις ὑπήκοε, καὶ τὴν ἄλ-*

λην Συρίαν—ἐπιὼν ἀμαχεῖ Ῥωμαίοις καθίστατο [B. C. 62]· ἐγκλημα μὲν οὐδὲν ἔχων ἐς Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐσεβοῦς, παρόντα καὶ δεόμενον ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς πατρῴας, ἡγούμενος δὲ Τιγράνῃ τὸν κρατήσαντα τοῦ Ἀντίοχου τῆς γῆς ἀπελάσας, Ῥωμαίοις αὐτὴν κατὰ τὸδε προσεκτῆσθαι. Here Ἀντίοχος ὁ Εὐσεβοῦς is plainly a different person from Ἀντίοχος ὁ Κομμαγενῆς, who is named just before in the same sentence: and besides *Antiochus Commagenus* had carried on war against *Pompey*, but *Antiochus ὁ Εὐσεβοῦς* had given him no cause of complaint. Moreover, Appian, in the passages quoted in the text, affirms *Asiaticus* to have been the last of his race who reigned in Syria, and whose reign was terminated by *Pompey*; but, if this *Antiochus* and his descendants had reigned in Commagenē for 136 years after that period, it is not likely that this fact would have been passed by Appian in silence. The testimony of Justin (who has doubtless mistaken the son for the father, *Asiaticus* for *Pius*) merely asserts that *Antiochus* remained inactive in Cilicia during the reign of *Tigranes*. No mention is made of Commagenē; and Cilicia, from its position, was a safer place of refuge. The other arguments of Frœlich are not cogent. *Antiochus Commagenus* alone is named in the title of *Pompey's* triumph apud Appian. Mithr. c. 117. because this *Antiochus* alone carried on war against him, and that title recites only those whom *Pompey* had conquered in war. The province of Commagenē had belonged to the Syrian kingdom in its prosperous times; but in the civil wars of *Grypus* and his brother, and in the disorders which followed, this kingdom had lost much of its authority: many cities had gradually acquired independence; and this might have occurred in the case of Commagenē.

*Antiochus Commagenus* is mentioned without any hint from any writer that he was of the race of the *Seleucidae*. Cicero Ep. Fam. XV. 1, [B. C. 51]. *Regis Antiochi Commageni legati.* Cæsar B. Civ. III. 5 [B. C. 49]. cc (equites) ex Syria a Commageno Antiocho, cui magna præmia Pompeius tribuit, missi erant. Referred to by Appian Civ. II. 49. Κομμαγεννοὶ ἐπ' Ἀντίοχον πεμφθέντες. He is mentioned again in B. C. 38 (see the Tables): when he opposed *Antony*. It will be observed that *Antiochus Asiaticus* was an unwarlike character, afraid of asserting his rights against *Tigranes*, and held in contempt by *Pompey* on that account; but *Commagenus* was a warlike prince, whom *Pompey* honoured, who contended with the Romans commanded by *Pompey*, and defended himself against *Antony* with success.

*Antiochus* was dead or removed before B. C. 31, when βασιλεῖς ὑπήκοοι συνεμάχοντο (Ἀντανίῳ)—Κομμαγενῆς Μιθριδάτης Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. The brother of this *Mithridates* was put to death by *Augustus* in B. C. 29: Dio LII. 43. τὸν Ἀντίοχον τὸν



SELEUCUS CYBIOSACTES is mentioned by Dio<sup>i</sup>: ἤρχε τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη—Σέλευκον δὲ τινα, ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου γένους τοῦ ποτε ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ἀνθήσαντος ὄντα, μεταπέμψασα ἄνδρα τε ἐπεγράψατο καὶ κοινῶν τῆς βασιλείας—ἐποιήσατο. ὡς δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἐν οὐδενὸς μοίρᾳ ὦν ἔωρᾶτο, τοῦτον μὲν ἀπέκτεινεν and by Strabo<sup>k</sup>: τῇ κατασταθείσῃ (sc. Βερενίκη) μετεπέμψαντο ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Συρίας Κυβισάκην τινὰ, προσποιησάμενον τοῦ γένους εἶναι τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀπεστράγγάλισεν ἡ βασίλισσα οὐ φέρουσα τὸ βάναντον αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον.

Κομμαγενὸν μετεπέμψατο, ὅτι τινὰ πρεσβευτὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ διαφόρου οἱ ὄντος σταλέντα ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐδολοφόνησε, καὶ—καταψήφισθέντα ἀπέκτεινε. Fabricius ad Dion. p. 79. p. 694. supposes this Antiochus to be the king appointed by Pompey: but this is refuted by the testimony of Plutarch. Another Mithridates was made king of Commagenē in B. C. 20: Dio LIV. 9. ὁ Αὔγουστος—Μιθριδάτη τινὶ τὴν Κομμαγενήν, ἐπειδὴ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῆς ἀπέκτεινε, καίτοι παιδίσκῃ ἔτ' ὄντι, ἐπέτρεψε. Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Maced. p. 127. from this passage establishes that Mithridates I. who was present at Actium, was slain by his brother Antiochus, and that this Antiochus was king: Mithridatem insidiis circumventum Antiochus frater sustulit ac Commagenem occupavit. Verum ad Augustum postea reus delatus ac Romam evocatus ac convictus quod missum a rege Mithridate legatum in urbem occidisset, capitis damnatus interiit. Cum postea Augustus in Syriam advenisset, ut scribit Dio lib. 50. [imo 54] "Mithridati cuidam" &c.—Ita diserte Dio Antiochum Romæ damnatum regem Commagenes appellat. This, however, is not to be collected from Dio. Mithridates was still king when he sent the ambassador; and the ambassador was assassinated during the lifetime of Mithridates. For that act Antiochus was summoned to Rome and executed. No opportunity, then, seems to be left for the usurpation. And if he had assassinated Mithridates, he would have been charged at Rome with the murder of the king rather than with the murder of the ambassador. And besides the interpretation of Norisius supposes an interval of nine years [B. C. 29—20] without a king in Commagenē. It remains therefore obscure what king is intended by Dio LIV. 9. and who was the father of Mithridates II. From the expression Μιθ. τινὰ it seems implied that he was not the son of Mithridates I. Tacitus Ann. II. 42. mentions the death of Antiochus king of Commagenē in A. D. 17. It would seem therefore that the space of thirty-seven years [B. C. 20—A. D. 17] was occupied by the reigns of Mithridates II. who became king in his minority, and of this Antiochus. After his death, Commagenē was a Roman province: Tacit. Ann. II. 56. for twenty years A. D. 18—38; till in A. D. 38 Antiochus Epiphanes was appointed by Caligula: Dio LIX. 8. Ἀντίοχῳ τοῦ Ἀντίοχου τὴν Κομμαγενήν ἦν ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἔσχε—δοῦς. Fabricius ad locum

supposes him to be the son of that Antiochus who was put to death by Augustus: Antiochi hujus pater, quem Augustus interfecit. An opinion which is refuted by dates: for Antiochus Epiphanes began to reign sixty-seven years, and was still living in A. D. 72, 101 years, after that Antiochus had been put to death. He was therefore the son of Antiochus whose death is recorded by Tacitus, and succeeded his father after an interval of twenty years. Antiochus Epiphanes was deposed by Caligula, and reappointed by Claudius in A. D. 41: Dio LX. 8. In A. D. 43 his son, also named Epiphanes, was betrothed to Drusilla the daughter of Agrippa: Joseph. Ant. XIX. 9, 1. ἑξαετῆς Δρούσιλλα καθωμολόγητο—Ἐπιφανεῖ, τοῦ δὲ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς βασιλέως Ἀντίοχου υἱὸς ἦν ὄντος. This king is mentioned in A. D. 54 by Tacitus Ann. XIII. 7. In A. D. 70 he assisted Titus in the siege of Jerusalem: Joseph. Bell. V. 11, 3. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντίοχος παρῆν—εὐδαιμονῆσαι γὰρ μάλιστα τῶν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίοις βασιλέων τὸν Κομμαγενὸν συνέβη πρὶν γεῖσθαι μεταβολῆς. ἀπέφηνε δὲ κακεῖνος ἐπὶ γήρῳι.—ἀλλ' ὅ γε παῖς ἀκμάζοντος αὐτοῦ τηρικαῦτα παρὰ κ. τ. λ. This passage does not imply that the king himself was present at the siege, as Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 128. appears to understand it. Antiochus was now in old age; and ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς Ἀντίοχος will here express the king's son. Two years after, in the fourth year of Vespasian A. D. 72, he was deposed by Vespasian: Joseph. Bell. VII. 7, 1. and resided with his sons Epiphanes and Callinicus at Rome: Ibid. §. 2, 3. His deposition happened thirty-four years after his first appointment by Caligula, fifty-five years after the death of his father, and 141 years after the first Antiochus had negotiated with Lucullus.

A coin is given by Noris. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 129. βασιλεὺς μεγ. Ἀντίοχος Ἐπι. Κομμαγενῶν. in which the anchor does not appear. This symbol therefore was not invariably used. If it sometimes appeared upon his coins, we may perhaps ascribe this mark to flattery, and not consider it as a proof of descent from the Seleucidae, upon which historians are silent. Nor is it even clearly attested, in the accounts which remain, that this last king of Commagenē was descended from Antiochus who reigned in the time of Lucullus.

<sup>i</sup> XXXIX. 57.

<sup>k</sup> XVII. p. 796. Idem Ibid. p. 794. ὁ Κόκκης καὶ Παρεΐσακτος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος.

Cicero<sup>1</sup> intimates two sons of *Selenē* at Rome in B. C. 75: *Reges pueros*. But of this brother of *Asiaticus* we hear no more. Vaillant<sup>m</sup> and Grævius<sup>n</sup> suppose *Cybiosactes* to be this brother, referred to by Cicero. But of this we have no proof. *Seleucus* or *Ptolemy Cybiosactes* is called a pretender by Strabo, and is unnoticed by Appian. This *Seleucus*, therefore, together with the pretender *Zebina*, (whom Appian also omits,) may be excluded from the list of the *Seleucidæ*.

*Pompey* terminated the reign of the *Seleucidæ* in the 247th year, which commenced in the autumn of B. C. 66. In the Greek fragments of Scaliger the period assigned is 239 years: ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἔτη σλθ'. In the Armenian copy no numbers are given. Eusebius himself<sup>o</sup> places the end of the Syrian monarchy at the 171st Olympiad and the 220th year of the era. The numbers of Appian appear to be corrupted P.

<sup>1</sup> II. in Verr. IV. 27.

<sup>m</sup> P. 233.

<sup>n</sup> Ad Ciceron. I. c.

<sup>o</sup> In the Canon lib. II. p. 361. he gives two years to *Philippus*, which terminate Ol. 172. 1. with the observation *Syriæ regnum huc usque protractum desinit*. In the Table of Reigns p. 260. *Philippus annis II. Hi capto initio ab Ol. 117 [B. C. 312] desiverunt Ol. 171 [Ol. 171. 4=A. S. 220. B. C. 93.]* But according to Eusebius ad Ol. 171. 3. *Philippus a Gabinio inhibitus est, Philippus*, though in a private station, survived to the time of *Gabinus*, who commanded in Syria in B. C. 57.

P Syr. c. 70. ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τῶν Σελευκιδῶν ἐς ἑβδομήκοντα ἐπὶ διακοσίους ἑνιαυτοὺς δίδετο· καὶ εἴ τις ἐπισκοποῖ τὸν ἐς Ῥωμαίους χρόνον ἐξ Ἀλεξάνδρου, προσθετὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς διακοσίους ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτεσι τὰ Τυγράνου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα. *Pro ἑβδομήκοντα utrinque forsan legendum τριάκοντα*. Schw. According to this correction, Appian would compute 230 years to B. C. 83, when *Tigranes* entered upon Syria, and 244 years to B. C. 69, when *Lucullus* conquered him. These numbers are nearly exact. The 230th year commenced in autumn B. C. 83.

Coins of *Antiochus Asiaticus*:

1. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλινίκου. Vaillant p. 239.

2. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου Διονύσου Ἐπιφανοῦς Φιλοπάτορος Καλλινίκου. Frœl. p. 121. Josephus Ant. XIII. 15. 1. gives the name of Διόνυσος to *Antiochus*, the fifth son of *Grypus*. Frœlich p. 121. rejects this account of Josephus: *Josephus alias quoque a veris cognominibus aberravit, et tituli modo expositi potius Antiocho Asiatico conveniunt. Igitur a Josephi sententia discedendum duxi. Accedit Mosis Chorenensis testimonium II. 13. qui Selenes filium Dionysium appellat. Malela quoque Dionysium hunc Antiochum nominat.*

It may be collected that Malela gave this name to the last *Antiochus*. In the account in Malel. p. 266. of *Antiochus Evergetes* we may trace *Antiochus Sidetes*, who appears in Malela under his proper title *Evergetes*. Malela has confounded

the two brothers *Demetrius* and *Sidetes*, and has ascribed to one the acts of both. He then proceeds, Ibid. μετὰ δὲ Ἀντιόχον τὸν Εὐεργέτην ἐβασίλευσαν ἐκ τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν ἄλλοι θ' βασιλεῖς ἕως τῆς βασιλείας Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Διονίκου, τοῦ λεπρού, τοῦ πατρὸς Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος. This number is near the truth. *Seleucus*, *Grypus*, *Cyzicenus*, and *Eusebes*, with the five sons of *Grypus*, (*Alexander Zebina* being omitted,) will make nine of this race between *Antiochus Evergetes* and *Antiochus Asiaticus*. In Malel. p. 270. *Dionysus* appears again: τῷ δὲ πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ ἔτει τοῦ προειρημένου Ἀντιόχου τοῦ Διονίκου βασιλέως τῆς Συρίας, τοῦ λεπρού, Τυγράνης τις βασιλεὺς Ἀρμενίων ἔλθων ἐπολέμησε τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀντιόχῳ κ. τ. λ. where he seems confounded with his father *Eusebes*. In p. 271. *Dionysus* applies to *Pompey*: Ἀντιόχος δὲ ὁ Διονίκου βασιλεὺς ἀκούσας τὴν τοῦ Τυγράνου τοῦ Ἀρμενίων βασιλέως ἀπώλειαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Πομπηίου Μάγνου κατ' αὐτοῦ νίκην, ἔλθων πρὸς τὸν Πομπηίον προσέπεσεν αὐτῷ αἰτήσας ἀναδοῦναι αὐτῷ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ. In what follows Malela again departs from the truth of history: ὅστις Πομπηῖος παρακληθεὶς ἀνέδωκεν αὐτῷ πάλιν τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Συρίας καὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ πάντα ὅσα κατεῖχε πρῶτον ὁ αὐτὸς Ἀντιόχος. He concludes the account of *Dionysus* in this manner: ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Ἀντιόχος ὁ Διονίκου μέλλων τελευτᾶν κατέλιπε πάντα τὰ ὑπ' αὐτὸν Ῥωμαίοις—μετὰ οὖν τὴν τελευταίαν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ βασιλέως γέγονεν ἡ Ἀντιόχεια ἡ μεγάλη ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, κ. τ. λ.—ἐβασίλευσαν οὖν Ἀντιοχείας τῆς μεγάλης ἡτοι τῆς Συρίας καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ ἄλλων χώρων οἱ Μακεδόνες ἀπὸ Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος ἕως οὗ ἐδόθη Ῥωμαίοις ἡ βασιλεία ἔτη σξγ'. If we may trust the numbers of so inaccurate an author, we might conjecture that *Antiochus Asiaticus* lived, like *Philippus*, many years in a private station, and died sixteen years after his deposition, in B. C. 49, the 263rd year of the era.

We may observe in the coins of the *Seleucidæ* the gradual assumption of sounding epithets. The coins of the great *Seleucus* apud Vaillant p. 18—20. bear the simple inscription βασιλέως Σελεύκου, but in proportion as the power of these kings declined their pompous titles are multiplied.



The annexed Table gives a short view of the dates which have been explained in the preceding account. The first series of dates will exhibit those of the chronographer: the second, those in the Canon of Eusebius: the third will shew the actual or probable date of each reign, and of some material facts, together with the Olympic year and the year of the era upon which that date would fall.

	1.		2.		3.	
	y.	ended.	y.	Ol.	A. S.	B. C.
<i>Seleucus Nicator</i> .....	32. Ol.	117. 1 — 124. 4.	32.	117. 2. <sup>a</sup>	32.	117. 1. Oct. 312.
<i>Antiochus Soter</i> .....	19.	125. 1 — 129. 3.	19.	125. 2. <sup>a</sup>	19.	124. 4. Jan. 280.
<i>Antiochus Theus</i> .....	15.	129. 4 — (133. 2.)	15.	130. 1.	15.	129. 3. 51. (Jan.) 261.
<i>Seleucus Callinicus</i> .....	21. (20)	133. 3 — 138. 2.	20.	133. 4.	20.	133. 2. 66. (Jan.) 246.
<i>Seleucus Ceraunus</i> .....	3.	(138. 3) — 139. 1.	3.	138. 4.	3.	138. 3. 86. (Aug.) 226.
<i>Antiochus Magnus</i> .....	36.	139. 2 — 148. 2.	36.	139. 3.	36.	139. 2. 89. (Aug.) 223.
<i>Seleucus Philopator</i> .....	12.	148. 3 — (151. 2.)	12.	148. 3.	12.	148. 2. 126. (Oct.) 187.
<i>Antiochus Epiphanes</i> .....	11.	151. 3 — 154. 1.	11.	151. 3.	11.	151. 2. 137.* (Aug.) 175.
<i>Antiochus Eupator</i> .....	(2)	(154. 2 — 154. 3.)	2.	154. 2.	2.	154. 1. 149. (Dec.) 164.
<i>Demetrius Soter</i> .....	12.	154. 4 — (157. 3.)	12.	154. 4.	12.	154. 3. 151. (Nov.) 162.
<i>Alexander Bala</i> .....	5.	(157. 3 — 158. 3.)	10.	157. 4.	5.	157. 3. 162. (Aug.) 150.
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> comes from Crete .....						152. 1. 165. 148.
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> ( <i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Trypho</i> ) .....						158. 3. 167. Nov. 146.
<i>Antiochus</i> murdered by <i>Trypho</i> .....						159. 2. 170. Feb. 142.
Grant of <i>Demetrius</i> to the Jews .....						159. 2. 170.* 142.
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> .....	3.	160. 1 — (160. 3.)	3.	160. 2.		
<i>Demetrius</i> marches into Upper Asia .....		160. 2.				159. 4. 172. 140.
Death of <i>Trypho</i> .....						160. 2. 174. (Nov.) 139.
Captivity of <i>Demetrius</i> .....		160. 3.				160. 3. 175. (Nov.) 138.
<i>Antiochus Sidetes</i> .....	9.	160. 4 — 162. 4.	9.	161. 1.	9.	160. 3. 175. (Feb.) 137.
invades Judæa .....		162. 2.				161. 2. 178. (Feb.) 134.
grants peace to the Jews .....						161. 4. 180. (Oct.) 133.
his Parthian war .....						162. 3. 183. May 129.
<i>Demetrius</i> returns from captivity .....						162. 4. 184. (Oct.) 129.
death of <i>Sidetes</i> .....		162. 4.				162. 4. 184. Feb. 128.
<i>Demetrius Nicator</i> again .....	4.	(163. 1 — 163. 4.)	4.	163. 2.		Feb. 124.
death of <i>Demetrius</i> .....						163. 3. 187. Feb. 125.
<i>Antiochus Grypus</i> .....						163. 4. 187. (Aug.) 125.
death of <i>Zebina</i> .....						164. 2. 190. (Nov.) 123.
reign of <i>Grypus</i> .....	11.	164. 2 — 166. 4.	12.	164. 2.	11.	164. 2. 190. (Nov.) 123.
death of <i>Cleopatra</i> .....						164. 4. 192. 121.
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> .....						166. 3. 199. 114.
<i>Grypus</i> withdraws to Aspendus .....		166. 4.				166. 4. (199) (Aug.) 113.
<i>Antiochus Cyzicenus</i> alone .....	1.	167. 1.	18.	167. 2.	1.	166. 4. 200. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
<i>Grypus</i> and <i>Cyzicenus</i> .....	15.	167. 2 — 170. 4.			15.	167. 1. 201. 111.
death of <i>Grypus</i> .....		170. 4.				170. 4. 216. 96.
<i>Cyzicenus</i> alone .....	1.	171. 1.			1.	170. 4. 216. 96.
death of <i>Cyzicenus</i> .....		171. 1.				171. 1. 217. 95.
<i>Antiochus Eusebes</i> and <i>Philippus</i> .....		171. 3.				
<i>Philippus</i> .....	2.		2.	171. 4.		
[end of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> ] .....				172. 1.]		
<i>Tigranes</i> .....					14.	174. 1. 229. 83.
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> goes to Rome .....						75.
<i>Tigranes</i> expelled by <i>Lucullus</i> .....						177. 3. 243. 69.
<i>Antiochus Asiaticus</i> .....					4.	177. 3. 243. 69.
expelled by Pompey .....						178. 3. 247. 65.
final settlement of Syria .....						179. 2. 250. 62.
<i>Philippus</i> still living .....						180. 3. 255. 57.
death of <i>Asiaticus</i> .....						182. 3. 263. cir. 49.

<sup>a</sup> These are the numbers of the Armenian copy. It has been shewn already p. 302. note <sup>e</sup>. that the Olympic years in the version of Hieronymus apud Scal. are each one year higher: 32y. 117. 1. 19y.

125. 1. &c.

\* The mark affixed to these two numbers will be explained at the conclusion of the next chapter.



## IV.

## MACEDONIAN MONTHS.

THE Macedonian months, which were adopted by the Syro-Macedonian cities and generally by the Greek cities of Asia, after the time of *Alexander*, were lunar till the reformation of the Roman Calendar by *Cæsar*, of which an account has been given in the Tables <sup>a</sup>. After that reformation the Greek cities of Asia, which had then become subject to the Roman empire, gradually adopted the Julian year. But although they followed the Romans in computing by the solar Julian year of 365<sup>d</sup>. 6<sup>h</sup>. instead of the lunar, yet they made no alteration in the season at which their year began, or in the order of the months. They continued to date the beginning of the year from the autumn, some cities computing from the autumnal equinox itself, others a little later. During the whole reign, however, of the *Seleucidæ* the lunar months were used by the Syrian cities, and were adjusted to the solar year by the same expedients as the Attic, which have been described in the former volume.

Usher <sup>b</sup> supposed that the solar year was introduced into the Macedonian Calendar between the 108th and 111th Olympiads. Having quoted a letter of *Philip* which Demosthenes has preserved, and compared it with *Ælian* and *Plutarch*, he founds upon these passages the following proposition <sup>c</sup>: *In Alexandri vita docet Plutarchus Macedonas Loïm mensem appellavisse Hecatombæonem; menseque Dæzio superatas ad Granicum fuisse Persarum copias; quod mense Thargelione factum confirmat idem in Camillo. Mensis vero Thargelionis die sexto pugnam illam commissam fuisse ex Ælian. V. H. II. 25. colligimus<sup>d</sup>. Ex quibus inter se collatis liquet in Philippi quidem literis Loïm Macedonicum Boëdromioni Attico respondisse [in B. C. 338], succedente vero tempore [in B. C. 334] Macedonicum Loïm in Hecatombæonem ac Dæzium in Thargelionem incurrisse; et, quod inde consequens est, in universi anni dispositione hanc inter priores et posteriores menses intercessisse differentiam.*

<i>Lunares Attici.</i>	<i>Lunares Vett. Macedonici.</i>	<i>Lunares novi Macedonici.</i>	
<i>Pyanepsion</i> .....	<i>Gorpiæus</i> .....	<i>Dius</i>	} <i>autumnales</i>
<i>Mæmacterion</i> .....	<i>Hyperberetæus</i> .....	<i>Apellæus</i>	
<i>Posidæon</i> .....	<i>Dius</i> .....	<i>Audynæus</i>	
<i>Gamelion</i> .....	<i>Apellæus</i> .....	<i>Peritius</i>	} <i>brumales</i>
<i>Anthesterion</i> .....	<i>Audynæus</i> .....	<i>Dystrus</i>	
<i>Elaphebolion</i> .....	<i>Peritius</i> .....	<i>Xanthicus</i>	
<i>Munychion</i> .....	<i>Dystrus</i> .....	<i>Artemisius</i>	} <i>vernales</i>
<i>Thargelion</i> .....	<i>Xanthicus</i> .....	<i>Dæsius</i>	
<i>Scirophorion</i> .....	<i>Artemisius</i> .....	<i>Panemus</i>	
<i>Hecatombæon</i> .....	<i>Dæsius</i> .....	<i>Loüs</i>	} <i>æstivi</i>
<i>Metagitnion</i> .....	<i>Panemus</i> .....	<i>Gorpiæus</i>	
<i>Boëdromion</i> .....	<i>Loüs</i> .....	<i>Hyperberetæus</i>	

<sup>a</sup> B. C. 46. 2.

<sup>b</sup> *De Macedonum et Asianorum anno Solari.*

<sup>c</sup> Cap. 1.

<sup>d</sup> The passages of *Plutarch* and *Ælian* will be found in the former volume p. 229. note <sup>e</sup>.

He determines that between B. C. 338 and B. C. 334 *Macedones lunares suos menses in solares commutarunt*<sup>e</sup>.

The position of Usher is not tenable. It is founded upon a single text of Demosthenes, in which there is reason to suspect that the name of the month has been corrupted<sup>f</sup>. Moreover, Dodwell<sup>g</sup> has shewn that the lunar year was in use after the period assigned by Usher. And an additional proof of this may be gathered from the customs of Antioch; where St. Chrysostom<sup>h</sup> censures a pagan celebration τῆς νομηνίας, of the first new moon of the new year: νομίζουσιν εἰ τὴν νομηνίαν τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου μεθ' ἡδόνης καὶ εὐφροσύνης ἐπιτελεῖσαιεν, καὶ τὸν ἅπαντα τοιοῦτον ἔξουσιν τὸν ἐνιαυτόν. This festival must have been established when their year was computed to begin from a new moon, consequently when the year was lunar; for after the introduction of the solar year, when the beginning of the year was fixed to a stated day, the beginning of the year would be no longer marked by a new moon. But if the lunar year was once in use at Antioch, it was in use after the death of *Alexander*; for Antioch was founded by *Seleucus* in the 12th year of his reign, in the beginning of B. C. 300.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>e</sup> Usher cap. 5. repeats his conclusion that a solar year, intercalated every fourth year, began at Ol. 110. 4. B. C. 337; and that from Sept. 24. B. C. 337. a solar year like the Julian was in use: *Hinc primam Macedonici et Asiani nostri anni tetraeteridem deducendam esse*.

<sup>f</sup> In the former volume p. 290. it has been shewn that the emendation of Corsini, who substitutes *Hecatombæon* for *Boëdromion*, is confirmed by historical facts.

<sup>g</sup> Corsini, who refutes the opinion of Usher, ascribes the same opinion to Norisius: *Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 460. Dodwellus pluribus veterum testimoniis contra Usserium ipsum ac Norisium ostendit quod solares menses simulque Juliani anni forma longe post Julii Cæsaris ætatem a Macedonibus adhiberi ceperunt*. But Norisius agrees with Corsini in rejecting the opinion of Usher: *de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 6. Usserius scribit Macedones inter Ol. 108. 2. 111. 2. lunares suos menses in solares commutasse ita ut annum ex 365 diebus ac quadrante admiserint. Hac tamen dierum in mensibus Macedonum dispositio 300 fere annis ab obitu Alexandri a Macedonibus Asiam incolentibus post receptam anni Juliani formam invecata fuit*. He proceeds p. 6—8. to produce arguments against Usher. Dodwell de Cyclis IX. p. 377—381. 390—394. argues against the theory of Usher: Corsini himself successfully refutes it *Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—145. tom. II. p. 460*.

<sup>h</sup> Chrysost. tom. V. p. 356. 17. ed. Savil.

<sup>i</sup> Euseb. Chron. p. 349. Ol. 119. 2. *Seleucus Antiochiam, Laodiceam, Apameam, Edessam, Bercæam, et Pellam, condidit: Antiochiam tamen duodecimo regni sui anno extruxit*. Malela p. 253—255. gives the month: ὁ δὲ Νικάτωρ Σέλευκος εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν νίκην Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Πολιορκήτου βουλόμενος κτίσαι πόλεις διαφόρους ἤρξατο κτίζειν πρῶτον εἰς τὴν πάραλον τῆς Συρίας.—τῇ δὲ γὰρ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἦλθε θυ-

σιάσαι εἰς τὸ ὄρος τὸ Κάσιον Διὶ Κασίῳ.—καὶ περιχάρσας τὰ τεῖχη εὐθὺς ἔβαλε θεμελίους, καλέσας αὐτὴν Σελεύκειαν πόλιν εἰς ἴδιον ὄνομα.—καὶ ἐν τῇ πεδιάδι τοῦ αὐλῶνος κατέναντι τοῦ ὄρους, πλησίον τοῦ Δράκοντος ποταμοῦ τοῦ μεγάλου τοῦ μετακληθέντος Ὀρόντου, ὅπου ἦν ἡ κόμη ἡ καλυμένη Βωττία ἄντικρυς τῆς Ἰαπόλως, ἐκεῖ διεχάραξεν τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ τείχους, θυσιάσας δὲ Ἀμφίονος ἀρχιερέως καὶ τελεστοῦ—μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ τῇ καὶ Μαίῳ κβ', ὅρα ἡμερῇ α', τοῦ ἡλίου ἀνατέλλοντος, καλέσας αὐτὴν Ἀντιόχειαν εἰς ὄνομα τοῦ ἰδίου αὐτοῦ υἱοῦ. Eusebius and Malela agree. *Antigonos* was defeated in August B. C. 301, towards the close of the eleventh year of *Seleucus*; who proceeded to found these cities in *Xanthicus* and *Artemisius* of the twelfth year, between March and May of B. C. 300. Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 150. places the foundation of Antioch *anno primo Olympiadis CXX*. which is one Olympic year too low. March and May B. C. 300 fell within the fourth year of Ol. 119. Strabo XVI. p. 749. enumerates four of the cities founded by *Seleucus*: Ἀντιόχεια ἡ ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ καὶ Σελεύχεια ἡ ἐν Πιερίᾳ, καὶ Ἀπάμεια δὲ καὶ Λαοδίκεια\* αἵπερ καὶ ἐλέγοντο ἀλλήλων ἀδελφαὶ διὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν, Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος κτίσματα. ἡ μὲν οὖν μεγίστη τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ἐπώνυμος, ἡ δ' ἐρυμνοτάτη, αὐτοῦ. αἱ δ' ἄλλαι, ἡ μὲν Ἀπάμεια τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀπάμας, ἡ δὲ Λαοδίκεια τῆς μητρός. According to Tzetzes Chil. VII. 175. he founded seventy-four towns besides Antioch. Appian Syr. c. 57. names fifty-nine cities: πόλεις δὲ ὤκισεν ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκος τῆς ἀρχῆς ὅλης, ἑκκαίδεκα μὲν Ἀντιοχείας ἐπὶ τῇ πατρί\* πέντε δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ μητρὶ Λαοδικείας\* ἑννέα δ' ἐπωνύμους ἑαυτοῦ\* τέσσαρας δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς γυναιξί, τρεῖς Ἀπαμείας καὶ Στρατονίκειαν μίαν.—τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡ Μακεδονίας ἀνόμαζεν, ἡ ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἑαυτοῦ τισὶν ἡ ἐς τιμὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀντιόχεια, enumerates only fourteen Antiochs; and this number is in Eustath. ad Dionys. 918. His expression, however, is indefinite: εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀντιόχειαι



The order of the Macedonian months may be gathered from Josephus and Suidas, who compare them with the Hebrew and Roman months; but with this difference, that Josephus compares them with lunar months, and Suidas with those of the Julian year. As the Macedonian year began in autumn, and the Hebrew in spring, the first Macedonian month would correspond with the eighth Hebrew, and the two calendars would stand in the following order:

<i>Macedonian.</i>	<i>Hebrew.</i>	
1. Δῖος . . . . .	8. <i>Marchesvan.</i> . . . .	Oct. and Nov.
2. Ἀπελλαῖος. .	9. <i>Casleu.</i> . . . . .	Nov. and Dec.
3. Αὐδυναῖος. .	10. <i>Tebeth.</i> . . . . .	Dec. and Jan.
4. Περίτιος. . .	11. <i>Shebat.</i> . . . . .	Jan. and Feb.
5. Δύστρος. . .	12. <i>Adar.</i> . . . . .	Feb. and March.
6. Ξανθικός. . .	1. <i>Nisan.</i> . . . . .	March and April.
7. Ἀρτεμίσιος. .	2. <i>Jjar, or Zif</i> . . . .	April and May.
8. Δαίσιος. . .	3. <i>Sivan.</i> . . . . .	May and June.
9. Πάνεμος. . .	4. <i>Thamuz</i> . . . . .	June and July.
10. Λῶος . . . .	5. <i>Ab.</i> . . . . .	July and August.
11. Γορπιαῖος. .	6. <i>Elul.</i> . . . . .	Aug. and Sept.
12. Ὑπερβερεταῖος.	7. <i>Tisri, or Ethanim.</i>	Sept. and Oct.

1. *Dius*. The first Macedonian month, for *Hyperberetæus* was the last. And this is further confirmed by the station of the intercalary month. The intercalary month in the lunar year of the ancients was placed at the end of the year: <sup>k</sup> *Omni interkalationi mensis Februarius deputatus est, quoniam is ultimus anni erat; quod etiam ipsum de Græcorum imitatione faciebant. Nam et illi ultimo anni sui mensi superfluos interserebant dies, ut refert Glaucippus qui de sacris Atheniensium scribit.—Nam illi confecto ultimo mense—interkalabant.* But Frœlich<sup>1</sup> has shewn from a passage in the book of Maccabees that the Macedonian intercalary was placed after *Hyperberetæus*: it followed *Hyperberetæus*, and preceded *Dius*. Whence it follows that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month, and *Dius* the first in the lunar year of the Macedonians. At Gaza, which had adopted the Macedonian months, *Dius* was the first, according to the testimony of Marcus of Gaza<sup>m</sup>.

περί πον τὰς ιδ'. and we may retain the number in Appian, who had in view a careful enumeration.

<sup>k</sup> Macrob. Sat. I. 13.

<sup>1</sup> Frœlich prolegom. p. 26. 27. *Dioscorum mensem [2 Macc. XI. 21.] embolimum fuisse in anno Syro-Macedonum ex eo conficitur quod embolimi mensis usum iis populis fuisse ostenderimus, et Dioscori mensis nomen in nullo Syro-Macedonicorum parapemate compareat.—Syrus 2 Macc. interpres huic ratiocinio egregie suffragatur, atque una locum Dioscoro mensi embolimo in anno Syro-Macedonum plane opportunum adsignat. Itaque interpres iste loco Dioscori posuit Tisri posteriorem: qua in re Hebraici Calendarii rationem secutus ipse haud dubie Hebræus Tisri posteriorem vocavit mensem embolimum, sicuti ab Hebræis mensis embolimus Adar posterior appellatur. Quare uti emboli-*

*mus Adar posterior idcirco dictus est quod post Adar insereretur, ita plane Tisri posteriorem dici Dioscorum mensem embolimum est consentaneum quod post Tisri mensem (ad Hebraici tum quidem usitati Calendarii rationem respiciendo) in anno Syro-Macedonico insereretur. Locum vero istum in primis congruentem embolimo mensi tribui—liquet.—τῷ Tisri respondet Hyperberetæus atque idem postremus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis. Qua re quid verisimilius dici possit non video, quando et Hebræi mensem—embolimum ad anni sui finem submoverunt, et Romani Mercedonium mensem embolimum ad anni sui exitum ante Martium olim collocarunt. Fuit itaque Dioscorus anni Syro-Macedonici mensis embolimus sub anni finem post Hyperberetæum et ante Diem insertus.*

<sup>m</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 479. *Anni*



Galen<sup>n</sup> determines the season of this month : εἰ πάντες εἶχον τοὺς αὐτοὺς (μῆνας), οὐκ ἂν ἀρκτούρου καὶ πλειάδος καὶ κυνὸς ἰσημεριῶν τε καὶ τροπῶν ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ Ἱπποκράτης, ἀλλ' ἤρκεσεν ἂν εἰπεῖν αὐτῷ κατὰ Μακεδόνας, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, ὀνομάζοντι τοῦ Δίου μὲν ἀρχομένου τοιάνδε τινὰ γενέσθαι κατὰστασιν—νυνὶ δ' ἐπειδὴ τὸ “ Δίου ” Μακεδόσι μὲν μόνοις σαφεῖς Ἀθηναίοις δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις οὐ σαφεῖς,—ἄμεινον ἦν αὐτῷ γράψαι μόνην τὴν ἰσημερίαν ἄνευ τοῦ μνημονεῦσαι τίνος μηνός.—τεμνομένου δὲ τοῦ παντός ἔτους ἐκ τεσσάρων καιρῶν κατ' ἰσημερίαν τε καὶ τροπὰς, ἅπαξ τις ἐβρωτήσας ἀστρονομικὸν ἄνδρα τὰ τέσσαρα μέρη ταῦτα ἐν τίσι γίνονται μηνσίν, εἶτα εἰδὼς αὐτὰ δυνήσεται καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπισημασιῶν τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀστρον ἀκούων ἐπεσθαι. οἷον, εἰ οὕτως ἔτυχεν, ἂν προμάθῃ τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Δίου μὲν καὶ φθινοπώρου γίνεσθαι ἰσημερίαν, οἴσεται [f. εἴσεται] τὴν μὲν χειμερινὴν τροπὴν ὡς μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας ἐσομένην, ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ καθ' ἑαυτὸν Περάτος [l. Περιτίου] μηνός· τούτῳ γὰρ σημαίνει κατὰ Μακεδόνας· τὴν δὲ ἑαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν Ἀρτεμισίου, καθάπερ γε καὶ τὴν θερινὴν τοῦ Λάου. κατὰ γὰρ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν εἰρημένων μηνῶν αἱ τ' ἰσημερίαι καὶ αἱ τροπαὶ γίνονται κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Galen describes the year as it stood after the solar year of *Cæsar* had been adopted; and according to this account the cardinal points were fixed at Pergamus, as follows:

1st. *Dius*=Sept. 24.

1st. *Peritius*=Dec. 24.

1st. *Artemisius*=March 25.

1st. *Loüs*=June 25.

But during the use of the lunar year the beginning of the month would fluctuate like the beginning of the Attic. Thus in B. C. 245, the Chaldaean year 67, the 1st of *Dius* fell upon the 15th of October<sup>o</sup>; ἔτει δὲ ξζ' κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Ἀπελλαίου ε'—ἔστι δὲ ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ ςθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θῶθ κζ'. The year N. E. 504 commenced Oct. 23. B. C. 245. The 27th *Thoth* therefore and 5th *Apellæus* fell upon Nov. 18: which will give Oct. 15. for the 1st of *Dius*. In B. C. 237, the Chaldaean year 75, the 1st *Dius* coincided with the 16th of October<sup>p</sup>: ἔτους οε' κατὰ Χαλδαίους, Δίου ιδ'.—καὶ ἔστιν ὁ χρόνος κατὰ τὸ πεντακοσιοστὸν ιθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους θῶθ θ'. The year N. E. 512 commenced Oct. 21. B. C. 237. The 9th *Thoth* therefore=14th *Dius* fell upon Oct. 29. which gives Oct. 16. for the 1st of *Dius*. But in B. C. 230, the Chaldaean year 82, *Dius* began Oct. 1<sup>q</sup>: τῷ πρ' ἔτει κατὰ Χαλδαίους Ξανθικοῦ ε' ἐσπέρας.—ὁ μὲν οὖν χρόνος ἔστι κατὰ τὸ φιθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τυβι ιθ' ἐσπέρας. The 5th of *Xanthicus* is here compared with the 12th of *Tybi*. But in the next page<sup>r</sup> there is a variation in the number: κατὰ τὸ ςιθ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, τυβι ιδ' ἐσπέρας. Dodwell substitutes by conjecture ιθ', and makes the 5th of *Xanthicus* coincident with the 19th of *Tybi* in this passage of Ptolemy<sup>s</sup>. As N. E. 519 commenced Oct. 20. B. C. 230,

*Gazensium urbis typum prodidit Marcus diaconus Gazensis ecclesiae in vita S. Porphyrii ejusdem urbis episcopi—ubi ait:—“ Primo mense qui ab eis “ vocatur Dius; deinde etiam secundo qui dicitur “ Apellæus.”*

<sup>n</sup> Ad Hippocr. Epidem. I. tom. V. p. 347. 30—42.

<sup>o</sup> Ptolem. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 232. <sup>p</sup> Ptol. Ibid.

<sup>q</sup> Ptol. μεγ. συνταξ. p. 269. <sup>r</sup> Ibid. p. 270.

<sup>s</sup> Ptolemy p. 270. proceeds thus:—τυβι ιδ' ἐσπέρας.—κατὰ (δὲ) τὸ αηγ' ἔτος ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου, μεσορὶ κδ' τῆς μεσημβρίας—φανερὸν ὅτι ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ τῶν τηρήσεων χρόνῳ περιέχοντι ἔτη Αἰγυπτιακὰ τέθ' καὶ ἡμέρας σιέ' ς' δ'. And Dodwell p. 392. remarks:

*Tybi 19<sup>um</sup> voluisse Ptolemæum colligi potest quod ab illo die quem designaverat dies numeret 215: accuratissime: erat enim dies Tybi 19<sup>us</sup> anni Aegyptiaci 139<sup>us</sup>, Mesorë autem 24<sup>us</sup> ejusdem anni dies erat 354. subducantur ergo 139 e 354. reliqui erunt 215. But the space from evening—ἐσπέρας—of the 139th day to noon—μεσημβρίας—of the 354th is only 214 days 16 or 17 hours. The number of days, therefore, σιέ', neither agrees with the present text nor with the correction of Dodwell; nor does ς' δ' truly describe the fraction of a day, the interval between evening and the following noon. It is evident, then, that the error lies in these numbers; and we may perhaps cor-*

the 14th of *Tybi* (the reading in p. 270. of Ptolemy) being the 134th day of the year would fall upon March 1. B. C. 229. and, if this coincided with the 5th of the Macedonian *Xanthicus*, the 1st of *Thoth*=Oct. 20 would fall upon the 20th of *Dius*, which gives Oct. 1. for the beginning of that Macedonian year.

Dodwell<sup>t</sup> imagines from these last numbers that a change had been made in the Macedonian year between B. C. 237 and B. C. 230. But he has imagined a difficulty where there is in reality none. For the Macedonian year being then lunar, as Dodwell admits, fell annually back about eleven days till the intercalary year again carried it forward<sup>v</sup>. Now if it should have happened that this year N. E. 519 was intercalary, the beginning of the year would have fallen back eleven days; as in the Metonic Table of Dodwell<sup>w</sup> in Ol. 108. 4. the Attic year began upon July 15, and in Ol. 109. 1. upon July 4. In the same manner and for the same reason the Macedonian year in N. E. 518 might commence at Oct. 12, and in N. E. 519 at Oct. 1.

Dodwell indeed assumes<sup>x</sup> that the Macedonians had adopted the cycle of *Calippus*, and that the year which corresponded to N. E. 519 was on that account necessarily an *annus communis*. But of this there is no proof. It has been already shewn in the former part of this work<sup>y</sup>, that the Athenians themselves did not immediately adopt the cycle of *Calippus*, or change the order of *Meton*. It is still less likely that the Macedonians should precisely in Ol. 112. 3. as Dodwell determines<sup>z</sup>, have remodelled their Calendar by the Calippic period. Nor has Dodwell produced any arguments to shew that, when the Macedonians did adopt the cycle, their months concurred in perfect uniformity with the Attic<sup>a</sup>, or that the Macedonian and the Attic cycles were connumerary. The *ἑννεακαίδεκαετηρίς* of *Meton* and *Calippus* was composed of a series of years which took their beginning from the summer solstice; the Macedonian year began at the autumnal equinox. The Athenians intercalated at the end of the sixth month of their year, the Macedonians at the end of the twelfth; the Attic intercalary month was in the winter, the Macedonian in the autumn; and, according to the mode adopted of measuring the two Calendars, would either precede the Attic intercalary by three months, or be nine months after it. In this latter case, for ten months of an intercalary year the Macedonian and Attic months could never run together in their accustomed order, nor could the intercalary months of the two calendars ever fall within the same Attic year. It may be presumed, then, that whenever the Macedonians adopted the *Metonic* cycle, or the *Calippic* correction of it, they adapted it to their own year without any reference to the Attic; nor can it be pronounced without direct evidence in what particular Attic year a Macedonian intercalation might fall.

rect them thus: *ἡμέρας σιθ' ις'' δ'*. dies 219. hor. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ . which would describe the interval between 7<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. P.M. (*ἑσπέρας*) of the 134th day (14th *Tybi*) and noon—*μεσημβρίας*—of the 254th day, the 24th of *Mesore*.

<sup>t</sup> Diss. IX. de Cyclis p. 393. *Non poterat Xanthicus in locum hunc migrare [the place of the Egyptian Tybi] propter aliquem qui præcesserit embolimum. Protrudebat enim secuturos menses non autem retrahebat mensis embolimus. Hic autem Xanthicus in Dystri præcedentis locum retrocesserat. Nihil itaque video verisimilius quam ut medio inter has duas ultimas observationes spatio primi mensis nomen ex Hyperberetæo in Dium mu-*

*tarint Babylonii.*

<sup>v</sup> See part II. p. 342.

<sup>w</sup> Diss. de Cycl. p. 720.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. p. 393. *Anno illo qui Cycli erat Calippici 25<sup>us</sup>. non ante Martii Juliani diem 26<sup>um</sup> Xanthicus inivit: ut proinde nihil quidquam commune habere potuerit cum Tybi Ægyptiaco.*

<sup>y</sup> See part II. p. 347.

<sup>z</sup> Diss. IX. p. 391. *Cæpit cyclus Macedonum Calippicus Ol. 112. 3. Sept. 26.*

<sup>a</sup> Dodwell asserts this p. 367. *Similem mensium Macedonicorum atque Atticorum situm et modum mensium eundem, et dierum etiam in mensibus par utrobique intervallum, &c.*

Dodwell, then, has produced no arguments to shew why we should adopt an arrangement founded upon conjecture, and reject the plain and obvious interpretation of Ptolemy, which makes the year corresponding to N. E. 519 an intercalary year in the Syro-Macedonian Calendar.

According to the *Metonic* cycle the three years described by Ptolemy as 67, 75, and 82, of the Chaldæans, commencing respectively Oct. 15. Oct. 16. and Oct. 1. would be the 9th, the 17th, and the 5th of the cycle of *Meton*, as in the following Table.

	<i>Chaldæan years.</i>	<i>Years of cycle.</i>
N. E. 504.	67	9 commenced Oct. 15.
	68	10 . . . . Oct. 5.
	69	11. B. . . . Sept. 24.
	70 <i>Bissext.</i>	12. . . . Oct. 13.
	71 . . .	13. B. . . . Oct. 1.
	72 . . .	14 . . . . Oct. 20.
	73 . . .	15 . . . . Oct. 9.
	74 <i>Bissext.</i>	16. B. . . . Sept. 28.
N. E. 512.	75 . . .	17 . . . . Oct. 16.
	76 . . .	18 . . . . Oct. 5.
	77 . . .	19. B. . . . Sept. 25.
N. E. 515.	78 <i>Bissext.</i>	1 . . . . Oct. 15.
	79 . . .	2 . . . . Oct. 4.
	80 . . .	3. B. . . . Sept. 23.
	81 . . .	4 . . . . Oct. 12.
N. E. 519.	82 <i>Bissext.</i>	5. B. . . . Oct. 1.

According to this scheme, which gives N. E. 515 for the first year of a cycle, the Macedonians received the cycle in the ninth year of a *Metonic* *ἐνεακαιδεκαετηρίς*, which would be the second of a *Calippic*<sup>b</sup>. And this is confirmed by other testimony. For the 148th year of the *Seleucidæ*=N. E. 584 was an intercalary year<sup>c</sup>. But, if N. E. 515 was the first year of a cycle, N. E. 584 would be the 13th<sup>d</sup>, and the 13th was intercalary. This testimony therefore precisely agrees with the arrangement obtained from Ptolemy, but effectually disproves the opinion of Dodwell. For, if the Macedonians had begun their cycle with *Calippus* in Ol. 112: 3. N. E. 419, as Dodwell supposes, this year N. E. 584 would have been the 14th of a cycle<sup>e</sup>, and the 14th year was an *annus communis*.

Josephus<sup>f</sup> compares *Dius* with the Hebrew *Marchesvan*: Δίω μὲν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων λεγόμενον

<sup>b</sup> The 7th *ἐνεακαιδεκαετηρίς* of *Meton* began Ol. 115. 3. N. E. 431. See part II. p. 348. note. Consequently the 8th began Ol. 120. 2. N. E. 450. the 9th Ol. 125. 1. N. E. 469. the 10th Ol. 129. 4. N. E. 488. the 11th began Ol. 134. 3. N. E. 507. and N. E. 515 would fall upon the ninth year. And, as the cycle of *Calippus* began in the 8th year of a *Metonic* period, see part II. p. 341. the first year of a Macedonian cycle would be the second in an *ἐνεακαιδεκαετηρίς* of *Calippus*.

<sup>c</sup> 2 Macc. XI. 21. explained by Frœlich already

quoted at p. 349.

<sup>d</sup> The first years of an *ἐνεακαιδεκαετηρίς* would be N. E. 515. 534. 553. 572. and N. E. 572 being the first, N. E. 584 would be the thirteenth.

<sup>e</sup> It will be seen in the Tables B. C. 162. 3. that the third period, and consequently the ninth cycle, of *Calippus*, began at Ol. 150. 3.=N. E. 571. which gives N. E. 584 for the fourteenth year.

<sup>f</sup> Ant. I. 3, 3.



Μαρσουλῆν δὲ ὑπὸ Ἑβραίων. After the Julian year had been established in Asia, *Dius* in some cities corresponded with November. According to Epiphanius<sup>g</sup> the 8th of *Dius* was the 8th of November. Eusebius<sup>h</sup>: Δίου μηνὸς ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ αὕτη παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις ἢ πρὸ δέκα πέντε καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων.—<sup>i</sup> πρὸ δώδεκα καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων, ἢ γένοιτ' ἂν μηνὸς Δίου εἰκάδι.—<sup>k</sup> Δίου μηνὸς τρισκαίδεκάτῃ, εἰδοῖς Νοεμβρίαις. The 13th, 17th, and 20th of *Dius* would agree with the 13th, 17th, and 20th of November, when *Dius* had become a month of the Julian year.

Evagrius<sup>l</sup> in A. D. 592 mentions the month *Dius* at Antioch: χρηματιζούσης τῆς πόλεως ἔτος πρῶτον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν, ἀνὰ τὸν Δῖον μῆνα [A. D. 512].—κατὰ τήνδε τὴν γραφὴν χρηματιζούσης πρῶτον καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [A. D. 592]. And the author of the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>m</sup>: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον ὁ Κωνσταντίος [Nov. 3. A. D. 361] μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. Although the corresponding Roman month is not named, we know from other testimonies that *Dius* coincided with November. The Chronicle<sup>n</sup> places the entrance of *Theodosius* into Constantinople [A. D. 379] μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸς ἡ' καλανδῶν Δεκεμβρίων. He mentions again ὁ μηνὶ Δίῳ πρὸς ε' ἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—<sup>p</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ Νοεμβρίου ια'.—<sup>q</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ τῷ καὶ Νοεμβρίῳ.—<sup>r</sup> μηνὶ Δίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίῳ.—<sup>s</sup> τῇ κβ' τοῦ Δίου μηνὸς, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Νοεμβρίου. whence we may infer that the two months were conumerary.

2. APELLEUS. Suidas: Ἀπελλαῖος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Δεκέμβριος μῆν. Evagrius<sup>t</sup>: ἐνάτῃ Ἀπελλαίου, πρὸς δὲ Ῥωμαίων προσαγορευμένου Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς, ἐνδέκατον ἔτος Ἰουστινιανοῦ βασιλείῳς τὴν αὐτοκράτορα διέποντος ἀρχήν. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>u</sup>: μηνὶ Ἀπιλλέῳ, πρὸς ἡ' ἰδῶν Δεκεμβρίου.—<sup>x</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. καλάνδαις Δεκεμβρίαις.—<sup>y</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. πρὸς ι' καλανδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Ἀ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Δεκεμβρίῳ κδ'.

Josephus<sup>a</sup> compares this month with *Casleu*: πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ Χασλεῦ μηνὸς, ὃν οἱ Μακεδόνες Ἀπελλαῖον καλοῦσι. He compares it elsewhere with the ninth Hebrew month<sup>b</sup>. Josephus always considers the days of the Jewish and Macedonian months to be conumerary. Thus in the preceding instance the 25th of *Apellæus* is the 25th of *Casleu*. In the time of *Moses* the 14th of *Nisan* is also the 14th of *Xanthicus*<sup>c</sup>: τῇ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς εἰς τὴν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃν ὃς παρὰ μὲν Αἰγυπτίοις Φαγμουθὶ καλεῖται Νισὰν δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις, Μακεδόνες δ' αὐτὸν Ξανθικὸν προσαγορεύουσι. The passover is τῷ μηνὶ τῷ Ξανθικῷ ὃς Νισὰν παρ' ἡμῶν καλεῖται καὶ τοῦ ἔτους ἐστὶν ἀρχή, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ κατὰ σελήνην<sup>d</sup>. The 14th day of the month *Adar* in the book of *Esther*<sup>e</sup> is translated by Josephus<sup>f</sup> τῇ τετράδι καὶ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Δύστρου μηνός. The tenth day of the fifth month in *Jeremiah*<sup>g</sup> is in Josephus<sup>h</sup> the tenth of *Loüs*: ἡμέρᾳ δεκάτῃ Λώου μηνός, καθ' ἣν τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλείῳς ἐνεπρήσθη<sup>i</sup>. This practice was always in-

<sup>g</sup> De Hæres. lib. II. tom. I. p. 447. A. See below, APELLEUS.

<sup>h</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 1. <sup>i</sup> Idem Ibid. c. 6.

<sup>k</sup> Idem Ibid. c. 9. <sup>l</sup> Hist. Eccles. III. 32.

<sup>m</sup> P. 282. <sup>n</sup> P. 284.

<sup>o</sup> P. 285. first of *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>p</sup> P. 291. twelfth of *Leo*.

<sup>q</sup> P. 292. sixteenth of *Leo*.

<sup>r</sup> P. 296. sixth *Justinian*.

<sup>s</sup> P. 299. twentieth *Mauricius*.

<sup>t</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 19.

<sup>u</sup> P. 285. fifteenth *Theodosius*.

<sup>x</sup> P. 284. fifth *Theodosius*.

<sup>y</sup> P. 285. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>z</sup> P. 297. thirty-sixth of *Justinian*.

<sup>a</sup> Ant. XII. 7, 6.

<sup>b</sup> Ant. XI. 5, 4. εἰκάδι τοῦ ἐνάτου μηνός, ὃς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Τεβέθος κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαῖος καλεῖται. Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 398. justly observes that there is an error in the name of the Hebrew month: *Mensem fuisse nonum e loco constat quem exscripsit Josephus Ezr. X. 9. Rectius autem alibi non Tebethum sed hunc mensem (Casleu) contendit cum Apellæo. Tebeth* was the tenth month.

<sup>c</sup> Joseph. Ant. II. 14, 6. <sup>d</sup> Ibid. III. 10, 5.

<sup>e</sup> IX. 19, 21. <sup>f</sup> Ant. XI. 6, 13.

<sup>g</sup> LII. 12. <sup>h</sup> Bell. VI. 4, 5.

<sup>i</sup> See Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 52. who points out the coincidence of Josephus and *Jerem.* LII. 12. although he erroneously refers the passage to Joseph. Bell. lib. VII. cap. 9.

accurate. In his own time, in the time of the Jewish war, when the Macedonian months were solar, there would be the same variation between these and the Hebrew, which were still lunar, as between the Attic months and the Julian. In earlier times, when both Calendars were lunar and moveable, they would vary in proportion as the modes and times of intercalation were different. The same variations would occur as in the Corinthian months compared with the Attic; when, according to Plutarch<sup>j</sup>, the 3rd of *Boëdromion* coincided with the 27th of *Panemus*. Josephus, however, seems to have intended nothing more than to express the notation of days according to the lunar months of the Hebrews; and to have been satisfied with calling Hebrew months by Macedonian names. Hence by an anticipation he gives to the months of the time of *Moses* Macedonian names, before the Macedonian months existed.

*Vitellius* was slain, according to Josephus<sup>k</sup>, on the 3d of *Apellæus*: ἀποσφάττεται μῆνας ὀκτὼ κρατήσας καὶ ἡμέρας πέντε.—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου πέπρακτο. The death of *Vitellius* is determined by Norisius<sup>l</sup> to Dec. 20. A. D. 69. This month therefore commenced on the 18th of December. But, as *Apellæus* of the solar Julian year then established did not begin on that day, we must suppose that Josephus on this occasion, according to his usual practice, described by a Grecian name the lunar Hebrew month *Casleu*<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>j</sup> Aristid. c. 19. τῇ τετράδι [1. τρίτῃ] τοῦ βοηδρομιωνος ἱσταμένου κατ' Ἀθηναίους, κατὰ δὲ Βοιωτοὺς τετράδι τοῦ Πανέμου φθίνοντος. As the date τρίτῃ is in the two other passages of Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. and Mor. p. 349. F. Wyttenbach ad p. 349. F. rightly proposes to substitute τρίτῃ for τετράδι, ut ex sequente τετράδι ortum. The Boeotian *Panemus* corresponded for the most part with the Attic *Metagitnion*: Plutarch. Camill. c. 19. But in this year *Panemus* had been brought down below its usual station by an intercalary year preceding, or *Boëdromion* had fallen back because the intercalary had not yet arrived. Hence the first of *Boëdromion* fell in this year upon the twenty-fifth of *Panemus*. The same variation arising from the same cause may perhaps be traced in the dates which are given in part II. p. 230. where the first of *Thargelion* coincided with the twenty-third of *Dæsius*. In Ol. 114. 1. the fourteenth of a *Metonic* cycle at Athens, the first of *Thargelion* was brought down by the intercalary year preceding to May 14. We have no information respecting the Macedonian lunar year at that period: but this year might be intercalary in the Macedonian Calendar; and in that case the months had fallen back twenty-two days behind the Attic, and were to be brought forwards to the true time by the intercalary month which would follow at the end of the year. Hence *Thargelion* might correspond on that occasion for the most part with the Macedonian *Panemus*.

<sup>k</sup> Bell. IV. 11, 4.

<sup>l</sup> De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 54—60. After a minute examination he fixes the death of *Otho* (which was known at Rome on the day of the

*Ludi Cereales* [XIII. Kal. Maii]: Tacit. Hist. II. 55.) to XVI. Kal. Maii, and the death of *Vitellius* to XIII. Kal. Januar. 8m. 5d. being the interval from April 16 to Dec. 20.

<sup>m</sup> Norisius p. 61. supposes Josephus to mean in this place a *Tyrian* month: *Ibi nomine Apellæi nec suorum popularium Casleu lunarem intelligit, nec ipsum Apellæum solarem Antiochensium aliarumque in superiori Syria gentium, sed plane designat Apellæum solarem Tyrionum*—qui quidem *Tyrionum mensis inibat die 18<sup>o</sup> Decembris; unde tertia Apellæi cum 20<sup>o</sup> ejusdem Decembris concurrebat*. Because the third day of *Casleu* in that year fell upon the fifth of November: p. 52. *Anno Christi 70 neomenia Nisan juxta posteriores Judæorum Cyclos fuit die 31<sup>o</sup> Martii*. p. 54. *Cum anno 70 novilunium Nisan fuerit die 31<sup>o</sup> Martii, anno 69 neomenia Casleu fuit 3<sup>o</sup>. Novembris: erat enim hic annus embolimæus, cujus mensis intercalaris Veadar cæpit Kal. Mart.* But, according to Norisius himself, this is only obtained by applying to the Jewish year the calculations of after-times—*juxta posteriores Judæorum Cyclos*. And he admits p. 49. that the exact mode in which the Jews regulated their lunar months is unknown to us: *Incompertum est num Judæi ante excisa Hierosolyma ad neomenias designandas astronomicis calculis vel potius cyclis uterentur vel easdem a phase tantum indicarent*. Frælich Proleg. ad Annal. Regum Syriæ p. 19. observes upon this subject, *Multa occurrunt de quibus nondum liquido constat neque unquam fortasse constabit: quæ nempe intercalandi ratio apud Syro-Macedones et Judæos usitata, quibus ea annis tum ab illis tum a Judæis intercalata sit? num ad cyclum aliquem, et qualem illum uter-*



*Apellæus* after the adoption of the Julian year in some cities corresponded with November, and in others with December. Eusebius <sup>n</sup> having mentioned the month *Dius*, proceeds thus: τοῦ δ' ἐπιόντος μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ, πρὸ δεκαεννέα καλανῶν Ἰανουαρίων. *Apellæus* therefore followed *Dius*, and the 14th of *Apellæus* was the 14th of December at Cæsarea in Palestine. The author of the Alexandrian Chronicle <sup>o</sup> dates the entrance of *Julian* into Constantinople [A. D. 361] μηνὶ Ἀπηλαίῳ ια'. This, although the Roman month is not named, expresses the 11th of December P.

Epiphanius <sup>q</sup> comparing the 8th of November with the months of other nations gives the following account: κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Ἀθύρ δωδεκάτῃ πρὸ ἑξ' εἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων· κατὰ Ἑλληνας Δίου ἡ, κατὰ Σαλαμινίους τοὺς καὶ Κωνσταντιαίους τρίτου Χοιάκ 5', κατὰ Παρίους Ἀπογονιστοῦ 15', κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀγγαλθαβαεὶθ κβ'· κατὰ Μακεδόνας Ἀπελλαίου 15'· κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀρατατᾶ 15', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μεταγεινιώνος ἐβδόμῃ, κατὰ Ἑβραίους Μαρσεουᾶν ἐβδόμῃ. According to this account, *Dius* κατὰ Ἑλληνας began Nov. 1. and *Apellæus* κατὰ Μακεδόνας began Oct. 24. Epiphanius therefore intended by Ἑλληνες to express the Greeks of Syria, and especially of Antioch: by Μακεδόνας the Greeks of Asia Minor, and especially of Pergamus, where *Apellæus* began upon the 24th of October <sup>r</sup>. He at the same time compares the 6th of January with the corresponding days of other months <sup>s</sup>: πρὸ ὀκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων ἑ—κατὰ Αἰγυπτίους Τυβὶ ἐνδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Σύρους εἴτουν Ἑλληνας Αὐδινέου ἕκτῃ, κατὰ Κυπρίους εἴτουν Σαλαμινίους πέμπτου πέμπτῃ, κατὰ Παρίους Ἰούλου τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ, κατὰ Ἀραβας Ἀλῶμ κα', κατὰ Καππαδόκας Ἀταρτᾶ 19', κατὰ Ἑβραίους Τιβιήθ 19', κατὰ Ἀθηναίους Μαιμακτηριῶνος 5'. It appears, then, that among the Syrian Greeks the 1st of *Audynæus* was the 1st of January <sup>v</sup>.

*que vel alteruter populus tempora revocarit? caperintne Judæi annum a novilunio viso an supputato? quo pacto iidem æquinoctium vernum eique proximam neomeniam determinaverint?* With respect to the Jews, then, at least, we have no knowledge of the mode in which they adjusted their lunar year: and there is no proof that their lunar year stood in A. D. 69, 70, as Norisius has described it; and no sufficient reason for assigning to Josephus on this account a mode of noting the time so entirely different from his usual practice. The first of *Casleu*, then, might coincide in B. C. 69 with Dec. 18. as the first of *Posideon* fell upon Dec. 17. in the years six and fourteen of a *Metonic* cycle.

<sup>n</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 10.      <sup>o</sup> P. 283.

<sup>p</sup> See p. 353.

<sup>q</sup> Epiphan. tom. I. p. 447. A.

<sup>r</sup> See above, *Dius* p. 350. These months will begin, according to the numbers of Epiphanius, in the following manner:

<i>Athyρ</i> the third Egyptian month commenced . . . . .	} Oct. 28.
<i>Dius</i> first Macedonian . . . . .	
<i>Chæac</i> III. the third month at Sa- lamis . . . . .	} Nov. 3.
<i>Apogonistus</i> . . . . .	
<i>Angalthabaeth</i> . . . . .	Oct. 24.
<i>Apellæus</i> . . . . .	Oct. 18.
	Oct. 24.

*Aratatus* . . . . . Oct. 25.

*Metagitnion*, second Attic . . . . Nov. 2.

*Marchesvan*, eighth Jewish . . . . Nov. 2.

<sup>s</sup> Epiphan. tom. I. p. 446. D.

<sup>t</sup> He subjoins, ἥτις ἐστὶ κατὰ Ῥωμαίους πέμπτῃ τοῦ Ἰανουαρίου μηνός. But this would be the Nones of January: and *VIII. Id. Januar.* is the day assigned by Epiphanius elsewhere; as p. 448. D. γεννηθέντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρὸ ὀκτῶ εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων, and is required by the coincidence of the eleventh of *Tybi* and sixth of *Audynæus*. Wherefore we must read ἕκτῃ τοῦ Ἰ. μ.

<sup>v</sup> The months in Epiphanius will stand thus:

*Tybi*, fifth Egyptian, commenced Dec. 27.

*Audynæus*, third Macedonian . . . . Jan. 1.

Fifth month at Salamis . . . . . Jan. 2.

*Julus* . . . . . Dec. 24.

*Aleom* . . . . . Dec. 17.

*Tebeth*, tenth Hebrew . . . . . Dec. 25.

*Mæmacterion* . . . . . Jan. 1.

The Egyptian months here quoted are months of the fixed Alexandrian year, which commenced Aug. 29. See part II. p. 328. The Cyprian months also appear to be adapted to the Julian Calendar; and we may infer that the first month at Salamis began Sept. 3. The Attic *Metagitnion* commencing Nov. 2. and *Mæmacterion* Jan. 1. it appears that *Hecatombæon* would begin Oct. 3. and that *Mæmacterion* was now become the fourth



3. AUDYNÆUS. Suidas marks its position by comparing it with January: Αὐδηνᾱϊός. ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰανουάριος. It therefore followed *Apellæus*, which, according to Suidas, corresponded to December. Eusebius<sup>w</sup> makes the 11th *Audynæus* equivalent to the 11th January: Αὐδυναίου μηνὸς ἡμέρα μιᾷ καὶ δεκάτῃ· εἴη δ' ἂν ἡ πρὸς τριῶν εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. And Epiphanius<sup>x</sup> compares the 6th of *Audynæus* with Jan. 6. In the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>y</sup> μηνὶ Αὐδυναίῳ κζ', although the Roman month is not expressed, we know from other passages to be equivalent to Jan. 27. <sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς ιε' καλανδῶν Φευρουαρίων. The accession of *Theodosius*<sup>a</sup> was μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φευρουαρίων.—<sup>b</sup> ἐτελεύτησε Θεοδοσίος [A. D. 395]—μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ις' καλανδῶν Φευρουαρίων.—<sup>c</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς εἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>d</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>e</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ'... Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>f</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>g</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς δ' νωνῶν Ἰανουαρίων.—<sup>h</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. πρὸς ε' καὶ η'. the Roman month not named.—<sup>i</sup> μηνὶ Αὐ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἰανουαρίῳ α'.

4. PERITIUS. Suidas: Περίτιος μὴν, ὁ Φεβρουάριος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. Hieronymus<sup>k</sup>: *Shebat est in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir, a Maccedonibus Περίτιος, a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* Eusebius<sup>l</sup>: Περίτιου μηνὸς ἡμέρα ἐκκαιδεκάτῃ, Μαρτίου κατὰ Ῥωμαίους ἡ πρὸς δεκατεσσάρων καλανδῶν. *Peritius* corresponded thus with February after the Julian year had been adopted. And this is to be understood of the other references to Eusebius, Suidas, and other writers after the Christian era, with the exception of Josephus<sup>m</sup>.

The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>n</sup>: μηνὶ Περιτίῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Φευρουαρίων.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ζ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>p</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς α' ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. <sup>q</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>r</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ζ'

in order. Whence we may infer that in the time of Epiphanius the Attic year was adapted to the Julian, and that its commencement was now fixed to Oct. 2. or 3. in agreement with the fixed year of the Asiatic Greeks. But this position of the month *Mæmacterion* in the age of Epiphanius is no argument against the order of the months at Athens established by so many testimonies, while the moveable lunar year remained in use. For the place of *Mæmacterion* in former times see part II. p. 325—331.

The moveable Egyptian months have been already described in the former volume p. 328. The fixed Alexandrian months coincided thus with the Roman :

1. *Thoth* began Aug. 29.
2. *Phaophi* . Sept. 28.
3. *Athyr* . . Oct. 28.
4. *Chæac* . . Nov. 27.
5. *Tybi* . . Dec. 27.
6. *Mechir* . Jan. 26.
7. *Phamenoth* Feb. 25.
8. *Pharmuthi* March 27. (26.)
9. *Pachon* . April 26. (25.)
10. *Payni* . May 26. (25.)
11. *Epiphi* . June 25. (24.)
12. *Mesorë* . July 25. (24.)

πρώτῃ τῶν ἐπαγομ. Aug. 24. (23.)

<sup>ε</sup>κτη τῶν ἐπαγομ. in intercalary years = Aug. 29. (28.) If the Bissextile and intercalary year of

Rome and Alexandria were the same, the *Thoth* would always commence Aug. 29. otherwise the sixth τῶν ἐπαγομένων would bring it to Aug. 30. while the Bissextile would throw it back to Aug. 28.

<sup>w</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 10.

<sup>x</sup> See above, *APELLÆUS*.

<sup>y</sup> P. 282. the twenty-third of *Constantius*.

<sup>z</sup> P. 283. second of *Valens*.

<sup>a</sup> P. 284. He repeats again Ibid. fifth of *Theodosius*: μηνὶ Αὐδυναίῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φευρουαρίων. Again p. 285. fifth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς ιδ' καλανδῶν Φευρουαρίων.

<sup>b</sup> P. 285. <sup>c</sup> Ibid. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. seventh *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. eighth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>f</sup> P. 286. thirteenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* Again Ibid. seventh *Theod. jun.* μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων. P. 288. thirty-fifth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Αὐδυνέῳ πρὸς γ' ἰδῶν Ἰανουαρίων.

<sup>g</sup> P. 287. fifteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>h</sup> P. 289. forty-second *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>i</sup> P. 296. first *Justinian.* <sup>k</sup> In *Zachar.* c. 1.

<sup>l</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 11.

<sup>m</sup> For the practice of Josephus see above p. 353.

<sup>n</sup> P. 285. ninth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 287. eleventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>q</sup> P. 290. third *Marcian.*

<sup>r</sup> Ibid. seventh *Marcian.*

ἰδῶν Φεβρουαρίων. The death of *Jovian* is placed <sup>s</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸ 13' καλανδῶν Μαρτίων. In another place <sup>t</sup> μηνὶ Περγιτίῳ 16' occurs, the Roman month not being added.

*Peritius* in the time of Galen was the fourth month at Pergamus, and commenced at the winter solstice Dec. 24.<sup>v</sup> It agreed therefore, after the reception of the Julian year, with January at Pergamus, but with February at Antioch.

5. *DYSTRUS*. Suidas: Δύστρος ὁ Μάρτιος μὴν παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. Eusebius<sup>w</sup>: Δύστρου μηνὸς ἡμέρα τετράδι καὶ εἰκάδι, ἢ πρὸ ἐννέα καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων καὶ αὐτὴ οὕσα ἐτύγχανεν.—<sup>x</sup> Δύστρου πέμπτη μηνὸς, πρὸ τριῶν νωνῶν Μαρτίων.—<sup>y</sup> νῶναις αὐταῖς Μαρτίαις, ἢ γένοιτ' ἂν ἐβδόμη Δ. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>y</sup>: Δύστρω κέ· λέγοιτο δ' ἂν οὗτος Μάρτιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους. Valens began to reign <sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. The same Chronicle<sup>a</sup> reckons the 25th of *Dystrus* to be the 25th of March. At Antioch therefore and Cæsarea in Palestine the days of *Dystrus* and of March were conumerary.

Josephus<sup>b</sup> makes *Dystrus* coincide with the twelfth Hebrew month *Adar*: τῷ ὑστάτῳ μηνὶ τοῦ ἔτους, ὑπὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων Δύστρω καλουμένῳ Ἀδάρῳ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν, νομηνία.—<sup>c</sup> εἰκάδι καὶ τρίτῃ μηνὸς δωδεκάτου, ὃς καλεῖται παρ' ἡμῶν μὲν Ἀδάρ παρὰ δὲ Μακεδόσι Δύστρος.—<sup>d</sup> τοῦ δωδεκάτου μηνὸς τῇ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ, ὃς κατὰ μὲν Ἑβραίους Ἀδάρ καλεῖται κατὰ δὲ Μακεδόνας Δύστρος. When therefore in his narrative of the Jewish war he names the fourth day of *Dystrus*—<sup>e</sup> τετάρτῃ Δύστρου μηνὸς εἴσεισιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν—he means to express a date equivalent to the 4th of *Adar* <sup>f</sup>.

6. *XANTHICUS*. Suidas: Ξανθικός, ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Ἀπρίλλιος. Eusebius<sup>e</sup> makes the days of *Xanthicus* conumerary with the days of April: Ξανθικός μὴν, ὃς λέγοιτ' ἂν Ἀπρίλλιος κατὰ Ῥωμαίους.—<sup>h</sup> Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς δευτέρα, ἥτις ἂν εἴη πρὸ τεσσαρῶν νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων. This was the computation at Antioch according to Evagrius<sup>i</sup>: τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ Ξανθικοῦ ἡγουν Ἀπριλλίου μηνὸς, ἀνὰ τὸ πέμπτον καὶ ἐβδομηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [April A. D. 527] τοῦ χρηματισμοῦ τῆς Ἀντιοχείας. The Alexandrian Chronicle: <sup>j</sup> μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ γ' νωνῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. δ' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. καλάνδαις Ἀπριλλίαις.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ 13' καλανδῶν Μαΐων.—<sup>p</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. πρὸ 5' ἰδῶν Ἀπριλλίων.—<sup>q</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ.—<sup>r</sup> μηνὶ Ξ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'.

Josephus<sup>s</sup> compares *Xanthicus* with *Nisan*: Μαῦσῆς τὸν Νισᾶν ὃς ἐστὶ Ξανθικός μῆνα πρῶτον ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐορταῖς ὤρισε.—<sup>t</sup> μηνὶ τῷ πρώτῳ, κατὰ μὲν Μακεδόνας Ξανθικῷ λεγομένῳ κατὰ δὲ ἡμᾶς Νισᾶν. Other passages have been given already<sup>v</sup>. When therefore Josephus<sup>w</sup> names the 14th of *Xanthicus* as the day of the Passover in the time of the Jewish war, he expresses the 14th of *Nisan*: τῆς τῶν ἀζύμων ἐνστάσης ἡμέρας, τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.

7. *ARTEMISIUS*. Suidas: Ἀρτεμίσιος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ Μάϊος. Evagrius<sup>x</sup>: ἀνὰ τὸν Ἀρτεμί-

<sup>s</sup> P. 283.

<sup>t</sup> P. 282. twenty-third *Constantius*.

<sup>v</sup> See above p. 350. <sup>w</sup> De Mart. Palæst. c. 3.

<sup>x</sup> Idem Ib. c. 11. <sup>y</sup> P. 278. <sup>z</sup> Idem p. 283.

<sup>a</sup> P. 263. τῇ εἰκάδι πέμπτῃ τοῦ Δύστρου μηνός—πρὸ ἢ καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. Idem p. 286. eighth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Δύστρῳ τῇ πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλλίων. Idem p. 287. fourteenth *Theodos. jun.* μηνὶ Δύστρῳ without adding the Roman month.

<sup>b</sup> Ant. IV. 8, 49. <sup>c</sup> Idem Ibid. XI. 4, 7.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. XI. 6, 13. <sup>e</sup> Bell. IV. 7, 3.

<sup>f</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>g</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. proœm.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. c. 4. He repeats this date c. 7.

<sup>i</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 8.

<sup>j</sup> P. 283. sixth of *Valens*.

<sup>k</sup> P. 285. first *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>m</sup> Ibid. seventh *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 286. thirteenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 287. ninth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>p</sup> Ibid. fifteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>q</sup> P. 293. seventeenth of *Zeno*.

<sup>r</sup> P. 296. ninth of *Justin.* <sup>s</sup> Ant. I. 3, 3.

<sup>t</sup> Ibid. XI. 4, 8.

<sup>v</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>w</sup> Bell. V. 3, 1.

<sup>x</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 5.



σιον μῆνα ἦτοι Μάιον, ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ αὐτοῦ ἡμέρᾳ. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ὁ Κωνσταντῖνος—Κωνσταντινουπόλιν κέκληκε πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Μαΐων—τῇ ια΄ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός. In recording the death of *Constantine* the Chronicle gives the following dates<sup>z</sup>: μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ ια΄ καταξιωθείς τοῦ σωτηριώδους βαπτίσματος—ἀνεπαύσατο μηνὶ Μαΐῳ κβ΄ πρὸ ια΄ καλανδῶν Ἰουνίων ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀγίᾳ πεντηκοστῇ. His baptism only preceded his death a few days, as appears from the narrative of Eusebius<sup>a</sup>, who also places his death on the day of Pentecost<sup>b</sup>: ἕκαστα δὲ τούτων ἐπὶ τῆς μεγίστης συνετελεῖτο ἑορτῆς τῆς δὴ—πεντηκοστῆς κ. τ. λ. Hence again it appears that the 11th of *Artemisius*, on which *Constantine* received baptism, was no other than the 11th of May. Epiphanius<sup>c</sup> on the contrary makes the 23rd of *Artemisius* coincide with the 16th of May: ἐτελεύτησεν Οὐαλεντινιανὸς ὁ νεώτερος [A. D. 392]—ἐν εἰδοῖς Μαΐαις πρὸ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τῆς πεντηκοστῆς—αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς πεντηκοστῆς ἐξεκομίσθη. ἦν δὲ κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τότε μηνὸς Παχῶν μία καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ δὲ Ἑλλήνας Ἀρτεμισίου τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκάς, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους δὲ πρὸ δεκαεπτὰ καλανδῶν Ἰουνίων. The first of *Pachon* therefore fell upon April 26. according to the fixed Alexandrine year<sup>d</sup>, and the 1st of *Artemisius* upon April 24. Hence Norisius<sup>e</sup> justly infers that the first month, *Dius*, would begin upon the 24th of October, among the people to whom Epiphanius referred in this passage.

Josephus<sup>f</sup> compares this month with *Jjar*: μηνὶ δευτέρῳ, ὃν Μακεδόνες μὲν Ἀρτεμίσιον καλοῦσιν Ἑβραῖοι δὲ Ἰάρ. *Artemisius* in the age of Galen was the seventh month at Pergamus, commencing at the vernal equinox March 25.<sup>g</sup> It therefore coincided with April at Pergamus, and with May at Antioch.

8. *DESIIUS*. Suidas: Δέσιος παρὰ Μακεδόσιν ὁ μὲν Ἰούνιος. Eusebius<sup>h</sup>: Δεσίου μηνὸς ὀγδόη, πρὸ ἐπτά εἰδῶν Ἰουνίων λέγοιτ' ἂν παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις. The Alexandrian Chronicle: ἰ μηνὶ Δεσίῳ πρὸ ιε΄ καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳ.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ ιβ΄ καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳ.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ δ' ὡνῶν Ἰουλίῳ [1. Ἰουνίων].—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Δ. τῇ πρὸ δ' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳ.—<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Δ. πρὸ ζ' ἰδῶν Ἰουνίων. Julian died<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Δεσίῳ πρὸς 5' καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳ. In A. D. 325 at the council of Nice the 19th of *Desius* is also the 19th of June P. Hence the Alexandrian Chronicle gives the 19th of *Desius* without naming the Roman month: ἡ Κωνσταντῖνος—κατὰ τὸ παρὸν κ' ἔτος τῆς αὐτοῦ βασιλείας μηνὶ Δεσίῳ ιθ' τὴν [τιτὶ Chron. Pasch.] ἀγίων πατέρων σύνοδον ἐν Νικαίᾳ γενέσθαι παρσκεύασεν.

*Desius*, according to Josephus<sup>r</sup>, was a summer month: πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι Δακίσιου μηνός.—ἄρα δὲ ἦν θέρος. In his account of the siege of Jotapata he computes nearly 47 days from the 16th or 17th of *Artemisius* to the 1st of *Panemus*<sup>s</sup>: and it appears from his enumeration of dates that *Desius* came between.

<sup>r</sup> P. 280.

<sup>z</sup> P. 281.

<sup>a</sup> Vit. Constantin. IV. 62—64. <sup>b</sup> Ibid. c. 64.

<sup>c</sup> De Ponder. et Mensur. p. 177. A.

<sup>d</sup> See above, p. 355.

<sup>e</sup> De Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 41.

<sup>f</sup> Ant. VIII. 3, 1.

<sup>g</sup> See p. 350.

<sup>h</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 1.

<sup>i</sup> P. 285. third *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 283. second of *Valens*.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. third of *Valens*.

<sup>m</sup> P. 286. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 287. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>o</sup> P. 283. This date occurs again p. 286. tenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.* μηνὶ Δεσίῳ πρὸς 5' Καλανδῶν Ἰουλίῳ.

<sup>p</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 71. In magna synodo Chalcedonensi Act. II. Symbolum in concilio Nicæno compositum hisce chronologicis notis præsignatur: "Consulatu Paulini et Juliani" clarissimorum consulum anno post Alexandrum " [Scil. anno Seleucidarum] 636, mensis secundum " Græcos Desii 19<sup>o</sup> quod est XIII. Kal. Julia- " rum" &c.

<sup>r</sup> Bell. III. 7, 31. 32.

<sup>s</sup> Joseph. Bell. III. 7, 3. Οὐεσπασιανὸς ἐρμώμενος ἐξαιρεῖν τὴν Ἰοτάπατα—πέμπει πεζοὺς τε καὶ ἵππεῖς τοὺς προεξομαλιῶντας τὴν ὁδὸν—οἱ μὲν οὖν τέσσαρσιν ἡμέραις ἐξειργάσαντο—τῇ πέμπτῃ δὲ ὁ Ἰώσηπος (αὕτῃ δὲ ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς εἰκοστὴ πρώτη) φθάνει προελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἰοτάπατα. But if the twenty-first of the month



9. PANEMUS. Suidas: Πάνεμος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν· ὁ Ἰούλιος παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις. Eusebius<sup>t</sup>: μηνὸς Πανέμου πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι, ἣ λέγεται ἂν πρὸς ὀκτὼ καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου. Evagrius<sup>v</sup>: ἐνάτην ἀγοντος τοῦ Πανέμου μηνὸς, ὃς Ἰούλιος πρὸς Ῥωμαίων ὠνόμασται, χρηματιζούσης τῆς Ἀντιόχου ἑκτον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [July A. D. 518]. The Alexandrian Chronicle: <sup>w</sup> μηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>x</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς δ' νωνῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>y</sup> μηνὶ Π. τῇ πρὸς δ' καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>z</sup> μηνὶ Π. νῶναις Ἰουλίαις.—<sup>a</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ἰδ' καλανδῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>b</sup> μηνὶ Π. πρὸς ε' ἰδῶν Ἰουλίαν.—<sup>c</sup> μηνὶ Π. τῷ καὶ Ἰουλλίῳ.

Josephus<sup>d</sup>, when he names *Panemus* in the Jewish war, describes by this name the corresponding lunar month of the Hebrews. As in the account of the siege of Jerusalem: ἀρ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας παρεστρατοπεδεύσατο τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνὸς ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνίας. Callimachus<sup>e</sup> calls this month Πάνημος, and reckons twenty days from the 20th *Panemus* to the 10th of *Loüs*:

—εἶπα Πανήμου

εἰκάδι, καὶ Λῶου—τῇ τίνι; τῇ δεκάτῃ.

—εἴγ' ἐμὸς Ἑρμῆς,

εἴγ' ἐμὸς· οὐ παρὰ τὰς εἴκοσι μεμφόμεθα.

*Panemus* therefore, among the Macedonian Greeks in the time of Callimachus consisted of 30 days. At Antioch, after the reception of the Julian year, it coincided with July and had 31 days.

10. LOÛS. Suidas: Λῶος ὄνομα μηνὸς παρὰ Μακεδόσιν. ὁ Αὐγουστος. *Loüs* therefore followed *Panemus*, which corresponded to July: and that *Loüs* followed *Panemus* is attested by Callimachus already quoted. Evagrius<sup>f</sup>: ἀνὰ τὴν πρώτην ἡμέραν τοῦ Λῶου τοῦ καὶ Αὐγούστου μηνός. *Loüs* is August in the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>g</sup>: μηνὶ Λῶῳ πρὸς θ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>h</sup> μηνὶ Λ. καλάνδαις Αὐγούστου.—<sup>i</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸς ἐξ καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸς γ' νωνῶν Αὐγούστου.—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Λ. πρὸς η' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>n</sup> τὸν βασιλεῖα Ἰουστίνου—τελευτῆσαι [A. D. 527] μηνὶ Λῶῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Αὐγούστου πρώτη.

*Loüs* corresponded with the Hebrew *Ab* and the Attic *Hecatombaion*, according to Josephus and Plutarch: Ἀερὼν ἀποθνήσκει κατὰ σελήνην νομηνίᾳ, μηνὸς ὄντος παρὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίοις Ἑκατομβαιῶνος καλουμένου, Λῶου δὲ παρὰ Μακεδόσιν, Ἀββὰ δὲ παρ' Ἑβραίοις.—ἐγεννήθη Ἀλέξανδρος

was the fifth day of the operations, they commenced on the seventeenth. He notices during the siege several dates: the twentieth of *Dæsius* §. 29. the twenty-fifth of *Dæsius* §. 31. the twenty-seventh of *Dæsius* §. 32. and Iotapata is taken on the first of *Panemus*: εἰλῶ Πανέμου νομηνίᾳ §. 36. on the forty-seventh day of the siege: τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ καὶ ἐβδόμῃ τὰ χόματα τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπερήθη τὸ τεῖχος §. 33. If *Artemisius* and *Dæsius*, as representing Hebrew months, were months of thirty days, the first of the forty-seven days will be carried back to the fifteenth of *Artemisius*, from which day to the first of *Panemus*, both inclusive, are forty-seven days.

<sup>t</sup> De Mart. Palæstin. c. 8.

<sup>v</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 1.

<sup>w</sup> P. 285. sixth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>x</sup> P. 286. sixth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>y</sup> Ibid. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>z</sup> Ibid. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>a</sup> P. 287. tenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>c</sup> P. 294. twenty-seventh *Anastasius*. From these passages we may collect that in the date μηνὶ Πανέμῳ πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων there is an error in the text in p. 283. first of *Valens*.

<sup>d</sup> Bell. V. 13, 7.

<sup>e</sup> Epigr. 13. apud Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I.=48. apud Ernest. tom. II. μηνὶ Πανήμου also occurs in an inscription apud Norisium de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 379.

<sup>f</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 9.

<sup>g</sup> P. 283. third of *Valens*.

<sup>h</sup> P. 285. sixteenth *Theodosius*.

<sup>i</sup> P. 287. twenty-fifth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 288. thirty-fifth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>l</sup> P. 289. forty-first *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>m</sup> P. 289. forty-second *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 296. <sup>o</sup> Joseph. Ant. IV. 4, 7.

ιστάμενου μηνὸς Ἑκατομβαιῶνος, ὃν Μακεδόνες Λῶον καλοῦσιν, ἔκτῃ P. Josephus, as already explained, describes the Hebrew month by those months in the Attic and Macedonian Calendars with which it afterwards corresponded, although they did not then exist. And, when he names *Loüs* in other passages without expressing the Hebrew month, this may be understood. Thus the 15th of *Loüs*—πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ Λῶου μηνός<sup>q</sup>—is the 15th of *Ab*: as it has been shewn already<sup>r</sup> that the 10th of *Loüs* represented the 10th of *Ab*. Plutarch does not mean to express the 6th of *Hecatombæon* as the 6th of *Loüs*<sup>s</sup>, but merely marks that these two months for the most part corresponded. The days of *Loüs* and of *Hecatombæon* could never be always and uniformly conumerary while both months were lunar, on account of the different time of intercalation in the Attic and Macedonian year. Still less could they be conumerary in the time of Plutarch, when the Macedonian year had become solar, while the lunar year was still in use at Athens<sup>t</sup>.

*Loüs* was the tenth month, according to Julian<sup>v</sup>; who observes, addressing the people of Antioch, δεκάτῃ γάρ που μηνὶ τῶν παρ' ὑμῶν ἀριθμουμένων· Λῶον οἶμαι τοῦτον ὑμεῖς προσαγορεύετε· τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου [*Apollinis*] πάτριός ἐστιν ἑορτὴ, καὶ ἔδει σπουδῇ πρὸς τὴν Δάφνην ἀπαντᾶν. We have already seen from Galen that *Loüs* was the tenth month at Pergamus, where it began at the summer solstice June 25.<sup>w</sup> We now learn from Julian that it was also the tenth month at Antioch.

At Tyre the 28th of *Loüs* corresponded to the 16th of September: <sup>x</sup>*Mense secundum Tyrios Loo, die 28<sup>a</sup> sive Septembris 16<sup>a</sup> anni 643<sup>i</sup> [= A. D. 518] Indictione 12<sup>a</sup>*. And the 10th of *Peritius* was the 25th of February: <sup>y</sup>*Sub die V. Kal. Mart. in colonia Tyro metropoli consulari anno 574<sup>o</sup> [= A. D. 449] mensis Peritii die 10<sup>a</sup> secundum Romanos vero Februarii 25<sup>a</sup>*. The 1st of *Loüs* was therefore the 20th of August, and the 1st of *Peritius* was the 16th of February. The month *Dius* therefore began at Tyre Nov. 18th, 55 days later than it began at Pergamus, and 17 days later than it began at Antioch, where it corresponded to November<sup>z</sup>.

11. GORPIÆUS. Suidas: Γορδιαῖος [I. Γορπιαῖος]· μὴν ὁ Σεπτέμβριος κατὰ Μακεδόνας. Εὐαγγρίῳ<sup>a</sup>: τετάρτην καὶ δεκάτην ἄγοντος ἡμέραν τοῦ Γορπιαῖου μηνός, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον Ῥωμαῖοι προσαγορεύουσι.—<sup>b</sup>ἀνὰ τὸν Γορπιαῖον μῆνα, ὃν Σεπτέμβριον ἡ Ῥωμαίων λέγει φωνή, ἔβδομον καὶ ἐξηκοστὸν καὶ πεντακοσιοστὸν ἔτος [Sept. A. D. 518] χρεματιζοῦσας τῆς Ἀντιόχου. *Gorpiæus* therefore concurred with August at Pergamus, where it began July 25<sup>c</sup>, but with September at Antioch. And

<sup>p</sup> Plutarch. Alex. c. 3.

<sup>q</sup> Joseph. Bell. II. 17, 7.

<sup>r</sup> See above, p. 353. <sup>s</sup> See part II. p. 230.

<sup>t</sup> That the lunar year was still retained by the Athenians in the age of Plutarch may be inferred from an inscription given in part II. p. 325. <sup>u</sup> That inscription, although its precise date is not known, was after the times of *Augustus*; and is with probability referred by Corsini Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 175. tom. IV. p. 169. 170. to the reign of *Hadrian*.

<sup>v</sup> Misopog. p. 361. D. <sup>w</sup> See above, p. 350.

<sup>x</sup> Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 383. In *Synodo Constantinopolitana recitantur gesta Synodi apud Tyrum ab Epiphania metropolita celebrata, "Mense," &c.*

<sup>y</sup> Noris. Ibid. In *Synodo Chalcedonensi recitan-*

*tur gesta apud Tyrum—quorum initium est, &c.*

<sup>z</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>a</sup> Hist. Eccles. II. 12.

<sup>b</sup> Idem Ibid. IV. 4.

<sup>c</sup> See above, p. 350. In Epiphanius tom. I. p. 29. C. there is an error: μετὰ τὸν Θεορὶ μῆνα, ὡς Αὔγουστος παρὰ Ῥωμαῖοις καλεῖται Μεσορὶ δὲ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις Γορπιαῖος δὲ παρὰ Μακεδόσι παρ' Ἑλλήσι δὲ Ἀπελλαῖος. Epiphanius elsewhere means by *Μακεδόνες* the Greeks of Asia Minor, where *Gorpiæus* corresponded with August; and by Ἑλληνες the Syrian Greeks, where *Loüs* agreed with August. See *APELLÆUS*. Petavius therefore with reason observes Animadv. p. 24. *Valde suspicor pro Apellæo substituendum esse Loüm, nisi in eo quoque hallucinatus sit Epiphanius*. The other correction which Petavius proposes, of *September* for *August*, is inconsistent with the Egyptian month *Mesore*:



we may collect from the Alexandrian Chronicle <sup>d</sup> that the 1st of *Gorpiæus* was the 1st of September at Antioch: αἱ ἰνδικτοὶ χρηματίζουσιν ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ πρώτης καὶ αὐτῆς τοῦ Γορπιαίου μηνός. But the Indictions began Sept. 1.<sup>e</sup> The days therefore of these two months were conumerary. The two months are named in other passages: <sup>f</sup> μηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ πέντε ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>g</sup> μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ ἧ' καλανδῶν ὀκτωβρίων.—<sup>h</sup> μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ 5' νωνῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>i</sup> μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ α' καλανδῶν ὀκτωβρίων.—<sup>j</sup> μηνὶ Γ. πρὸ ἧ' ἰδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου β'.—<sup>l</sup> μηνὶ Γ. Σεπτεμβρίου γς'. Hence in three other passages we may correct the dates:—<sup>m</sup> μηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ ε' ἰδῶν ὀκτωβρίων l. πρὸ ε' καλανδῶν.—<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ μιᾶς καλανδῶν Σεπτεμβρίων. We must substitute πρὸ μιᾶς νωνῶν, or πρὸ μιᾶς ἰδῶν.—<sup>o</sup> μηνὶ Γορπιέῳ πρὸ 5' ἰδῶν ὀκτωβρίων. l. καλανδῶν ὀκτ.

Josephus, in his account of the siege of Jerusalem, enumerates the months *Xanthicus*, *Artemisius*, *Panemus*, *Loüs*, *Gorpiæus*: and although *Dæsius* is not named, it is implied in the narration between *Artemisius* and *Panemus*. For between the 29th *Artemisius* and the 1st *Panemus* he specifies two days <sup>p</sup> and 21 days <sup>q</sup>. These 23 days fell within the month *Dæsius*. His journal of the siege may be disposed as follows:

- Xanthicus* 14. Passover. The Romans encamped against the city: Bell. V. 13, 7. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός.
- 23. Works begun: V. 7, 2. on the 15th day before the 7th of *Artemisius* = 23rd of *Xanthicus*, if *Xanthicus* had 30 days.
- Artemisius* 7. First or outer wall gained: V. 7, 2. τοῦ πρώτου τείχους πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ κρατήσαντες ἡμέρα· ἐβδόμη δ' ἦν Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός.
- 12. Breach made in the second wall: V. 8, 1. ἡμέρα πέμπτη μετὰ τὸ πρῶτον.
- 29. Works finished for the attack of the old wall: V. 11, 4. τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀρξαμένοις δωδεκάτῃ μηνός Ἀρτεμισίου συνετελέσθη τὰ χώματα μόλις ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι· ταῖς δεκαεπτὰ συνεχῶς πονουμένων ἡμέραις.
- [*Dæsius* 1.] Works destroyed by the besieged two days after: V. 11, 5. μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
- 4.] A wall of circumvallation finished in three days: V. 12, 2. τρισὶ δ' ὥκοδομήθη τὸ πᾶν ἡμέραις.
- 9.] New works begun against the old wall: VI. 1, 1. Josephus V. 13, 7, mentions the loss of the besieged ἀφ' ἧς αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας (τίτος) παρεστρατοπεδεύσατο τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ Ξανθικοῦ μηνός ἄχρι Πανέμου νομηνίας.
- Panemus* 1. New works finished after 21 day's labour: VI. 1, 1. μιᾶ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέραις. Sally repulsed: VI. 1, 3. νομηνίᾳ Πανέμου μηνός.
- 3. Assault attempted on Fort Antonia: VI. 1, 6. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τρίτῃ Πανέμου μηνός ἐπράχθη.
- 5. Fort Antonia taken: VI. 1, 7. μετὰ ἡμέρας δύο.
- 17. Fort Antonia begun to be levelled: VI. 2, 1. Πανέμου δ' ἦν ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ. They were levelled in seven days: VI. 2, 7. ἡμέραις ἑπτὰ.

for in the fixed Alexandrian year, to which Epiphanius doubtless refers, *Mesorë* was equal to July 25—Aug. 23. inclusive. Consequently no part of *Mesorë* coincided with September.

<sup>d</sup> P. 260.

<sup>e</sup> See Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 407.

<sup>f</sup> Chron. Alex. p. 284. sixth *Theodosius*.

<sup>g</sup> P. 286. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. eighth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>i</sup> P. 287. thirteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 291. eighth of *Leo*.

<sup>l</sup> P. 293. thirteenth of *Zeno*.

<sup>m</sup> P. 283. fourth of *Valens*.

<sup>n</sup> P. 284. fifth of *Theodosius*.

<sup>o</sup> P. 286. seventh *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>p</sup> Bell. V. 11, 5.

<sup>q</sup> Bell. VI. 1, 1.



- Panemus* 24. Outer porticoes of the Temple burnt: VI. 2, 9. τετάρτη καὶ εἰκάδι τοῦ προσηρημένου μηνός.  
 ——— 27. Successful sally made by the besieged: VI. 3, 1. τοῦ προσηρημένου μηνός ἐβδόμη καὶ εἰκάδι.  
 ——— 28. North portico burnt: VI. 3, 2. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν βόρειον στοάν ἐνέπρησαν.  
*Loüs* 8. Works completed for battering the old wall: VI. 4, 1. συντετελεκότων τὰ χώματα Λάου μηνός ὀγδόη.  
 ——— 10. Temple burnt: VI. 4, 5. παρὴν δ' ἡ εἰμαρμένη χρόνων περίοδος, ἡμέρα δεκάτη Λάου μηνός, καὶ ἦν καὶ τὸ πρότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Βαβυλωνίων βασιλείως ἐνεπρήσθη. See above, p. 353.  
 ——— 20. Works for the attack of the upper city: VI. 8, 1. Λάου μηνός εἰκάδι.  
*Gorpiæus* 7. Works finished in 18 days: VI. 8, 4. ἐβδόμη Γορπιαίου μηνός, ἐν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἡμέραις. *Loüs* therefore has 30 days by this computation.<sup>r</sup>  
 ——— 8. Last wall taken; VI. 8, 5. ἐπανετίλειν ἡμέρα Γορπιαίου μηνός ὀγδόη.

Usher<sup>s</sup> considers the dates of Josephus as equivalent to the days of the Julian year. The 12th of *Artemisius* is the 12th of May: the 29th of *Artemisius* the 29th of May. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is the 14th of April, and the 1st of *Panemus* the Calends of July<sup>t</sup>. The 5th of *Panemus* is the 5th of July, and the 24th of *Panemus* the 24th of July. The 10th of *Loüs* he calls the 10th of August, and the 8th of *Gorpiæus* the 8th of September<sup>u</sup>. But it has been shewn already that Josephus on other occasions adapts the Macedonian names to the Hebrew months<sup>v</sup>, and indications may be discerned in this narrative that he intended to express lunar months, and to describe the Hebrew months by Macedonian names. The 14th of *Xanthicus* is no other than the 14th of *Nisan*: the 10th of *Loüs* is the 10th of *Ab*: and the narrative implies that *Loüs*, which corresponded to *August*, had only 30 days<sup>w</sup>.

Norisius<sup>x</sup> rejects the interpretation of Usher: *Scaliger, Baronius, et Usseus putant Josephum intelligere menses Syrorum solares, qui cum Romanis pari numero dierum decurrerent. At Petavius, Bucherius, et Langius scribunt Josephum uti ibidem mensibus Judaicis lunaribus nomine tantum Macedonicorum mensium expressis.* He himself admits<sup>y</sup> that the 10th of *Loüs* was the 10th of *Ab*: and argues<sup>z</sup> that the 10th of *Ab* in that year would fall upon the 5th of the solar *Loüs*=Aug. 5. The 8th of *Gorpiæus* he also admits<sup>a</sup> to be the 8th of *Elul*. Usher indeed infers from Dio that the city was destroyed on a sabbath<sup>b</sup>: and thence collects that the 8th of *Gorpiæus* was the 8th of September, “which fell in that year on a sabbath day.” But Fabricius<sup>c</sup>, who follows the opinion of Norisius, justly remarks that the silence of Josephus upon this point invalidates the account of Dio.

12. *HYPERBERETEUS*. Suidas: Ὑπερβερεταῖος μὴν κατὰ Μακεδόνας ὁ Ὀκτώβριος καὶ παροιμία Ὑπερβερεταῖος ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρονίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Ὑπερβε-

<sup>r</sup> Because he reckons eighteen days from the twentieth of *Loüs* to the seventh *Gorpiæus* both inclusive.

<sup>s</sup> *Annals of the World* p. 903. <sup>t</sup> P. 904.

<sup>u</sup> P. 905.

<sup>v</sup> See above, p. 353.

<sup>w</sup> It might be urged with Dodwell *Diss.* IX. p. 398. 399. that the expression Πανέμου νομηνία is adapted to the first day of a lunar month. But an example from Evagrius given below in *HYPER-*

*BERETEUS* will shew that too much is not to be ascribed to such an argument.

<sup>x</sup> *Diss. de Epoch.* Syro-Mac. p. 44.

<sup>y</sup> P. 52.

<sup>z</sup> P. 53.

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.* Hoc nomine *Elul* mensem *Judæorum* indicavit cujus dies octava fuit 2<sup>da</sup> *Septembris* Dominica.

<sup>b</sup> Usher p. 905. Dio notes [LXVI. 7.] that Jerusalem was destroyed on a Saturday.

<sup>c</sup> Ad Dion. p. 1081.

ρεταῖος ἀνεγράφη<sup>d</sup>. Evagrius<sup>e</sup>: ἔτος ἑβδομον καὶ τριακοστὸν καὶ ἑξακοσιοστὸν [Oct. A. D. 559] χρηματιζούσης τῆς Θεουπόλεως<sup>f</sup>—κατὰ τὴν ἑνὴν καὶ νέαν ἡμέραν τοῦ Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνός. As the months at Antioch were now adapted to the Julian year, this expression shews that modes of speaking which properly belonged to the lunar months were sometimes still retained when they had ceased to be strictly appropriate terms. Galen<sup>g</sup>: περὶ τὴν ἐπιτολὴν τοῦ ἀρκτοῦρου, ὅστις καιρὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ μὲν ὁ καλούμενος μὴν ἐστὶ Σεπτέμβριος, ἐν Περγάμῳ δὲ παρ' ἡμῶν Ὑπερβερεταῖος. At Antioch the 15th of October was equivalent to the 15th of *Hyperberetæus*, in a date produced by Norisius<sup>h</sup>, which however requires correction: εἰδοῖς Ὀκτωβρίαις ἦτις ἐστὶ δεκάτῃ [1. πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ] Ὑπερβερεταίου. *Hyperberetæus* therefore, which corresponded with September at Pergamus, was equivalent to October at Antioch. The Alexandrian Chronicle gives the following testimonies: ἡμῖν Ὑπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς ἄ νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—Ὑπερβερεταίῳ πρὸς δ' ἰδῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—<sup>k</sup> μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ε' νωνῶν Ὀκτωβρίων.—μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ι' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς ιβ' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων.—μηνὶ Ὑ. πρὸς δ' καλανδῶν Νοεμβρίων. In two passages<sup>n</sup> μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ without adding the Roman month.

Josephus gives this name to the 7th Hebrew month *Tisri*: ὁ ἑβδόμῳ μηνὶ—ὕπὸ μὲν τῶν ἐπιχωρίων Θισρί ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων Ὑπερβερεταίῳ λεγομένῳ.—<sup>p</sup> τῷ δ' ἑβδόμῳ μηνὶ ὃν Μακεδόνες Ὑπερβερεταῖον καλοῦσι. In the expressions<sup>q</sup> δεκάτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός κατὰ σελήνην—τῇ πέμπτῃ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνός καὶ δεκάτῃ—the Macedonian month represents the lunar Hebrew month. We must therefore understand τριτῇ καὶ εἰκάδι μηνός Ὑπερβερεταίου<sup>s</sup> and τριακὰς Ὑ. μηνός<sup>t</sup>, in his account of the Jewish war, to mean the 23rd and the 30th of the lunar month *Tisri*.

When the Syrian and Asiatic Greeks adopted the Julian year and commenced their year from a fixed point, they did not all agree in the same day. We have seen in the preceding testimonies that *Dius* at Pergamus began Sept. 24. but that at Tyre it began Nov. 18. at Antioch and Cæsarea Nov. 1. One probable cause of this variation in some cities may have been, that, when the lunar year was changed for the Julian, the moveable lunar months were fixed to that station which they happened to occupy when the change was made<sup>v</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> Suidas derived this from Zenobius cent. VI. 30. Ὑπερβερεταῖος] ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερχρονίων εἴρηται· παρὰ γὰρ Μακεδόσιν ὁ τελευταῖος μὴν τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Ὑπερβερεταῖος ἀνεγράφη.

<sup>e</sup> Hist. Eccles. VI. 8.

<sup>f</sup> That is, Antioch: which has this appellation again in Evagrius VI. 13. VI. 24.

<sup>g</sup> Tom. IV. p. 263, 3.

<sup>h</sup> Noris. de Epoch. Syro-Mac. p. 237. *Usserii opinio* [that *Dius* began at Antioch on Sept. 24.] *ex Canone 20 Concilii Antiocheni refutatur. Nam quotannis juxta Julianam formam a Kal. Jan. initis—binæ Synodi celebrari jubentur, quarum posterior habenda indicitur εἰκοτὶς &c.* If this date were true, *Hyperberetæus* would have begun Oct. 6. at Antioch; and Norisius would be inconsistent with himself in asserting p. 40. *Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur.* But, as so many testimonies already produced determine the months of Antioch to be conumerary with the Roman, we may conclude an error to be in these numbers, and read πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ.

<sup>i</sup> P. 286. tenth *Arcad.* and *Honor.*

<sup>k</sup> P. 287. nineteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. sixteenth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>m</sup> P. 288. twenty-ninth *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>n</sup> P. 282. at the twenty-second of *Constantius*, and p. 288. at the thirty-first *Theodos. jun.*

<sup>o</sup> Ant. VIII. 4, 1.

<sup>p</sup> Ant. III. 10, 2.

<sup>q</sup> Ibid. §. 3.

<sup>r</sup> §. 4.

<sup>s</sup> Bell. IV. 1, 10.

<sup>t</sup> Bell. II. 19, 4.

<sup>v</sup> Norisius de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 39. accounts in this manner for the difference of a month between the computations of Syria and Asia Minor: *Puto Syros annum solare recepisce anno currente apud ipsos intercalari, quo cum Hyperberetæus magna sui parte cum Octobri decurreret, alium ab Asianis eidem situm in anno solari assignarunt.* This opinion must be admitted with some limitations. The first day of *Hyperberetæus* might fluctuate between Aug. 28. and Sept. 24. as the first day of the Attic *Boëdromion* in the Metonic Tables of Dodwell varied between Aug. 24. and Sept. 20. But, as the intercalary month, which brought the year forwards, followed *Hyperberetæus*, it would happen that *Hyperberetæus* would be carried into the end of September, not in the intercalary year itself, but in the year which followed. And the



Down to the time of the Julian year *Dius* was the first Macedonian month<sup>w</sup>: and we have seen from Galen that it still continued to be the first at Pergamus. Norisius<sup>x</sup> however argues that, although the Greeks of Asia Minor began the Julian year with *Dius*, yet Antioch and other cities of Syria began with *Hyperberetæus*. He founds this opinion upon the following passages of Hieronymus<sup>y</sup>: *In quarto mense qui apud nos vocatur Januarius et est in anni primus exordio. Apud orientales enim populos—October erat primus mensis et Januarius quartus.—<sup>z</sup>Est (Shebat) in acerrimo tempore hiemis, qui ab Ægyptiis Mechir a Macedonibus Περσίης, a Romanis Februarius appellatur.* As February was the fifth month from October, so *Peritius* was the fifth from *Hyperberetæus*. By *Macedones* are meant Syrian Greeks, because the Greeks of Asia Minor made *Dystrus*, and not *Peritius*, coincide with February<sup>a</sup>. He infers that *Hyperberetæus* began the year in the Syro-Macedonian cities. But this conclusion is refuted by Suidas and by Julian. Suidas records the account of those who measured *Peritius* with February, and *Dius* with November<sup>b</sup>; and yet Suidas (after Zenobius) attests that *Hyperberetæus* was the last month. Julian asserts that *Loüs* was the tenth month at Antioch. We must therefore admit with Valesius<sup>c</sup>, that, at Antioch at least, *Dius* was the first: and that the solar year began on the Calends of November.

variation from this cause would have its limits; nor could it produce a difference, as at Tyre, of fifty-five days, which must therefore be ascribed to some other reason now unknown to us.

<sup>w</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 364—375. 394. founding his conjecture upon that single text in Demosth. de Cor. p. 280. already mentioned, in which *Loüs* is made to correspond with *Boëdromion*, imagines an arrangement of the Macedonian Calendar in the time of Philip wholly without authority, and contrary to many testimonies. By his scheme *Dæsius* is the first month, and answers to *Hecatombæon*: *Panemus* = *Metagitnion* is the second, *Loüs* = *Boëdromion* is the third: *Dius* corresponds with *Posideon*, &c. But Corsini has shewn that the word Βαηδρομιών in the text of Demosthenes, upon which alone the whole superstructure is built, is corrupt; and that the theory of Dodwell is founded on an error. See Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 140—144. tom. II. p. 459. 461. The same text had supplied Usher with the materials for a conjecture equally groundless, which has been considered above, p. 347.

<sup>x</sup> Diss. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 38. *Syri annum solarem Macedonicum ab autumnno ordiebantur, quemadmodum Asiatici qui Asiam proconsularem incolebant; hoc tamen ab ipsis discrepantes, quod ab Hyperberetæo annum inibant, cujus initium erat in Asia Minori mensis Dius.* p. 40. *Syros pro arbitrio initium Hyperberetæi in Octobri fixisse probat varietas dierum quibus varie in Syria gentes eundem mensem inibant. Nam Antiocheni Hyperberetæum Kal. Octob. auspicabantur, uti patet ex Evario: itemque Cæsarienses in Palæstina, ex Eusebio passim de Mart. Palæst. At Tyrîi diem primam Hyperberetæi a die 19<sup>o</sup> Octobris deducebant. Alii*

*Syri a 24 Septembris Hyperberetæum inchoabant.* p. 228. *Macedones Asiatici a die 24<sup>o</sup> Septembris Juliano, cardine autumnali, anni initium sumebant: at Antiocheni—a primo die Hyperberetæi sive Octobris annum inchoarunt.* p. 41. *Tyrîi annum suum ab Hyperberetæo inibant die 19<sup>o</sup> Octobris.* He observes p. 41. rather inconsistently, *Quemadmodum Macedones Asiatici annum a die 24<sup>a</sup> Septembris inibant, ita alii Macedones Syri ad eadem die anni initium capiebant: hoc tamen inter utrosque discrimine, quod Asiatici Hyperberetæum illi vero Syri Dium primum mensem habebant, ut de Gazensibus demonstrabo.* That some Syrians of Palestine began the year with *Dius* he himself admits: Ibid. *Gazenses a mense Dio cujus initium cum 28<sup>o</sup> Octob. componebant. Hinc fortasse alii in eadem Syria annum a 24<sup>o</sup> Octob. auspicabantur, cujus primum mensem uti Gazenses Dium habebant.* We may therefore understand him to mean by *alii Macedones Syri* and *illi Syri*, Syrians of Palestine. But that the Asiatic Greeks, if by these he means here as in other places Greeks of Asia Minor, began with *Hyperberetæus*, is nowhere asserted. On the contrary, he had just before proved that they began with *Dius*.

<sup>y</sup> Hieron. ad Ezek. I. 1.

<sup>z</sup> Hieron. ad Zechar. I. 7.

<sup>a</sup> Noris. p. 39. *At Februarius est quintus mensis ab Octobri, et Peritius itidem quintus ab Hyperberetæo. Hic vero Syro-Macedones ab Hieronymo intelligi constat, quod apud Asiaticos Macedones Dystrus cum Februario concurrebat.*

<sup>b</sup> See the preceding testimonies.

<sup>c</sup> Norisius p. 245. gets rid of the positive testimony of Julian by a singular expedient: *Julianus fuit Ephesi ac diutius apud Pergamum. In*



In order to reconcile Hieronymus with Suidas and Julian, we must not interpret him too rigidly. The expressions *orientales populi* and *Macedones* in two distinct passages are loose and indefinite terms; and we cannot certainly know that he means the same particular states in both passages, or that those *nations of the east* who began the year in October were also those who measured *Peritius* by February <sup>c</sup>.

Norisius agrees with Petavius, Usher, and others, in determining the era of Antioch to the autumn of U. C. Varr. 705 = B. C. 49.<sup>f</sup> This commencement of the era he has established by many sufficient proofs. He supposes *Hyperberetæus* or October to be the first month of the era  $\epsilon$ , because he had determined the year at Antioch to commence with that month: and he endeavours to extract evidence to the same purpose from some of the testimonies upon which he determines the era. Usher<sup>h</sup> supposed the era to begin in September or *Gorpiæus*: Sca-

*utraque autem urbe annus Macedonum ac mensium nomina Macedonica servabantur; quorum Dius primus, Loüs decimus numerabatur. At nunquam ante imperium occupatum in Syria fuerat, qua in regione cum alii ab Hyperberetæo alii a Dio, ut Gazenses aliique Palæstini, annum inirent, Julianus harum minus rerum curiosus, cum jam in Asia intellexisset Dium primum mensem, putavit etiam Antiochenenses annum ab eodem Dio auspicari: unde Loüs eidem decimus in anno Antiochenorum fuit qui reapse erat undecimus. Julian, it seems, did not know the order of things at Antioch, and ignorantly called Dius the tenth month, when he should have said the eleventh!*

<sup>d</sup> Noris. de Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 233. *Valesius annos epochæ Antiochenæ putat initos incipiente Dio sive Kal. Novemb. Corsini indeed Fast. Att. tom. II. p. 463. asserts with Norisius, Syri, sive, ut Epiphanius illos appellat, Hellenes, communiorique voce Syro-Macedones,—primum civilis anni mensem non Dii sed Hyperberetæi nomine nuncuparunt; ut proinde Xanthicus ille, qui in veteri Macedonicorum mensium serie Martio respondebat, juxta Syro-Macedones in Aprilem incideret. Nec alia certe quam recentior illa Syro-Macedonum periodus ab Epiphanio, Suida, Evagriō, Alexandrino Chronico, Conciliorum Actis, usurpata conspicitur. These writers indeed establish that Xanthicus agreed with March, and that the months, as compared with the Roman, fell a month later respectively than they did at Pergamus. But they by no means prove that the year began with Hyperberetæus. Suidas asserts the contrary. Evagrius nowhere determines what was the first month: and Norisius, in his elaborate examination of the question, has produced no testimony from the Acts of Councils proving Hyperberetæus to be reckoned the first month, nor any passage whatever to this purpose, except the two from Hieronymus.*

<sup>e</sup> Scaliger Emend. Temp. lib. I. p. 48. infers from Josephus that the year began with *Hyperberetæus*: *Antiochus Magnus in rescripto quodam de*

*Judæis, ut exstat apud Josephum, annuas pensiones remittit ei genti in triennium usque ad Hyperberetæum mensem; ut omnino mensis qui annum claudit sit is qui Hyperberetæum antecedit. ἵνα δὲ, inquit, θᾶπτον ἢ πῶλιν κατοικισθῇ, δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν καὶ κατελευσμένοις, ἕως Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνὸς ἀτελεῖς εἶναι μέχρι τριῶν ἐτῶν. If the sense of the passage were as Scaliger has expressed it, there would be no proof that Hyperberetæus was the first month: for the three years might terminate in that month. The immunity might extend to Hyperberetæus inclusive; which would therefore be the last month of the third year. But the passage (Joseph. Ant. XII. 3, 3.) has another meaning, and stands thus: δίδωμι τοῖς τε νῦν κατοικοῦσι καὶ κατελευσμένοις ἕως τοῦ Ὑπερβερεταίου μηνὸς, ἀτελεῖσιν εἶναι μέχρι τρ. ἐτ. The immunity for three years is granted to those who then were inhabitants, or should settle there on or before the month Hyperberetæus. No distinct proof indeed is here contained in what part of the year Hyperberetæus was placed: but it is strongly implied that this was the last month. Those appear to be described, who should settle there down to the close of the current year; that is, to Hyperberetæus inclusive.*

<sup>f</sup> The Antiochians had three epochs: 1. αὐτονομίας a Pompeio Ol. 178. 4. B. C. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Noris. p. 156. when Pompey drove Tigranes out of Syria. 2. αὐτονομίας a Casare U. C. Varr. 705 the autumn of B. C. 49. Noris. p. 164. 3. αὐτονομίας ab Augusto U. C. Varr. 723 the autumn of B. C. 31. Noris. p. 251. after the defeat of Antony. The first and third Norisius has traced upon coins. The second epoch is in general use as a date in Evagrius and other writers, and subsisted to a late period. Evagrius Hist. Eccles. III. 33. mentions the 641st year of the era = A. D. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ , which would be 893 years after the foundation of the city in the twelfth year of Seleucus.

<sup>g</sup> Noris. p. 205. *Observeo populos qui novas epochas induxerunt earundem annos ab eodem initio duxisse a quo annos suos civiles antea ordiebantur.*

<sup>h</sup> Annal. p. 641.

liger and Petavius date from *Hyperberetæus*<sup>i</sup>: and Corsini<sup>k</sup> also agrees in this month. But it has been already shewn that no evidence has been produced to fix *Hyperberetæus* as the beginning of the year at Antioch, and it may be further demonstrated that none of the testimonies which place the epoch in U. C. Varr. 705 contain any arguments for fixing that era to September or October rather than November; and all of them are consistent with November for the first month of the Antiochian year, which would be equivalent to *Dius* after the solar year was adopted<sup>l</sup>, and would agree with Suidas and Julian already quoted.

The chief testimonies produced by Norisius are these.

1. A coin of *Galba*<sup>m</sup>: on the reverse ἐπὶ Μουκιανοῦ Ἀντιοχείων ἔτ. ζιγ. anno 117. *Galba* was slain Jan. A. D. 69. But U. C. 705 + 116 = autumn U. C. 821 A. D. 68. And if the 117th year commenced in autumn A. D. 68 U. C. 821, the first commenced in autumn B. C. 49 U. C. 705.

2. A coin of *Tiberius*<sup>n</sup>: on the reverse ἐπὶ Φλάκκου Ἀντιοχείων βπ. anno 82. *Flaccus*, pro-prætor of Syria, died at the close of A. D. 33.<sup>o</sup> But U. C. 705 + 81 = U. C. 786 A. D. 33: in the autumn of which the 82nd year would commence in which *Flaccus* died. The era then did not begin later than the autumn of U. C. 705, or the 82nd year would have fallen after the death of *Flaccus*. But still here is no proof that it began in September or October rather than November.

3. P The Nicene Council was held anno 636<sup>o</sup> æræ *Alexandri*, qui fuit 373<sup>us</sup> æræ *Antiochenæ*, nono mensis *Haziran*: = June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078. But U. C. 705 + 372 = U. C. 1077 and the 373rd year began in autumn U. C. 1077.

4. q According to Evagrius<sup>r</sup>, *Justin* became emperor on the 9th of *Panemus* or July in the year of Antioch 566. The same date is given by the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>s</sup>: ἐβασίλευσεν Ἰουστίνος ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπατείας Μάγνου, μηνὶ Πανέμῳ τῷ καὶ Ἰουλίῳ θ' χρηματίζοντος κατ' αὐτοὺς Ἀντιοχείς τῆς Συρίας ἔτους 566. *Magnus* was consul in A. D. 518 U. C. 1271.<sup>t</sup> And U. C. 705 + 565 = 1270 and the 566th year commenced in autumn U. C. 1270 A. D. 517.

5. *Justinian* reigned with *Justin* on the 1st of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 575.<sup>v</sup> The same date is in the Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>w</sup>: συνεβασίλευσεν Ἰουστινιανὸς—μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἀπριλλίῳ α'. τοῦ 575 ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας τῆς Συρίας, ὑπατείας τοῦ προκειμένου Μαβορτίου Ῥωμαίου. = April A. D. 527. But U. C. 705 + 574 = 1279 and the 575th year begins in autumn A. D. 526 U. C. 1279.

6. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>x</sup>: μεταλλάττει τὸν βίον Κωνστάντιος Αὐγουστος μηνὶ Δίῳ γ'. ἔτους Ἀντιοχείας υ'. ὑπάτων Ταύρου καὶ Φλωρεντίου. These were consuls of U. C. 1114 A. D. 361. But 705 + 409 = 1114. The 409th year therefore was completed, and the 410th begun,

<sup>i</sup> Noris. p. 205.

<sup>k</sup> Diss. Agonist. p. 19. *Civiles Antiochenorum anni a Cal. Hyperberetæi sive Octobris Juliani inciperent.*

<sup>l</sup> The era began three years before the reformation of the Roman Calendar, and consequently the lunar year was still in use at Antioch, and the position of *Dius* still varied, after the commencement of the era.

<sup>m</sup> Noris. p. 165. *De Muciano Tacitus Hist. II. [79.] Dissessere Mucianus Antiochiam Vespasianus Cesaream.*

<sup>n</sup> Noris. p. 165. 166.

<sup>o</sup> Tacit. Ann. VI. 27. *Extremo anni [sc. Galba et Sulla coss.] mors Ælii Lamiae.—Exin Flacco Pomponio Syriæ propratore defuncto recitantur Caesaris literæ &c.*

<sup>p</sup> Noris. p. 168. *Josephus Ægyptius, cujus scriptum Arabice volumen ex biblioth. Oxoniensi laudat Seldenus in comm. ad Eutych. Origines, scribit Synodum Nicænam celebratam fuisse Anno &c.*

<sup>q</sup> Noris. p. 169.

<sup>r</sup> Hist. Eccles. IV. 1. See above p. 359.

<sup>s</sup> P. 294.

<sup>t</sup> Noris. p. 169.

<sup>v</sup> Evagr. H. E. IV. 9. See above p. 357.

<sup>w</sup> P. 296.

<sup>x</sup> P. 282.



before the 3rd of *Dius* or November A.D. 361.<sup>y</sup> This supplies no argument for the commencement of the year in *Hyperberetæus*. The 410th year might commence on the 1st of *Dius*.

7. According to Malela<sup>z</sup>, Constantinople was dedicated on the 11th of *Artemisius* or May in the year of Antioch 378. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>a</sup> places this in the consulship of *Gallicanus* and *Symmachus*, who were consuls A.D. 330 U.C. 1083<sup>b</sup>. But  $705 + 377 = 1082$  and the 378th year begins in autumn U.C. 1082 A.D. 329.

8. *Julian* was slain, according to Malela<sup>c</sup>, on the 26th of *Dæsius* or June in the year of Antioch 411. His death occurred A.D. 363 U.C. 1116. But  $705 + 410 = 1115$  and in autumn of U.C. 1115 the 411th year commences.

9. It appears also from Malela<sup>d</sup> that *Leo junior* was consul in the year of Antioch 522, and died in the 11th month of his consulship in November of the year 523. *Lco junior Augustus* was consul in A.D. 474 U.C. 1227. But  $705 + 522 = 1227$ . The 522nd year, then, had ended and the 523rd had commenced in November A.D. 474, and the death of *Lco* may be placed in the first month of the 523rd year.

10. Lastly, Malela<sup>e</sup> fixes the death of the emperor *Zeno* to the 9th of *Xanthicus* or April in the year of Antioch 539. *Zeno* died in A.D. 491.<sup>f</sup> But  $705 + 538 = 1243 =$  A.D. 490. and the 539th year begins in autumn A.D. 490 U.C. 1243.

These testimonies fix the year of the era, and some of them determine it to the autumn. But no proof can be drawn from any of these to shew that the Antiochian year did not begin with *Dius* or November.

It has been already noticed<sup>g</sup> that the era of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in the autumn of B.C. 312. Many testimonies fixing it to this date, equivalent to U.C. Varr. 442, are produced by Norisius.

1. According to Ulug Beg<sup>h</sup>, this era was twelve years after the death of *Alexander*, 340700 days before the *Hegira* of *Mahomet*, and 344324 days before the Persian era of *Yez-*

<sup>y</sup> Noris. p. 170.

<sup>z</sup> Noris. p. 173. The passage of Malela part II. p. 8. which Norisius perhaps had no opportunity of inspecting himself, is as follows: ἐπετέλεσεν ἐορτὴν μεγάλην μηνὶ Μαῖῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἰα΄, ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντος τοῦ.

<sup>a</sup> P. 280.

<sup>b</sup> Noris. p. 174. Conf. Fast. apud Noris. p. 27.

<sup>c</sup> Noris. p. 174. Malela part II. p. 22. παρέδωκε τὴν ψύχην, ὥραν νυκτερινὴν πέμπτην, ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην χρηματίζοντος νια΄. καὶ εὐθέως ὁ στρατὸς — (τὸν Ἰοβιανόν) ἀνηγόρευσαν βασιλέα τῇ κζ΄ τοῦ Δεσίου τοῦ καὶ Ἰουίου μηνός.

<sup>d</sup> Noris. p. 174. Malela part II. p. 84. προῆλθεν ὑπατος — τῷ Ἰανουαρίῳ μηνί, τῆς δωδεκάτης ἐπινεμήσεως, τοῦ φκβ΄ ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν. p. 85. προῆλθεν ὑπατος ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φκβ΄, ἰνδικτιῶνος δωδεκάτης καὶ τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ μηνί τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑπατείας ἡρώστησε, καὶ τελευτᾷ — μηνὶ Νοεμβρίῳ, ἰνδικτιῶνος ιγ΄, ἔτους χρηματίζοντος κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φκγ΄.

<sup>e</sup> Noris. p. 175. Malela part II. p. 104. Ζήνων ἐτελεύτησεν ὡν ἐνιαυτῶν ξ΄ καὶ μηνῶν θ΄, μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ θ΄, ἔτους κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν φλθ΄, ἰνδικτιῶνος ιδ΄. The Alex-

andrian Chronicle p. 293. 294. records different dates. According to the Chronicle *Zeno* died μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ, ὃν ἐτῶν ξε΄ καὶ ἡμερῶν ἐννέα and *Anastasius* succeeded, στεφθεὶς μηνὶ Ξ. τῷ καὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ — ἔτους χρηματίζοντος κατὰ Ἀντιόχειαν τὴν μεγάλην ζλ καὶ φ. These variations Norisius has omitted to notice. We may correct the years of Antioch by Malela, and read θλ καὶ φ.

<sup>f</sup> Noris. p. 175.

<sup>g</sup> See above, p. 321.

<sup>h</sup> Noris. p. 71. Ulug Beghus in lib. de Epochis celebrioribus scribit: "Sciendum est quod epocha "Græca prior sit Arabica diebus 340700, prior "autem epocha Persica diebus 344324.—Hæc "epocha die lunæ elapsis annis duodecim solaribus "a morte Alexandri initium duxit. Ejus anni et "menses sunt communes solares. Annus e 365<sup>d</sup>. "cum quadrante diei præcise constat." Norisius observes very justly: Quamvis ea anni solaris forma apud Syro-Macedonas adeo vetusta mihi non probetur, ita tamen uniformiter annos ejusdem epochæ collegit uti eosdem a scriptoribus antiquioribus acceptos observabat.



*degird*. The *Hegira* was July 15. A. D. 622 U. C. Varr. 1375. But 340778 days would be equal to 933 Julian years. And U. C. 1375—933=442. which carries us back to July 15. U. C. 442. Deducting the 78 days from July 15, we obtain Oct. 1. B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the beginning of the era.

The era of *Yezdegird* commenced June 16. A. D. 632 U. C. Varr. 1385.<sup>i</sup> But 943 Julian years contain 344430<sup>d</sup>. 12<sup>h</sup>. and U. C. 1385—943=442 will carry us back to June 16 U. C. 442. If we deduct the 107 days current, we have again Oct. 1. B. C. 312 U. C. 442 for the commencement.

2. A coin of *Hadrian*<sup>j</sup> has this inscription: Τριπολειτῶν ηκυ. anno 428. *Hadrian* began to reign Aug. 11. A. D. 117 U. C. 870. Therefore in August U. C. 870 the 428th year of the *Seleucidæ*, which is expressed on that coin, was still current. But, as 870—428=442, it appears that the first year began after Aug. 11. U. C. 442. which determines the commencement to the autumn.

3. Three coins of *Elagabalus* are recorded by *Norisius*<sup>k</sup>. The reverse on one has Τριπολειτῶν αλφ. anno 531. on another Τριπολιτῶν βλφ. anno 532. on a third Τριπολειτῶν γλφ. anno 533. This last contributes to fix the beginning of the era. For, as *Elagabalus* was slain in March towards the close of U. C. 974, and as the 533rd year had begun before March U. C. 974, the first must have begun before March U. C. 442<sup>l</sup>. But, as we have seen in the coin of *Hadrian* that the first year commenced after Aug. 11. U. C. 442, and this coin of *Elagabalus* demonstrates that it commenced before March B. C. 311 (the close of U. C. 442), we obtain the autumn of that year of the city for the beginning of the epoch.

4. A coin of *Caracalla*<sup>m</sup> is thus inscribed: Ἐμίστων κολωνίας ηκφ. anno 528. *Caracalla* was slain April 8. A. D. 217 at the close of U. C. 969<sup>n</sup>. But, if the 528th year was still current April 8. U. C. 969, the first year had not yet ended April 8. U. C. 442. because 442+528=970 would carry the date below the death of *Caracalla*. The first year therefore began in autumn U. C. 442, and the 528th year began in autumn U. C. 969, six months before the death of *Caracalla*.

5. A coin of *Augustus*<sup>o</sup>: on the reverse, Δαμασκηῶν L. εκτ. anno 325. As *Augustus* died in August U. C. 767, the 325th year must have been still current in August of that year. The first year therefore had commenced before August U. C. 443<sup>p</sup>.

6. *Norisius*<sup>q</sup> shews from two testimonies that the Council of Nice in June A. D. 325 U. C. 1078 was in the 636th year of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>r</sup>. And this agrees with the commencement of the era in U. C. 442: for 442+635=1077, and the 636th year began in autumn U. C. 1077, nine months before the Council.

7. *Albategni*<sup>s</sup>, an Arabian astronomer, observed an autumnal equinox anno ab obitu *Alexandri* 1206, *Dylkarnaim* 1194, die 19<sup>o</sup> mensis *Elul*, *Pachon* 8<sup>o</sup>. 4<sup>h</sup>. 45<sup>m</sup>. ante ortum diei, sive

<sup>i</sup> *Noris.* p. 72.

<sup>j</sup> *Noris.* p. 72. He gives this coin again p. 99.

<sup>k</sup> *P.* 101.

<sup>l</sup> *Noris.* p. 102. *Uti ex nummo Hadriani anno 428 collegimus epocham non posse retrahi ante autumnum U. C. 442, ita ex hac Elagabali collegimus epocham non posse differri ad U. C. 443. Nam annus abhinc 533<sup>us</sup> capisset ab autumnno 975 quo tempore Alexander Severus imperabat.*

<sup>m</sup> *Noris.* p. 73. and again p. 96. 102.

<sup>n</sup> That is, thirteen days before the *Palilia*

April 21, when U. C. Varr. 970 commenced.

<sup>o</sup> *Noris.* p. 90. 91.

<sup>p</sup> *Noris.* p. 91. *Ex hoc constat epocham Seleucidarum inchoatam fuisse U. C. 442. Nam si cæpisset ab autumnno anni insequentis 443, annus 325<sup>us</sup> inisset Augusto jam defuncto.*

<sup>q</sup> *P.* 168. 169.

<sup>r</sup> Called anno 636<sup>o</sup> æræ *Alexandri*, and anno post *Alexandrum* 636<sup>o</sup>. The passages have been given already p. 358. 366.

<sup>s</sup> *Noris.* p. 226.

1<sup>h</sup>. 15<sup>m</sup>. *a media nocte*. And this observation was taken 743 Egyptian years, 178 days, 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. after the observation made by Ptolemy on the 9th of *Athyr*, an hour after sunrise, in the 463rd year after *Alexander*. That observation of Ptolemy was taken Sept. 26. A. D. 139<sup>t</sup>. But 743 Egyptian years 178<sup>d</sup>. 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. = 742 Julian years 357<sup>d</sup>. 23<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>.<sup>u</sup> which will bring down the observation of the Arabian astronomer to Sept. 19. A. D. 882 U. C. 1635<sup>x</sup>. But, if in September 19. U. C. 1635 the 1194th year of *Dylkarnaim* or of the *Seleucidæ* had commenced, the first year must have commenced in September U. C. 442. Albategni therefore appears to reckon this era one month earlier than the true beginning; which is determined by Ulug Beg to Oct. 1. with whom Abulpharagius<sup>y</sup> agrees: *Si æra Seleucidarum, cujus initium est Tisrin prior, mensem unum addiderimus, prodibunt nobis anni integri et menses anni fracti cujus initium est mensis Elul, quæ est epocha qua utuntur Romani nostro tempore*. The Arabian *Tisrin I.* corresponded with October, in which month accordingly the beginning of the era is placed. But those who began their year with *Elul* or September, of whom Albategni was one, deduced the era of the *Seleucidæ* from thence.

8. The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>z</sup> gives at the same time the era of the *Seleucidæ*, and the era of Antioch: ὅπ. Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλιῶνος. ἐπὶ τούτων τῶν ὑπάτων ἐτελεύτησεν ἡ δέσποινα Πουλχερία. ἐπὶ τῶν προειρημένων ὑπάτων Βινκομάλου καὶ Ὀπιλιῶνος—μηνὶ Περγίῳ, πρὸ 13<sup>ῃ</sup> καλανδῶν Μαρτίων, ἔτους Συρομακεδόνων ψξγ', Ἀντισχεῶν φα', ἡμερῆς κ. τ. λ. These were consuls U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. The date therefore of Antioch is correct. For the era commenced in autumn U. C. 705: and 705 + 500 = 1205 will give autumn U. C. 1205 A. D. 452 for the beginning of the 501st year; which was therefore current in the February following. But in the year of the *Seleucidæ* there is an error, which Scaliger and Norisius have noticed. For, as the era began in autumn U. C. 442, 442 + 762 = 1204 will place the beginning of the 763d year at the autumn of U. C. 1204 A. D. 451. consequently the 764th commenced in autumn of U. C. 1205 and was current in the following February, and this passage of the Chronicle dates the era a year too low<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> See part II. p. 340. note <sup>b</sup>. where for Sept. 25. A. D. 139 the reader will substitute Sept. 26. As the beginning of the Egyptian year had not yet fallen back to July 19 but was still at July 20 in A. D. 139, the ninth of *Athyr*, the sixty-ninth day, fell upon Sept. 26. For the same reason the 7th *Pachon* (*Ibid.*) would be March 23. but that A. D. 140 being Bissextile will carry back the 7th *Pachon* in that particular year to March 22nd.

<sup>u</sup> Noris. p. 227. *Dant annos juxta methodum Julianam 742 dies 357 horas 23. 36'*. That is to say, 743 Egyptian years =  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 743 \text{ Julian} \\ \text{minus } 185^d. 18^h. \end{array} \right\} = 742. 179. 6. \begin{array}{l} y. \\ d. \\ h. \end{array} m.$   
add . . . 178. 17. 36.  
742. 357. 23. 36.

<sup>x</sup> There must have been some inaccuracy either in the observation of Ptolemy or in that of the Arabian, or perhaps in both. For according to the numbers given the equinox had fallen back 7<sup>d</sup>. 6<sup>h</sup>. 24<sup>m</sup>. in the space between the two observations. But the annual excess of 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. would only produce in the 743 years a difference of

5<sup>d</sup>. 16<sup>h</sup>. 50<sup>m</sup>. 9<sup>s</sup>. We may also remark a variation in the numbers of Albategni, which Norisius has not explained. Norisius observes p. 227. *Numerati Egyptiorum anni quot ad suam observationem colligit Albategnius, nempe 743, dies 178, horæ 17. 36'. desinunt anno Christi 882 Septembris die 19<sup>o</sup> hor. 1. 15'. post mediam noctem*. But the observation of Ptolemy was made an hour after sunrise: p. 62. μετὰ μίαν ἕραν ἔγγιστα τῆς τοῦ ἡλίου ανατολῆς. And 17<sup>h</sup>. 36<sup>m</sup>. computed from seven o'clock A. M. will bring us to 36<sup>m</sup>. after midnight: a difference of thirty-nine minutes. This difference may perhaps arise from the difference of longitude. If the place at which Albategni took his observation was 9°. 45'. east of Alexandria, it would be thirty-nine minutes earlier in time: and 1<sup>h</sup>. 15<sup>m</sup>. after midnight with Albategni would be 36<sup>m</sup>. after midnight at Alexandria.

<sup>y</sup> Apud Norisium p. 228.

<sup>z</sup> P. 290.

<sup>a</sup> Scaliger corrects the date to ψξδ'. Norisius shews the error of the Chronicle: p. 83. *Ille consulatus signat U. C. 1206 A. D. 453. Itaque ille chronologus in designando anno obitus Pulcheria*



This era, then, commenced with the month *Dius* B. C. 312. which, while the moveable lunar year continued in use, that is, till after the Julian reformation B. C. 45, corresponded for the most part with October: and to this point, *Dius* or October B. C. 312, many references are to be carried <sup>b</sup>.

It appears from the three testimonies of Ptolemy already quoted<sup>c</sup>, that the Chaldæans began their era one year later than the era of the *Seleucidæ*: the 67th year of the Chaldæans being the 68th of the *Seleucidæ*, the 75th being the 76th, and the 82nd corresponding to the 83rd, in those passages of Ptolemy. This is determined by the years of *Nabonassar* with which they are compared <sup>d</sup>. And a variation in the commencement of the era has also been ascribed to the author of the first book of *Maccabees*; who is supposed by Usher, Norisius, Dodwell, and others, to have adapted the years of the *Seleucidæ* to the Hebrew years, and to have computed from the spring instead of the autumn: thus anticipating each year by about

*initium epochæ auspicatur ab U. C. 443. Quare erratum est, siquidem æra iniit ab autumnu U. C. 442. Idem p. 170. Illud collegium consulum est titulus anni Christi 453 U. C. 1206 Per. Jul. 5166.—Habebis annum U. C. a Palilibus 1206 Christi 453 Per. Jul. 5166, quo Pulcheria 18<sup>o</sup> Februarii mortem obiit. In Græcis tamen Menologiis dies Pulcheriæ IV. Idus Septemb. celebratur.* This is not quite accurate. The writer of the Chronicle does not mark the day on which *Pulcheria* died, but only the year: and therefore he is not at variance with other authorities upon this point. And, as the years of Rome are computed by Norisius himself from April 21, these consuls began their year Jan. 1. A. D. 453, four months before U. C. 1205 was ended; and February of U. C. 1206 did not fall within A. D. 453, but belonged to A. D. 454, the year of the following consuls.

<sup>b</sup> Thus, 1. a Palmyrene inscription apud Norisium p. 123. Α. Αἰρ. Ἡλιόδωρος Ἀντίχου Ἀδριανὸς Παλμυρηνὸς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς συμβίου καὶ τῶν τέκνων, ἔτους ζ' μφ. μηνὸς Περιτίου. The 547th year of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in autumn A. D. 235 U. C. 988. 2. A coin apud Noris. p. 81. Ἀπαμέν τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ ἀσπίλου. ζλσ. anno 237. This year began in autumn B. C. 76, during the occupation of Syria by *Tigranes*. 3. A coin, Noris. p. 92. Δαμασκηῶν. Λ. ηκτ. anno 328. commencing autumn A. D. 16. 4. Another: Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηῶν. εμτ. anno 345. which began autumn A. D. 33. 5. Another: Noris. Ibid. Δαμασκηῶν. ηπσ. anno 283. commencing autumn B. C. 30, after the defeat of *Antony*. 6. Two coins of *Caracalla* apud Noris. p. 97. on the one Ἐμίσαν κολωνίας. εκφ. on the other Ἐμίσαν κολωνίας ζκφ. απις 525. 527. from autumn A. D. 213. 215. 7. A coin of *Antoninus Pius* apud Noris. p. 100. with *Τριπολειτῶν*. ενν. anno 455.—autumn A. D. 143. 8. Two coins of *Antoninus Pius*: Noris. p. 103. with Ὁρθωσιέων. βξν. anno 462. commencing autumn A. D. 150. 9. Eusebius H. E. I. 13. ἐπράχθη ταῦτα [the transactions of *Thaddæus* at Edessa]

τεσσαρακοστῇ καὶ τριακοσιστῇ ἔτει. The reading *τριακοσιστῇ* for the corrupt *τρίτῃ* is fully justified by MSS. apud Stroth. ad locum p. 60. Two references to Edessa in the Chronicle of Eusebius are noticed by Noris. p. 113. Ol. 117. 1. [B. C. 312] *Ab hoc loco Edessenī sua tempora computant. Ol. 264. 1. [A. D. 277] secundo anno Probi—juxta Edessenos 588.* As these are not in the Armenian copy, we may collect that they were inserted by Hieronymus; and we learn from him, and not from Eusebius, that the years of Edessa (like the years of Tripolis and Damascus in the preceding coins) were no other than the years of the *Seleucidæ*. The 340th year therefore of Edessa, mentioned by Eusebius, commenced in autumn A. D. 28.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 350.

<sup>d</sup> The reader will verify this for himself by consulting the Table of conumerary years in c. 11. of this Appendix. The fact itself is noticed by Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 391. by Vaillant de Imp. Seleucid. p. 6. by Usher and by Prideaux. Usher, however, Annal. p. 319. supposes the Chaldæans to have dated from the spring: *Ptolemy of Alexandria in his Great Syntaxis begins his Chaldæan account from the spring following.* And Prideaux Connex. vol. II. p. 392. *Whereas all other nations that computed by this era began it from the autumn of B. C. 312, it had not its commencement among the Chaldæans till from the spring of the year following.* But for this there is no authority. And it is reasonable to suppose, till evidence to the contrary shall be produced, that the Chaldæans, when they adopted the Macedonian months and a Macedonian epoch, followed the practice of all the Syrian cities, and began their year from the autumn. All therefore that we can infer from Ptolemy is this: that the Chaldæans began their epoch from *Dius* or October B. C. 311; whereas the era of the *Seleucidæ* began at *Dius* or October B. C. 312.



six months<sup>e</sup>. They found this opinion upon the following arguments. 1. The author reckons by Jewish months. 2. The death of *Antiochus Epiphanes* is in the 149th year in the first book, but in the 148th year in the second. 3. The acts of *Judas*, which are in the 150th year in the first book, are in the 149th in the second. 4. *Demetrius Soter* escaped from Rome in the 151st year in the first book, but in the 150th according to the second.

This opinion, however, is not without its difficulties. The last argument is thus stated by Norisius<sup>f</sup>: *Lib. I. initio cap. 7. hæc narratur: "Anno centesimo quinquagesimo primo exiit Demetrius Seleuci filius ab urbe Roma et ascendit cum paucis viris in civitatem mari-timam et regnavit illic."* At in *lib. II. 14, 1. recitatur initium regni ejusdem Demetrii statimque dicitur Alcimus venisse ad regem Demetrium "centesimo quinquagesimo anno"* &c. The same representation is given by Dodwell, Frœlich, and Hales<sup>g</sup>. But, if we turn to the original passage in the second book of the Maccabees, we shall find that the whole of this reasoning is founded on an error. For in 2 Macc. XIV. 3, 4. the date is plainly given the 151st year, in entire conformity with the date in the former book: Ἀλκιμος δὲ τις—ἦκε πρὸς τὸν βασι-λέα Δημήτριον πρώτῳ καὶ πενηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει<sup>h</sup>. Dodwell perhaps derived this imaginary variation from Norisius, and Dr. Hales from Dodwell, without having verified it by consulting the original<sup>i</sup>.

Norisius, founding his arrangement upon this supposed date in the second book of Maccabees (the 150th year), fixes the flight of *Demetrius* from Rome to the spring of B. C. 162: *Itaque Demetrius verno tempore labente Roma fugit anno Seleucidarum 150<sup>ok</sup>*. But it has been shewn in the preceding chapter that his flight was in Ol. 154. 3. and on the authority of

<sup>e</sup> Usher Annal. p. 319. *The writer of 1 Macc. begins his account of the Grecian year from the spring precedent to this autumn* [of B. C. 312]. This opinion is adopted by Norisius p. 75. Vail-lant de Imp. Seleuc. præf. and p. 5. Dodwell p. 433. Frœlich prolegom. p. 14. Prideaux vol. II. p. 391. vol. III. p. 248. 292. Hales vol. I. p. 290.

<sup>f</sup> P. 76.

<sup>g</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 433. *Antiochum Eupatorem interficit Demetrius anno epochæ 151 pro prioris Maccabaici rationibus 1 Macc. VII. 1. Pro posterioris calculo anno duntaxat 150.* Frœlich prolegom. ad Annal. Regum Syriæ p. 29. *De Demetrii initiis 1 Macc. VII. 1. "Anno 151 exiit De-metrius ab urbe Roma."* Sed libro secundo XIV. 4. hæc leguntur: "*Venit (Alcimus) ad Demetrium "regem 150<sup>o</sup> anno offerens ei coronam auream."*" Dr. Hales vol. I. p. 290. 1 Macc. VII. 1. represents *Demetrius* as departing from Rome and putting *Antiochus Eupator* to death "*in the 151st year.*" But 2 Macc. XIV. 1, 2. refers this transaction to the 150th year. Compare 2 Macc. XIII. 1. and 2 Macc. XIV. 4.

<sup>h</sup> In the margin *Al. ὡς πρώτου καὶ πενηκοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτους.* The same number is given in the English version: *One Alcimus—came to king De-metrius in the hundred and one and fiftieth year.*

<sup>i</sup> The texts which Dr. Hales desires us to com-pare stand thus: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. *In the 149th*

*year it was told Judas that Antiochus Eupator was coming. XIV. 1—4. After three years was Judas informed that Demetrius had taken the country One Alcimus—came to Demetrius in the 151st year, &c.* We find nothing to mark a discrepancy; the numbers are consistent with each other, and with the date "*the 151st year*" given in 1 Macc. VII. 1.

<sup>k</sup> Noris. p. 76. Frœlich p. 29. for the same reason adopts the same arrangement: *Manifestum fit—Demetrium verno tempore profugisse atque in-ter breve tempus Tripolim tenuisse: inde—ante au-tumnum ab Alcimo conveniri potuit, atque adeo anno 150<sup>o</sup> qualem 2 Macc. usurpat; cum 1 Macc. Ju-dæorum ritu jam ab initio Nisan annum 151 nume-rare cepisset.* The foundation of this error ap-pears to lie in the Latin version. In the Com-plutensian Polyglot part IV. the version of Hiero-nymus stands thus: *Venit ad regem Demetrium cen-tesimo quinquagesimo anno.* although here also the Greek text in the parallel column has πρώτου καὶ π. καὶ ἑ. The Catholic writers, then, Norisius and Frœlich, have used the Latin version. Others have taken the text upon their representation. Frœlich prolegom. p. 5. observes, *Maccabæorum historiæ Latinam interpretationem quam Vulgatam dicimus ita usus sum ut, ubi in rem esset, Græci ac Syriaci codicis adjumenta minime negligerem.* On this oc-casion, however, he has neglected to compare the Greek copy.

this very text itself, namely 2 Macc. XIV. 4., in the 151st year, and that it must be placed in the autumn of B. C. 162.

Dismissing therefore this argument, we may proceed to examine the other three. The third argument is founded on the following texts: 1 Macc. VI. 18—20. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄκρας ἦσαν συγκλείοντες τὸν Ἰσραὴλ κύκλῳ τῶν ἀγίων—καὶ ἐλογίσατο Ἰούδας ἐξῆραι αὐτούς, καὶ ἐξεκλησίασε πάντα τὸν λαὸν τοῦ περικαθίσαι ἐπ' αὐτούς· καὶ συνήχθησαν ἅμα καὶ περιεκάθισαν ἐπ' αὐτούς ἔτους πεντηκαστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ.—καὶ ἐξῆλθον ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ συγκλεισμοῦ καὶ ἐκολλήθησαν αὐτοῖς τινες τῶν ἀσεβῶν ἐξ Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ ἐπορεύθησαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα. then followed the expedition of *Antiochus* into Judæa: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. τῷ δὲ ἐνάτῳ καὶ τεσσαρακοστῷ καὶ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει προσέπεσε τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰούδαν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Εὐπάτορα παραγενέσθαι—ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ Λυσίαν τὸν ἐπίτροπον. Thus explained by Norisius<sup>1</sup>: *In lib. I. Maccab. cap. 6. bellum contra Judæos a novo rege Antiocho Eupatore motum recitatur anno 150°: quod tamen lib. II. initio cap. 13. dicitur contigisse anno 149°. Scriptor libri primi a neomenia Nisan orditur annum Seleucidarum 150<sup>um</sup>, scriptor vero libri secundi post sex menses a Tisri eundem annum auspicatur. Hinc bellum per æstatem gestum uni dicitur anno 150° alteri vero 149°.* To the same purpose Dodwell and Hales<sup>m</sup>. But a variation in the mode of computing does not follow from these two narratives. For the intentions of *Antiochus* to invade Judæa might be known to *Judas* in the 149th year, and yet the siege of the town might occur in the 150th, and still be followed by the march of *Antiochus*. And the expressions of those who escaped from the fortress to the king, *How long will it be ere thou execute judgment and avenge our brethren*<sup>n</sup>? imply that an intention of invading Judæa was previously known, and that its execution was delayed<sup>o</sup>.

The second argument stands thus<sup>p</sup>: *Moritur Antiochus Epiphanes anno 149. 1 Macc. VI. 16. Et tamen post mortem illius literas Antiochi Eupatoris et legatorum Romanorum et Lysiae legimus anno 148 datas: 2 Macc. XI. 21. 30. 33. 38.* The date twice repeated in these letters is 15th *Xanthicus* in the 148th year=March or April B. C. 164. *Epiphanes*, then, was already dead in April B. C. 164. It is supposed by Dr. Hales<sup>q</sup>, that the 149th year in the first book commenced at *Xanthicus* or *Nisan* B. C. 164; that *Antiochus* died in the first month of the 149th year according to one author, and in the 7th month of the 148th according to the other; and that this solution “satisfactorily reconciles the apparent disso-

<sup>1</sup> P. 76.

<sup>m</sup> Dodwell p. 433. Obsedisce arcem Bethsuræ anno epochæ 150° *Antiochum* Eupatorem testatur auctor libri prioris: 1 Macc. VI. 20. eandem expeditionem anno 149° assignat auctor libri posterioris: 2 Macc. XIII. 1. Dr. Hales vol. I. p. 290. 1 Macc. VI. 20. In the 150th year *Judas* besieged the garrison in the tower, who fled for refuge to *Eupator*, when he invaded Judæa, but afterwards made peace with the Jews. But 2 Macc. XIII. 1. refers these transactions to the 149th year.

<sup>n</sup> 1 Macc. VI. 22. ἕως πότε οὐ πονήσῃ κρίσιν καὶ ἐκδικήσεις τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἡμῶν;

<sup>o</sup> Frœlich prolegom. p. 22—24. founds an argument upon the sabbatical year: 2 Macc. ab autumnali mense inchoasse ita ostenditur; *Bethsuram* ab *Eupatore* obsessam anno 150 perhibetur 1 Macc. VI. eumque annum Sabbaticum fuisse memoratur. Res eadem, adnexa Sabbatici anni mentione, 2 Macc. XIII. narratur, sed anno 149. Quo-

niam itaque in 1 Macc. annum a *Nisan* incipi demonstratum, sabbatici autem anni exordium a *Tisri* sumptum fuisse in confesso est (*Levit. XXV. Exod. XXIII. 10. 16.*), sabbaticus hic annus capit in autumno anni 149 et finitus est in autumno anni 150. Quare *Bethsuræ* oppugnatio post initium veris anni 150 et ante autumnii finem ejusdem anni incidit. Cum ergo hunc annum Sabbaticum annum 149 2 Macc. vocaverit, ejusdem anni initium posterius est eo quo 1 Macc. utitur. The sabbatical year is mentioned in the first book VI. 49. 53. In 2 Macc. XIII. the sabbatical year is not noticed at all. We only therefore learn that in the 150th year of the *Seleucidæ*, during the siege of *Bethsuræ* by *Antiochus*, a sabbatical year was current, which would accordingly begin at *Tisri* (about October) B. C. 163, and would be conumerary with that 150th year.

<sup>p</sup> Dodwell Diss. IX. p. 433.

<sup>q</sup> Vol. I. p. 290.



" nance of both." But the difficulty is far from being thus explained. For we know upon other testimony that *Epiphanes* was still living in Ol. 154. 1.<sup>r</sup> the whole of which year was ascribed to him by the chronographer. He therefore lived beyond July B. C. 164, and his death will fall within the 149th year according to its true epoch: and the author of the first book, although he places the death of *Epiphanes* in the 149th year, might nevertheless compute that year, like all other writers, from its actual and true beginning. The difference between the two authors in this case is a difference, not in the mode of reckoning, but in the fact itself.

The scheme of Dr. Hales supposes that *Epiphanes* died after the 1st of *Xanthicus* or *Nisan* [March B. C. 164], and that these letters mentioning his death were written on the 15th of the same month. But *Antiochus* died on the borders of Media, and the letters were written in Judæa in less than 15 days after. This was doubtless possible. But Norisius<sup>s</sup> has remarked that many transactions occurred between the death of *Antiochus* and these letters, which required a considerable space of time, and which therefore could not happen within 15 days.

The conjecture of Usher<sup>t</sup> that these letters were dated by the era of the Chaldæans is justly rejected by Norisius, as improbable: *Vix animum inducere possum ut credam reges Seleucidæ in signandis literis ac rescriptis usos fuisse æra Chaldaica, quæ a Syris certe nunquam in usum redacta fuit. Urbes Syriacæ regum Seleucidarum numismata eorundem epocha ab Ol. 117. 1. obsignabant; cur vero reges non hac communi æra sed Chaldaica usi fuisse credantur*<sup>u</sup>? It may be suspected, however, that the four letters contained in 2 Macc. XI. have been transposed. And Frœlich has shewn that the first was dated in the last month of the 148th year, but the two last in the sixth month. He justly therefore infers that these letters have been transposed, and that the first was written six months after the two last. But the correction must be carried a little further than Frœlich has proposed. Three of those letters have the year 148 affixed, but that in which the king's death is mentioned has no date. The three former, then, were written while *Epiphanes* was yet alive; the other, immediately after his death was known in Syria<sup>x</sup>. If this arrangement be admitted, we shall have a solution of the difficulty.

<sup>r</sup> See p. 322.

<sup>s</sup> Noris. p. 78. *Repugnat rerum series post mortem Antiochi Epiphanis gestarum priusquam illæ literæ a novo rege ad Judæos scriberentur. Nam cum constet Epiphanem mortuum esse post Nisan [March B. C. 164]—ac deinde 2 Macc. X. post recitatam v. 9. mortem Antiochi narrentur prælia quæ secunda fecit Judas cum Idumæis, ac postea cum Timotheo; ac c. XI. recitetur bellum a Lysia cum Judæis infelicitè gestum, ac denique pax inita dicatur, scriptis memoratis literis, atque hæc signentur datæ die 15<sup>o</sup> Xanthici, profecto non eodem anno quo Epiphanes obiit scriptæ dici possunt. To solve this difficulty he inquires, Num illæ literæ ab Eupatore initio regni scriptæ sunt, sed a scriptore libri secundi alia occasione altero anno recitatæ?*

<sup>t</sup> Usher Annals p. 444. *From autumn began the year of the account of contracts or Dilkarnaim, observed by the collector of the second book of the Maccabees, 149. But of the Chaldee account, used*

*in the king's edicts Ibid. c. XI. and in Ptolemy's great Syntaxis, 148. He is followed by Prideaux Connex. vol. III. p. 292. Whereas the dates of all the instruments concerning this peace, as registered in 2 Macc. XI. 21. 33. 38. are in the 148th year of the Seleucidæ, this is to be understood of the style of Chaldæa, and not according to the style of Syria. By this expedient they place those letters at the 15th of Xanthicus or March B. C. 163.*

<sup>u</sup> Noris. p. 77. *To the same purpose Frœlich p. 24. Cui in mentem veniat regem Antiochum Chaldaica potius quam sui anni notatione epistolam inscripsisse?*

<sup>x</sup> The letters are in this order in the original:

1. *Lysias* to the Jews: XI. 16. the 24th of the intercalary month in the 148th year [Oct. B. C. 164].

2. *Antiochus Eupator* to *Lysias* after the death of *Epiphanes*: XI. 22. without date.



Dodwell<sup>y</sup>, arguing that many of those transactions which Norisius has noticed between the death of *Epiphanes* and the date of the letters might occur in reality while *Epiphanes* was yet living, remarks as follows: *Lysias discedens negotia regni mandaverat et filii Antiochi, dum rediret, curam: 1 Macc. III. 32. 33. regem enim illum designaverat discedens Epiphanes teste ipso Epiphane 2 Macc. IX. 25. 26. Itaque de priore hoc Eupatoris regno loquitur auctor, quod commune habuit cum patre superstite. Hoc tempore Gorgiam elegit Lysias 1 Macc. III. 38. cujus res gestas recenset auctor 2 Macc. X. 14.* If this be admitted, which is surely reasonable, it may also be admitted that *Lysias* and *Eupator* under that delegated authority negotiated the peace during the lifetime of the elder *Antiochus*. But it is also likely that *Epiphanes* himself was consulted<sup>z</sup>, and that the letter<sup>a</sup> of the 15th of *Xanthicus* was dictated by him in the necessity of his affairs after the victories of *Judas*. According to this arrangement we may thus distribute the transactions. A peace was made by *Lysias* and *Eupator* in the lifetime of *Epiphanes* in *Xanthicus* of the 148th year [March B. C. 164]. *Epiphanes* died in the beginning of the 149th [Dec. B. C. 164], and the letter of his son<sup>b</sup> was written immediately afterwards. But at the close of the same year 149 [about Sept. B. C. 163] *Eupator* prepared to renew hostilities<sup>c</sup>. After which *Judas* besieged the fortress in the beginning of the 150th year [about Oct. B. C. 163.], as related in 1 Macc. VI. 18—20. and the expedition of *Eupator* followed in the same year [spring B. C. 162].

3. *Antiochus* to the Jews: XI. 27. 15th *Xanthicus* in the 148th year [March B. C. 164].

4. The Roman ambassadors to the Jews: XI. 34. the same date. Frælich arranges them in this manner: 2. 3. 4. 1. and argues thus: p. 27. 28. *Epistolam Lysias Dioscori mense scriptam sex mensium intervallo serius esse exaratum quam epistolam Eupatoris ejusdem anni mense Xanthico. Lysias praelio a Judeis victus anno 148 ad finem vergente, nempe 24<sup>o</sup> Dioscuri embolimi et ultimi, data epistola pacem petere cogitur.—Antiochus Epiphanes interit anno 148 ineunte Xanthico.—Succedit Eupator et ad Judæos de pace literas dat 15<sup>o</sup> Xanthici anni ejusdem 148. Per semestre bellatur:—victus Lysias pacem iterum petere cogitur datis literis 24<sup>o</sup> mensis Dioscori embolimi et ultimi anni adhuc 148.* I should propose however to read them in the following order: 3. 4. 1. 2. The letters run thus:

1. (3.) βασιλεῖς Ἀντίοχος [not *Eupator*, but *Epiphanes*] τῇ γερονσίᾳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰουδαίοις χαίρειν. εἰ ἔβρωσθε, εἴη ἂν ὡς βουλόμεθα· καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ὑγιαίνομεν. ἐνεφάνισεν ἡμῖν ὁ Μενέλαος βούλεσθαι καταελθόντας ἡμᾶς γίνεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους. τοῖς οὖν καταπορευομένοις μέχρι τριακάδος ξανθικοῦ ὑπάρξει δεξιὰ μετὰ τῆς ἀδείας χρῆσθαι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τοῖς ἐαυτῶν δαπανήμασι καὶ νόμοις καθὰ καὶ τὸ πρότερον, καὶ οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ὀχληθήσεται περὶ τῶν ἡγνοημένων. πέπομφα καὶ τὸν Μενέλαον παρακαλέσοντα ἡμᾶς. ἔβρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.

2. (4.) Κόντος Μέμμιος, Τίτος Μάνιος, πρεσβύται Ῥωμαίων τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν. ὑπὲρ ἂν Λυσίας ὁ συγγενὴς τοῦ βασιλέως συνεχώρησεν ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμεῖς συνευδοκούμεν· ἃ δὲ ἔκρινε προσαχθῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ πέμψατέ τινα παραχρῆμα ἐπισκεψάμενοι περὶ τούτων, ἵνα ἐκθῶμεν

ὡς καθήκει ἡμῖν. ἡμεῖς γὰρ προσάγομεν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον. διὸ σπεύσατε καὶ πέμψατέ τινας ὅπως καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπιγνώμεν ὁποῖας ἐστὲ γνώμης· ὑγιαίνετε. (ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Ξανθικοῦ πέμπτῃ καὶ δεκάτῃ.)

3. (1.) Λυσίας τῷ πλήθει τῶν Ἰουδαίων χαίρειν· Ἰωάννης καὶ Ἀβεσσαλὼμ οἱ πεμφθέντες παρ' ἡμῶν ἐπιδόντες τὸν ὑπογεγραμμένον χρηματισμὸν ἡξίουσιν περὶ τῶν δι' αὐτοὺς σημαινόμενων. ὅσα μὲν οὖν ἔδει καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ προσενηχθῆναι διεσάφησα, ἃ δὲ ἦν ἐνδεχόμενα συνεχώρησεν· ἐὰν μὲν οὖν συντηρήσῃτε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εἰναιαν, καὶ εἰς τὸν λοιπὸν πειράσσομαι παραίτιος ἡμῖν ἀγαθῶν γενέσθαι. ὑπὲρ δὲ τούτων—ἐντέταλμαι τούτοις τε καὶ τοῖς παρ' ἡμῶν διαλεχθῆναι ἡμῖν. ἔβρωσθε. ἔτους ἑκατοστοῦ τεσσαρακοστοῦ ὀγδόου, Διοσκοῦ [al. Διὸς Κορινθίου] εἰκοστῇ τετάρτῃ.

4. (2.) βασιλεῖς Ἀντίοχος [sc. *Eupator*] τῷ ἀδελφῷ Λυσίᾳ χαίρειν. τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν εἰς θεοὺς μεταστάντος, βουλομένου τοῖς ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας ἀταράχους ὄντας γενέσθαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἐπιμέλειαν, ἀκηκόετες τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις μὴ συνευδοκοῦντας τῇ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ μεταθέσει, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀγωγὴν αἰρετίζοντας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀξιοῦντας συγχωρηθῆναι αὐτοῖς τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν, αἰρούμενοι οὖν καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος ἐκτὸς ταραχῆς εἶναι κρίνουμεν τό τε ἱερὸν αὐτοῖς ἀποκατασταθῆναι καὶ πολιτεῦσθαι κατὰ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων αὐτῶν ἔθη. εὖ οὖν ποιήσεις διαπεμψάμενος πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ δούς δεξιὰς, ὅπως εἰδότες τὴν ἡμετέραν προαίρεσιν εὐθυμῶς τε ὥσι καὶ ἡδὺς διακίνουνται πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἀντίληψιν. The date of N<sup>o</sup>. 2. is in some copies prefixed to the following chapter: ἔτους ρμγ', Ξανθικοῦ ιε' γενόμενων συνθηκῶν τούτων κ. τ. λ. I have therefore enclosed it in brackets.

<sup>y</sup> Diss. IX. p. 436.

<sup>z</sup> As mentioned in the letter of *Lysias* N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

(1.)

<sup>a</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 1. (3.) <sup>b</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 4. <sup>c</sup> 2 Macc. XIII. 1.

The remaining argument is this. The author of the first book of Maccabees computes by Jewish months, and therefore the years of the *Seleucidæ* began with *Nisan* or *March*. The 15th day of the month *Casleu*<sup>d</sup> is mentioned in the 145th year: <sup>e</sup> the 153rd year in the second month: the <sup>f</sup> 18th of the month *Elul* in the 172nd year: and <sup>g</sup> the 177th year in the eleventh month called *Sabat*<sup>h</sup>. These therefore were also the eleventh month, and the second and the ninth of those years of the kingdom of the Greeks. But this conclusion does not necessarily follow. The prophet *Zechariah*<sup>i</sup> mentions the eighth month in the second year of *Darius*; and the <sup>k</sup> eleventh month, which is the month *Sebat*, in the second year of *Darius*. But we cannot with certainty affirm that these were the eighth and the eleventh months with reference to the years of that king; or that the reign of *Darius* was computed from *Nisan*. The same notice of Hebrew months occurs in the account of the siege of Jerusalem in *Jeremiah* and the book of *Kings*<sup>l</sup>. In the ninth year of his (*Zedekiah's*) reign, in the tenth month, in the tenth day of the month, *Nebuchadnezzar* came against Jerusalem. <sup>m</sup> In the fifth month, on the tenth day of the month, which was the nineteenth year of *Nebuchadnezzar*. But these are so far from being the tenth or the fifth month with reference to *Nebuchadnezzar's* reign, that they are not even the tenth or the fifth with respect to the years of *Zedekiah*; and merely describe the months of the Hebrew Calendar. That the fifth month here mentioned was the fifth Hebrew month *Ab* is attested by *Josephus*<sup>n</sup>. That it was not the fifth month of *Zedekiah's* eleventh year we know from *Jeremiah*<sup>o</sup>: *Jeremiah—to whom the word of the Lord came unto the end of the eleventh year of Zedekiah, unto the carrying away Jerusalem captive in the fifth month*. But, if *Zedekiah* reached the end of his eleventh year, this was not the fifth month of his eleventh year; and the Hebrews in these passages merely designated the month by its number in the Hebrew Calendar, instead of giving its name<sup>p</sup>. Other

<sup>d</sup> 1 Macc. I. 54.<sup>e</sup> 1 Macc. IX. 54.<sup>f</sup> 1 Macc. XIV. 27. <sup>g</sup> 1 Macc. XVI. 14.<sup>h</sup> *Frœlich* p. 22—24. agrees with those who had preceded him; 1 Macc. IV. 52. *Ante matutinum surrexerunt 25<sup>o</sup> mensis noni Casleu*. 1 Macc. X. 21. *Induit se Jonathas sacra stola septimo mense anno 160 in die Scenopegiæ. Est igitur extra dubium 1 Macc. consignatos annos a verno mense Nisan auspicari.*<sup>i</sup> I. 1. <sup>k</sup> I. 7. <sup>l</sup> 2 Kings XXV. 1. *Jer.*

LII. 4.

<sup>m</sup> 2 Kings XXV. 8. *Jer.* LII. 12.<sup>n</sup> See above p. 353. <sup>o</sup> I. 1. 3.<sup>p</sup> *Usher Chronol. Sacr.* p. 83. Thesis 1. founding his chronology for the last Jewish reigns upon this passage of *Jeremiah* determines the accession of *Zedekiah* to the 10th day of the 4th Hebrew month *Thamuz* [or *Midsummer B. C.* 598], and the completion of his eleventh year to the 9th day of the same month *Thamuz* [*Midsummer B. C.* 587]: *Anno undecimo Sedekie quarti mensis die nono perrupta civitate—noctu rex aufugiens captus est: Jer. XXXIX. 2. 5. et LII. 4. 9. [item 2 Reg. XXV. 2—5.] Sequentis deinde mensis quinti die decimo templo et urbe destructis in captivitatem Hierosolymitani sunt abducti: Jer. LII. 12. 15. [conf. 2 Reg. XXV. 8.] Ex quibus inter se collatis colligimus et undecimum Sedekie annum fuisse**completum et inter captivitatem illius et templi conflagrationem mensis spatium intercessisse; atque, quod inde est consecrarium, circa quarti mensis diem decimum regnare eum cepisse.—Cumque inter captum Sedekiam absoluto anno regni sui undecimo et deportatum populum integer mensis fuerit interpositus, ἐν τῷ δωδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας calamitatem illam accidisse Clem. Al. Strom. I. [p. 329. A.] retulit rectius quam Josephus Ant. X. 11. templum incensum fuisse scribens anno Sedekie undecimo [X. 8. 5. ἐνδεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς Σεδεκίου βασιλείας σὺν αὐτῷ τὸν ναὸν], quum ante mensem is captus annum regni sui undecimum compleverit. Upon this foundation he fixes the dates of the preceding reigns: the deportation of *Jehoiakin* to the fifth day of the fourth month *Thamuz*: Thesis 3. p. 84. *In illo ipso quinto die quarti mensis captivitatem illam constituendam censemus; quod hac ratione inter eam et regni Sedekie initium quinque tantum dierum intercedat spatium; neque vero multo longius sacre historie admittit series. His reign of 3m. 10<sup>d</sup>. consequently began on the 25th of the 12th Hebrew month Adar [in the spring of B. C. 598]: Thesis 4. p. 84. Dies centum menses constituunt tres et dies decem, quot 2 Chron. XXXVI. 9. Jeconia regno adscriptos legimus: qui a mensis quarti die quinto subducti in 12<sup>i</sup> mensis diem 25<sup>um</sup> recidunt. The accession of *Jehoiakim* to the tenth day of the**



nations have done the same<sup>q</sup>. A particular sect in England does so to this day; and, if a member of that society were called upon to describe a fact which happened in December A.D. 1760, and to mark at the same time the month in which it happened, and the year of the reigning monarch, he would say that it occurred *in the twelfth month in the first year of George III.* But this twelfth month was in reality the third of that prince's reign. In the same manner we must understand the *eighth month in the second year of Darius* to express, not the eighth month of that second year, but merely the month of the Hebrew Calendar. The author, then, of the first book of Maccabees speaks of Hebrew months; but, when he dates by the years of the kingdom of the Greeks, he may be understood to compute those years according to their known commencement. The proposition, as it stands expressed in the words of Prideaux<sup>r</sup>, carries its own refutation with it: "The first book begins the years of this era from the spring, but the second begins them from the autumn; and so did the Syrians, Arabs, and Jews, and all others that anciently did or now do use this era." But it is not credible that this author should have computed this era by a method different from that of all nations, of all his contemporaries, and even of his own countrymen the Jews; who dated by this era under the name of the era of Contracts, and are known to have dated from the autumn<sup>s</sup>. As if any particular writer of this time were to date the years of Christ from midsummer, when all nations have agreed to reckon them from January<sup>t</sup>.

The interpretation of preceding writers, which supposes the years in 1 Macc. to be antedated six months, will only affect two of the dates which are given in the Table of the *Seleucidæ*<sup>u</sup>. All the other dates there exhibited will stand with either interpretation<sup>x</sup>. The first

sixth month *Elul*: Thesis 5. p. 84. *Annum undecimum Jehoiakimi non fuisse integrum: quum enim ante finem anni ipsius tertii regnare Nebuchadnesar cœperit, si superfuissent Jehoiakimo anni adhuc octo integri, nonum ille ingressus fuisset annum quo tempore Jechoniam fratri successorem dedit. Atqui quarto postea mense Jechonia capto, octavus adhuc numeratus fuit annus 2 Reg. XXIV. 12. Inter 25<sup>um</sup> diem mensis duodecimi, quo Jechonias cœpit, et quintum mensis quarti, quo idem desiit, Jehoiakimi initium collocari non potest: alias enim Nebuchadnesar capto Jechonia nonum regni sui similiter egisset annum; cum in octavo tantum adhuc versatum eum fuisse ex 2 Reg. XXIV. 12. jam audiverimus. Reliquum igitur est ut inter mensis quarti diem quintum et mensis duodecimi diem 25<sup>um</sup> regni Jehoiakimi exordium sit indagandum.* He proceeds p. 85. to determine the accession of Jehoahaz (*trimestre regnum*) to the 10th of the third month [*Sivan* B.C. 609], of Jehoiakim to the 10th of the sixth month [*Elul* B.C. 609], and of Nebuchadnezzar to the middle of the fifth [*Ab* or Midsummer B.C. 606], *diebus 25 ante finem tertii anni Jehoiakimi.* These dates, although they attempt too much exactness in assigning the particular days, which are built upon conjecture, yet doubtless are very near the truth. The eleven years of Zedekiah were nearly at least, if not precisely completed, at his capture in the fourth month; and upon this date the others depend. But the

reasoning of Usher and the texts upon which it is founded plainly demonstrate that the months numbered in those passages of scripture, and in Ezekiel and 2 Kings XXV. 27. Jer. LII. 31. in the years of Jehoiakim's captivity, are merely used to express the current Hebrew months: and confirm the conclusion that the months numbered in the book of Maccabees are used in the same sense.

<sup>q</sup> Norisius de Epoch. Syro-M. p. 15. *In Asia mensis primus, secundus, tertius, usque ad duodecimum appellabantur. In epitaphio Smyrnsi—legitur: μὲν δὲ τρίτον.* Thus Epiphanius quoted above p. 355. mentions the fifth month at Salamis.

<sup>r</sup> Connex. vol. II. p. 391. 392.

<sup>s</sup> Noris. p. 304. *Licet Judæi annum sacrum neomenia Nisan inchoarent, in contractibus tamen aliisque publicis actis æra contractorum cum cæteris Syris communi utebantur, cujus anni ab autumnu initium sumebant.*

<sup>t</sup> The remark of Norisius p. 121. on the date of Edessa may be applied on this occasion: *Patet epocham Edessenorum fuisse æram Seleucidarum cujus anni ab autumnu inibant. Scio Scaligerum scribere Edessenos a Januario Romanorum annos suos inchoasse; quod cum pro arbitrio suo sine teste affirmet, communi Syrorum ab autumnu annum auspiciantium consuetudine refellitur.*

<sup>u</sup> See above p. 346. The two dates are marked thus \*.

<sup>x</sup> Except that *November*, for instance, B. C. 162



of these places the accession of *Antiochus Epiphanes* in the 137th year, and in August B. C. 175. Their computation makes the 137th year terminate in February preceding, and raises the accession of *Epiphanes* at least six months higher than my date. But this is refuted by the chronographer<sup>y</sup>, who places the accession in Ol. 151. 3. consequently after midsummer B. C. 175. The second date fixes the grant of *Demetrius* to the Jews at B. C. 142. The grant was in the 170th year; and *Simon's* reign was dated from about *Elul* of the 170th year<sup>z</sup>. But *Elul* of the 170th year, which is in my reckoning August or September B. C. 142, will according to the other mode of computing be August or September B. C. 143.

Norisius, from his view of the dates in the first book of Maccabees, antedates the accession of *Antiochus*<sup>a</sup>: *Antiochus Epiphanes regnum Syriæ obtinuit anno U. C. 578 Olymp. 151. 1. quique fuit æræ Sel. 137<sup>us</sup>*. He errs again in the death of *Demetrius Nicator*, which he places in the year 186. Having given<sup>b</sup> a Tyrian coin with the inscription βασιλέως Δημητρίου. Τυ. ιε. ἀπυ. 5πρ. he adds, *Videsne Tyrum cum jure Asyli adhuc usam epocha Seleucidarum, cujus ibi annus sculptus 186 concurrebat cum anno U. C. 628, quo tamen anno eodem Demetrio occiso novam epocham invexit?* But it will be seen above that *Demetrius* was yet living in the year 187<sup>c</sup>, and his death must be placed a year below the date of Norisius: and Scaliger, to whom Norisius imputes error<sup>d</sup>, was accurate in dating the epoch of the Tyrians during the lifetime of *Demetrius*.

Norisius is not always consistent with his own scheme. The death of *Simon* in the eleventh month of the 177th year he supposes to be in Ol. 161. 2. at the close of U. C. Varr. 619.<sup>e</sup> But if, according to Norisius himself, the era began in the computation of that author in *Nisan* or March B. C. 312, the 177th year would begin in *Nisan* or March B. C. 136, and the eleventh month would coincide with January B. C. 135 Ol. 161. 1. at the close of U. C. 618, where I have placed it. And it will be observed that the same date results from both methods of computing; except that the eleventh Hebrew month is called by others the eleventh month of the era, whereas I have called it the fourth.

The death of *Bala* is placed by Norisius in the year 167, which partly coincides with U. C. 609.<sup>f</sup> This is doubtless true according to the method of computing which I have adopted: but, according to the hypothesis which supposes the year to begin from *Nisan*, no part of this 167th year, ending in February B. C. 145, would concur with U. C. 609, which began in the April following.

He computes *Nisan* of the 174th year to be in the close of U. C. 615.<sup>g</sup> But, according to

will be according to their reckoning the *ninth*, and according to mine the *second* month of A. S. 151. February B. C. 142 according to them will be the *twelfth* month, according to my computation the *fifth*, of A. S. 170. and so of the rest.

<sup>y</sup> See above p. 317. <sup>z</sup> See above p. 329.

<sup>a</sup> P. 366.

<sup>b</sup> P. 389. This coin has been given at p. 334.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 333.

<sup>d</sup> Noris. p. 403. Scaliger ait Tyrios annos suos a deducta colonia sub rege Syriæ Demetrio putasse. At Scaliger plures errores errat. Nam Tyrus annos suos putavit non a deducta regnante Demetrio colonia, sed ab autonomia sibi post necem Demetrii ab Alexandro rege Syriæ concessa, uti superius

ostensum est. The error is in Norisius himself. The Tyrians indeed, as he has shewn, acquired or received *ἀὐτονομία* and dated their era from B. C. 126. But *Demetrius* after this was excluded from Tyre, and slain in the beginning of B. C. 125.

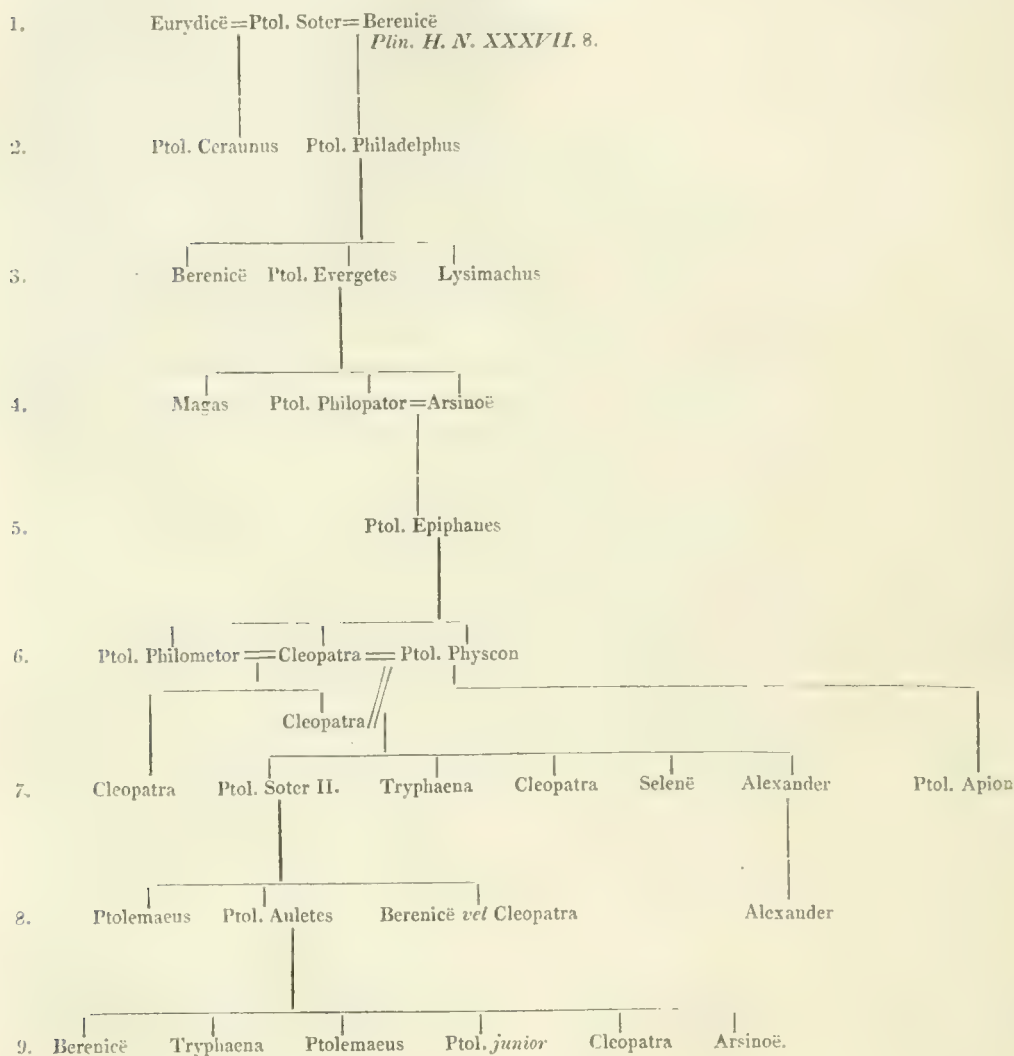
<sup>e</sup> Noris. p. 310. Ptolemæus Simonem occidisset ex cap. ult. 1 Macc. anno Seleucidarum 177<sup>o</sup> mense undecimo: nempe Ol. 161. 2. Urbis Romæ 619 a Parilibus.

<sup>f</sup> P. 441. Occisus fuit anno Seleucidarum 167 ex 1 Macc. XI. qui annus partim concurrit cum a. U. Romæ 609.

<sup>g</sup> P. 455. Anno Seleucidarum 174, qui juxta stylum scriptoris ejus historiæ 1 Macc. XV. cepit a neomenia *Nisan* a. U. Romæ 615 a Parilibus.

his scheme, *Nisan* the first month of that year coincided with March B. C. 139, two months before the close of U. C. 614.<sup>h</sup>

## LAGIDÆ.



<sup>h</sup> *Lucius*, consul of the Romans, mentioned 1 Macc. XV. is supposed by Norisius p. 441. to be *Lucius Calpurnius Piso*: *Scriptæ sunt illæ literæ U. C. 615 [B. C. 139] quo Lucius Calpurnius Piso collega M. Popillio Lœnate consulatum gessit.* Frœlich Annal. p. 78. agrees with Norisius: *Referunt*

*litteras L. Calpurnii Pisonis cos. Romani cujus collega L. Popillius Lœnatus tum in Hispania bello præerat.* But this consul is *CNEIUS Calpurnius Piso* in both the testimonies. See the Tables 139. 1. *Lucius*, therefore, called consul in 1 Macc. was perhaps only a prætor.

## V.

## KINGS OF EGYPT.

IN quoting Eusebius for the kings of Macedon and Syria I have transcribed the Latin version of the Armenian copy. But, as the account which Eusebius has given from Porphyry of the kings of Egypt remains complete in the Greek original, this shall be preferred to the Armenian copy. Where the Armenian differs from the Greek, that difference shall be noted <sup>a</sup>.

1. **PTOLEMÆUS SOTER.** The reigns of *Ptolemy Soter* and *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, as delivered by Porphyry, are in part II.<sup>b</sup> where the correction *τριάκοντα καὶ ἕξ* is confirmed by the Armenian version <sup>c</sup>, in which the passage stands thus: *Philadelphus parente superstite regnum biennio administravit: coque mortuo, annis 36: prorsus ut ipse non secus atque parens octo ac triginta annis regnasse dicendus sit.*

2. **PTOLEMÆUS PHILADELPHUS.** The duration of his reign, 38 years in the whole and 36 years from the death of his father, has been already explained. The Astronomical Canon agrees with Porphyry: placing the accession of *Evergetes* in N. E. 502 B. C. 247, and the accession of *Philip Arideus* in N. E. 425 Nov. 12. B. C. 324: after whose first year <sup>d</sup> *Ptolemy* became satrap of Egypt: therefore in N. E. 426 = Ol. 114. 2. B. C. 323. which leaves 76 years for the two reigns. Eusebius himself <sup>e</sup> erroneously gives 40 + 38 = 78 years for the amount, which brings down the death of Philadelphus two years too low. Vaillant <sup>f</sup> gives a coin of *Philadelphus* with this inscription: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. μθ'. Kι. anno 49. *Citiensium*. As he has found no higher number than 49, he infers that the coins after this date were dated not by the years of the era but by the years of the reigning king. The 49th year is equivalent to the 11th year of *Philadelphus* B. C. 275. On another coin he finds the following inscription: βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. λθ'. Πα. anno 39. *Paphiorum*: upon which Vaillant remarks <sup>g</sup>: *Unde illum ab anno quo pater ipsi imperium cessit suos dinumerasse novimus, et sic contra plurimorum auctorum sententiam annos 40 eum regnasse docemur.* But this by no means follows: for that coin, like the preceding, may give the year of the era; and the 39th year of the era would be the 1st of *Philadelphus*, as the 49th was the 11th. If again the years of *Philadelphus* were marked by that number, it would not follow that he had reached his 40th year. We could only affirm that the 38th year was completed and the 39th commenced <sup>h</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> The title of Euseb. lib. I. c. 22. is this in the Latin version from the Armenian: *Quinam post Alexandrum Macedonem Ægypti Alexandrinæque urbis regnum tenuerint. Ex Porphyrii libris.*

<sup>b</sup> P. 237. note <sup>s</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Euseb. Chron. lib. I. p. 115.

<sup>d</sup> *Post annum ex quo Philippus imperium obtinuerat ad præfecturam Ægypti mittitur Armen. μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ διὰ τῆς εἰς Φίλιππον ἀναγεγραμμένης ἡγεμονίας σατράπης εἰς Αἴγυπτον πέμπεται Græc. apud Scalig.*

<sup>e</sup> Canon. p. 350—352.

<sup>f</sup> Hist. Ptolemæorum p. 38.

<sup>g</sup> Ibid. p. 40.

<sup>h</sup> Two other coins are given by Vaillant p. 39.

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ιθ'. Πα. anno 16. *Paphiorum*. 2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. λς'. Kι. anno 36. *Citiensium*.

For the embassy of *Philadelphus* to Rome in the twelfth year of his reign see the Tables B. C. 273. His marriages with the two *Arsinoës* are recorded by Schol. Theocrit. XVII. 128. Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ συνώκει πρότερον Ἀρσινόη ἢ Λυσιμάχου, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἐγέννησεν Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Βερενίκην· ἐπιβουλευούσαν δὲ ταύτην εὐρὰν — αὐτὴν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς Κοπτὸν ἢ εἰς τόπον τῆς Θηβαΐδος, καὶ τὴν οὐκείαν ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην ἔγημε, καὶ εἰσεποιήσατο



The *μουσεῖον* and the library which *Philadelphus* founded are mentioned by *Athenæus*<sup>i</sup>: *περὶ δὲ βιβλίων πλήθους καὶ βιβλιοθηκῶν κατασκευῆς καὶ τῆς εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον συναγωγῆς τί δεῖ καὶ λέγειν; πᾶσι τούτων ὄντων κατὰ μνήμην.* Both these were probably founded in the beginning of his reign<sup>k</sup>.

*αὐτῇ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας Ἀρσινόης γεννηθέντας παῖδας. ἡ γὰρ ἀδελφὴ καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ἀτεκνὸς ἀπέθανεν.* His son *Lysimachus*—*Λυσιμάχῳ* δὲ ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρσινόης τῆς *Λυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου*—is mentioned by *Polybius* XV. 25. His daughter *Berenicē* was married to *Antiochus Theus*: *Athen.* II. p. 45. c. *Appian.* Syr. c. 65. For her fate, see above p. 311. *Pausanias* I. 7. gives a short sketch of the transactions of this reign. He remarks upon the marriage of *Philadelphus* with his sister, ἔγγηκεν αὐτὴν Μακεδόσιν οὐδαμῶς ποιῶν νομιζόμενα, *Αἰγυπτίαις μέντοι ὧν ἦρχε.* The origin of this custom in *Egypt* is assigned by *Diodorus* I. 27.

<sup>i</sup> *Athenæus* distinctly ascribes the institution of the *μουσεῖον* to *Philadelphus* in this passage: V. p. 203. c. in which he is describing the acts of *Philadelphus*. *Plutarch* therefore *Moral.* p. 1095. D. is to be understood of *Philadelphus*: εἰ δὲ *Πτολεμαῖος* ὁ πρῶτος συναγαγὼν τὸ μουσεῖον τοῦτοις συνέντηκε τοῖς παραγγέλμασι κ. τ. λ. where *Perizonius* ad *Ælian.* V. H. III. 17. vainly labours to interpret *Πτολεμαῖος* ὁ πρῶτος *Ptolemy Soter*, contrary to grammatical construction, which to express that meaning would require *Πτ. ὁ πρῶτος ὁ συναγαγὼν*. *Strabo* and others describe the *μουσεῖον* without marking the particular founder: *Strabo* XVII. p. 794. τῶν δὲ βασιλείων μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ μουσεῖον, ἔχον περιπάτον καὶ ἐξέδραν καὶ οἶκον μέγαν ἐν ᾧ τὸ συσσίτιον τῶν μετερχόντων τοῦ μουσείου φιλολόγων ἀνδρῶν. ἔστι δὲ τῇ συνόδῳ ταύτῃ καὶ χρήματα κοινὰ καὶ ἱερεὺς ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ μουσείῳ τεταγμένος τότε μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλείων νῦν δ' ὑπὸ Καίσαρος. *Schol. Venet. Iliad.* IX. 688. *Πορφύριον.* Ἐν τῷ μουσείῳ τῷ κατὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν νόμος ἦν προβάλλεσθαι ζήτημα, καὶ τὰς γινόμενας λύσεις ἀναγράφεσθαι κ. τ. λ. *Sopater* apud *Photium* cod. 161. p. 341. transcribed extracts ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοτικού περὶ τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μουσείου. Among the works of *Callimachus* apud *Suid.* *Καλλίμαχος* is one entitled *Μουσεῖον*, not in the collection of his fragments ed. *Ernest*. The *μουσεῖον* was ridiculed by *Timon*: *Athen.* I. p. 22. d. ὅτι τὸ μουσεῖον ὁ Φλιάσιος Τίμων ὁ σιλλογράφος τάλαρ ἂν που φησὶν ἐπισκώπτων τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενους φιλοσόφους κ. τ. λ. On the Museum see *Suetonius Claud.* c. 42. and *Casaubon* ad locum, who has collected the testimonies of *Philostratus* and others.

<sup>k</sup> *Eusebius Chron.* lib. II. p. 350. names the library at the fourth year of *Philadelphus*: *Ol.* 125. I. *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* *Judeos in Ægypto captivos libertate donavit. Regia quoque munera Hierosolyma ad Eleazarum pontificem submisit deditque operam ut Judæorum libri ex Hebraica ad*

*Græcam linguam transferrentur eosdemque in Alexandrina bibliotheca a se congesta posuit.* Placed at the second year of *Philadelphus* by the version of *Hieronimus* in ed. *Scal.* and by the *Alexandrian Chronicle* p. 253. On the foundation of the library, *Vitruvius præfat. ad lib. VII.* has the following narrative: *Reges Attalici magnis philologiæ dulcedinibus inducti cum egregiam bibliothecam Pergamē ad communem delectationem instituisent, tunc item Ptolemæus infinito zelo cupiditatisque incitatus studio non minoribus industriis ad eundem modum contenderat Alexandriæ comparare. Cum autem summa diligentia perfecisset, non putavit id satis esse nisi propagationibus in seminando curaret augendam. Itaque Musis et Apollini ludos dedicavit.—Cum ludi adessent, iudices literati qui ea probarent erant legendi. Rex cum jam ex civitate sex lectos habuisset nec tam cito septimum idoneum inveniret, retulit ad eos qui supra bibliothecam fuerant, et quæsiit si quem novissent ad id expeditum. Tunc ei dixerunt esse quendam Aristophanem qui summo studio summaque diligentia quotidie omnes libros ex ordine perlegeret. Itaque in conventu ludorum cum secretæ sedes iudicibus essent distributæ, cum cæteris Aristophanes citatus quemadmodum fuerat locus ei designatus sedit.—Rex Aristophanem amplissimis muneribus ornavit et supra bibliothecam constituit. Insequentibus annis a Macedonia Zoilus Homeromastix—Alexandriam venit suaque scripta contra Iliadem et Odysseum comparata regi recitavit. Ptolemæus vero—indignatus nullum dedit responsum.—Ad summam mors ejus (Zoilī) ut parricidii damnati varie memoratur. Alii enim scripserunt a Philadelpho esse in crucem fixum; nonnulli Chii in eum lapides esse conjectos; alii Smyrnæ vivum in pyram esse conjectum: quorum utrum ei acciderit, merenti digna constitit pena.* Upon this narrative *Scaliger* founds these remarks: *Animadv. ad Euseb.* p. 135. ad annum 1734. *Constat ex auctoribus bibliothecam a Philadelpho institutam. De tempore nihil ab illis designatum est. Certum est æmulatione Eumenis regis Pergamēni Ptolemæum bibliothecam suam instituisse—Eumenes iste inivit regnum Pergamē anno 230 Philadelphī [B. C. 263]. Itaque bibliothecam non prius comparavit Ptolemæus quam Eumenes caput regnare: neque Eumenes suam statim initio regni sui. Sed et illud apud eundem Vitruvium notandum, Aristophanem grammaticum nobilissimum præfectum fuisse bibliothecæ et ab eo instructam fuisse.—Suidas ait Zenodotum præfectum fuisse βιβλιοθηκῶν. Sed Aristophanes istius auditor fuit. Olea-*

rius ad Philostratum p. 648. and Fabricius B. Gr. tom. I. p. 560. reject the account here given of *Zoilus* as erroneous or fabulous: *Olearius* observing *hanc narrationem fabulam esse putem, Reinesii penitus persuasus argumentis centum et amplius annis ante Philadelphum Zoilum vixisse*. And both the narrative of *Vitruvius* and the interpretation of *Scaliger* are very questionable. 1. It is manifest from the testimonies in the Tables at B. C. 209 that *Aristophanes* the grammarian was not born till after the death of *Philadelphus*. 2. *Zoilus* is said to come to *Philadelphus* in *sequentibus annis*; that is, some years after the formation of the Alexandrian library: and this was not formed till after that of *Pergamus*, and this again was not founded by *Eumenes* *statim initio regni sui*. All these particulars bring down the arrival of *Zoilus* to the very end of the reign of *Philadelphus*. But *Zoilus* had lived in the reign of *Alexander*. See below c. 12. N<sup>o</sup>. 23. *Perizonius* ad *Ælian.* V. H. XI. 10. who admits this, argues that he might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*: *Vitruvius refert ad tempora Ptolemæi qui bibliothecam condidit; hoc est, Philadelphî; et eum sequitur Vossius. Opponent se Reines. et Jonsius. At nihil impedit quo minus Zoilus jam senex attigerit primos Philadelphî annos.*—*Certum est floruisse eum et scripsisse potissima tempore Alexandri, quum scriperit historiam usque ad mortem Philippi, ut et contra Isocratem, teste Suida. Accedit quod Dionys. Halic. memoret varios qui contra Platonem scripserint: et primo quidem Aristotelem, deinde vero alios hoc ordine; Cephisodorum, Theopompum, Zoilum. Priores illi pariter fuerunt discipuli Isocratis, quibus si natu minor fuit Zoilus facile ad aetatem Philadelphî pervenisse potuit.* This does not satisfy the question. We may admit that *Zoilus* might reach the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*—*senex attigerit primos Philadelphî annos*. But the account in *Vitruvius*, who places him at the end of that king's reign, seventy-four years after the death of *Alexander*, is plainly impossible. The narrative of *Vitruvius* refutes itself. If *Zoilus* came to Alexandria after the establishment of the library, the library was established in the beginning of the reign. 3. The absurd and improbable account of the death of *Zoilus* may lead us to suspect the accuracy of the rest. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* speaks of *Zoilus* without asperity, and even with respect: and if *Philadelphus* disapproved, he would have been satisfied with refusing his patronage. We may suspect, then, that *Vitruvius* has exercised no great judgment in selecting the materials of this narrative. The anachronism with respect to *Aristophanes* we might remove by supposing that some other *Aristophanes* has been confounded with the celebrated grammarian.

That there was an emulation between *Philadelphus* and *Eumenes* appears from *Pliny* H. N. XIII. 11. *Æmulatione circa bibliothecas regum Ptolemæi et Eumenis, suppimente chartas Ptolemæo, Varro membranas Pergami tradidit repertas*. But this passage does not mark the time. That the Alexandrian library existed before the reign of *Eumenes* may be inferred from the patronage of literary men at Alexandria, which is referred by general consent to the 124th Olympiad, the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. Other testimonies in which the library is mentioned speak in general terms: *Plin. H. N. XXXV. 2. Alexandria et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere*. *Gell. VI. 17. Ingens numerus librorum in Ægypto a Ptolemæis regibus vel conquisitus vel confectus est ad millia ferme voluminum septingenta*. *Ammian. XXII. 16. Septingenta voluminum millia Ptolemæis regibus vigiliis intentis composita*. *Galen. tom. V. p. 16, 52. πρὶν γὰρ τοὺς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ τε καὶ Περγᾷ γενέσθαι βασιλεῖς, ἐπὶ κτήσει παλαιῶν βιβλίων φιλοτιμηθέντας, αἰδέω ψευδῶς ἐπεγέγραπτο σύγγραμμα. λαμβάνειν δ' ἀρξαμένον μισθῶν [1. μισθὸν] τῶν κομίζοντων αὐτοῖς συγγράμματα παλαιῶν τινος ἀνδρὸς, οὕτως ἤδη πολλὰ ψευδῶς ἐπιγράφοντες ἐκόμιζον. ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν οἱ βασιλεῖς μετὰ τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου γεγενᾶσι θάνατον*. *Galen tom. V. p. 411. speaks of Ptolemy Evergetes: εἰρεθῆναι βιβλίον τι τῶν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου κληθέντος ἔχον τοὺς χαρακτήρας διεσκευασμένους ἐπὶ τινος ἱατροῦ [sc. Μνήμονος Σιδίτου] Παμφύλου [f. Παμφυλίου] τὸ γένος ἐκ πόλεως Ἰνδικῆς Κλεοφαντίου δὲ τὴν αἵρεσιν.*—*ἐνίοι φασὶ τὸν Μνήμονα λαβόντα τὸν τρίτον τῶν ἐπιδημιῶν ἐκ τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μεγάλης βιβλιοθήκης ὡς ἀναγνωσόμενον ἀποδοῦναι παρεγγράφας ἐν αὐτῷ—τοῖς χαρακτήρας τούτους. ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκ Παμφυλίας κεκομικέναι, καὶ φιλότιμον περὶ βιβλία τὸν τε βασιλέα τῆς Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαῖον οὕτω γενέσθαι φασὶν ὡς καὶ τῶν καταπλέοντων ἀπάντων τὰ βιβλία κελεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτὸν κομίζεσθαι, καὶ ταῦτα εἰς καινοὺς χάρτας γράφοντα δίδοναι μὲν τὰ γραφέντα τοῖς δεσπόταις—εἰς δὲ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας ἀποτίθεσθαι τὰ κομισθέντα.*—*ἔτι δ' οὕτως ἐσπούδαζε περὶ τὴν τῶν παλαιῶν βιβλίων κτήσιν ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἐκεῖνος οὐ μικρὸν εἶναι μαρτύριον φασὶν ὁ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔπραξε. δοὺς γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐνέχυρα πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ λαβὼν τὰ Σοφοκλέους καὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Αἰσχύλου βιβλία χάριν τοῦ γράφαι μόνον ἐξ αὐτῶν, εἴτ' εὐθὺς ἀποδοῦναι σῶα, κατασκευάσας πολυτελῶς ἐν χάρταις καλλίσταις ἃ μὲν ἔλαβε παρὰ Ἀθηναίων κατέσχευεν ἃ δ' αὐτὸς κατεσκεύασεν ἐπέμψεν αὐτοῖς, παρακαλῶν ἔχειν τε τὰ πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντα καὶ λαβεῖν ἂνθ' ὧν ἔδοσαν βιβλίον παλαιῶν τὰ καινά.* *Vaillant Hist. Ptolem. p. 36. ascribes this to Ptolemy Philadelphus: but at p. 108. he repeats the same fact, and ascribes it to Evergetes II. This king was the disciple of Aristarchus: Athen. II. p. 71. b. and was himself a writer of history: Idem XIV. p. 654. c. d. a work often quoted by Athenæus. We may therefore perhaps under-*



3. **PTOLEMÆUS EVERGETES.** Porphyrius<sup>1</sup>: τοῦτον διαδέχεται τρίτος Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Εὐεργέτης, καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. The Astronomical Canon also assigns 25 years, and reckons N. E. 527 as the first year of his successor; which places the death of *Evergetes* between Oct. 17. B. C. 222 and Oct. 17. B. C. 221<sup>m</sup>. Porphyry allows to the three first reigns  $40 + 36 + 25 = 101$  years: and these computed from Ol. 114. 2. from which point the government of *Ptolemy Soter* commenced will terminate in Ol. 139. 3. after July B. C. 222 and before July B. C. 221. Porphyry therefore and the Canon are consistent. Polybius marks the death of *Evergetes* by three characters: it followed the battle of Sellasia, it preceded the death of *Cleomenes*, and it occurred within the 139th Olympiad. Plutarch concurs in all these circumstances, and also attests that it occurred before the death of *Antigonos Doson*<sup>n</sup>. These characters agree in the date obtained from Porphyry and the Astronomical Canon: and we might place the death of *Evergetes* in the beginning of B. C. 221. But, as the 40 years of the first *Ptolemy* commenced in the beginning of Ol. 114. 2. in the autumn of B. C. 323, a few months after *Alexander's* death, the 101 years would terminate in the autumn of B. C. 222: and we may raise the date to the close of B. C. 222, the beginning of Ol. 139. 3. which will fix the succession of *Philopator* in the second month of N. E. 527, a few months after the battle of Sellasia and about fifteen months before the death of *Antigonos Doson*. The inscription, however, at Adulē<sup>o</sup> names the 27th year of his reign: a date at variance with

stand Galen in that passage to speak of *Evergetes II.* or *Physcon*, who began to reign B. C. 146.

<sup>1</sup> Apud Euseb. I. 22. p. 115.

<sup>m</sup> That is, he died after the first *Thoth* N. E. 527, and before the first *Thoth* N. E. 528.

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. V. 34. ὥς γὰρ θάττον Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπάτωρ μεταλλάξαντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπανελόμενος τὸν ἀδελφὸν Μάγαν καὶ τοὺς τούτῳ συνεργῶντας παρέλαβε τὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου δυναστείαν,—ὀλιγώρως ἕκαστα χειρίζων διὰ τοὺς ἀπρεπεῖς ἔρωτας καὶ τὰς ἀλόγους καὶ συνεχεῖς μέθας, εἰκότως ἐν πάντῳ βραχεῖ χρόνῳ καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἄμικα καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπιβούλους εὗρε καὶ πλείους ὧν ἐγένετο πρῶτος Κλεομένης ὁ Σπαρτιάτης. αὗτος γὰρ ἕως μὲν ὁ προσαγορευόμενος Εὐεργέτης ἔζη—ἤγε τὴν ἡσυχίαν—ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν μετήλλαξε, προῆκε δ' ὁ χρόνος, οἱ δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καιροὶ—ἐκάλεσε τὸν Κλεομένην, μετήλλαχόντος μὲν Ἀντιγόνου πολεμουμένου δὲ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν,—τότε δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ἠναγκάζετο σπεύδειν περὶ τῆς ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀπαλλαγῆς. *Lysimachus*, *Magas*, and *Berenicē*, had been already put to death: Polyb. XV. 25. Σωσίβιος ὁ ψευδεπίτροπος Πτολεμαίου ἐδόκει—πρῶτον μὲν ἀρτύσαι φόνον Λυσιμάχῳ, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς Ἀρσινόης τῆς Λυσιμάχου καὶ Πτολεμαίου· δευτέρῳ δὲ Μάγῃ τῷ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Βερενίκῃ τῆς Μάγας· τρίτῃ δὲ Βερενίκῃ τῇ Πτολεμαίου μητρὶ τοῦ Φιλοπάτορος· τετάρτῳ Κλεομένει τῷ Σπαρτιάτῃ· πέμπτῃ, θυγατρὶ Βερενίκης Ἀρσινόῃ. All these incidents imply the lapse of some space between the accession of *Philopator* and the death of *Cleomenes*. That *Philopator* succeeded in Ol. 139 is also marked by Polybius: see the Tables 220. 3. Plutarch *Cleom.* c. 32—34. has these testimonies: ὁ δὲ Κλεομένης—ἤκεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν

κ. τ. λ. ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος πρὶν ἐκτελεῖσαι τῷ Κλεομένει τὴν ἐκπεμφθῆναι ἐτελεύτησε· τῆς δὲ βασιλείας εὐθὺς εἰς πολλὴν ἀσέλγειαν καὶ παροιμίαν καὶ γυναικοκρασίαν ἐμπεσοῦσης, ἡμελείτο καὶ τὰ τοῦ Κλεομένου.—ναῦς μὲν οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ στρατιὰν ἀπέπεσε· πυνθανόμενος δὲ τεθνάναι τὸν Ἀντίγονον Αἰτωλικῶν δὲ πολέμῳ συμπεπλῆχθαι τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς—ἤξιόν μὲν μόνος ἀποσταλῆναι μετὰ τῶν φίλων, ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδένα κ. τ. λ. *Antigonos Doson* died in Ol. 139. 4. about February B. C. 220: see above p. 307. The death of *Cleomenes* (nearly three years after his flight from Greece: see part II. p. 217.) followed towards the summer of B. C. 220, at the close of the same Olympic year.

<sup>o</sup> The inscription at Adulē was transcribed by Cosmas in the beginning of the reign of *Justin* (who began to reign A. D. 518): παρόντι μοι ἐν τοῖς τόποις ἐκεῖνοις πρὸ τούτων τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν εἰκοσι πέντε πλέον ἢ ἔλαττον, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς βασιλείας Ἰουστίνου τοῦ Ῥωμαίων βασιλέως. It commences thus apud Montfaucon. *Collectionis novæ Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum* Eusebii Cæs. Athanasii et Cosmæ Ægyptii tom. II. p. 141. βασιλεὺς μέγας Πτολεμαῖος υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασιλίσσης Βερενίκης θεῶν σωτῆρων ἀπογόνος, τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ πατρὸς Ἡρακλῆος τοῦ Διὸς τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς Διονίσσου τοῦ Διὸς, παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης καὶ Συρίας καὶ Φοινίκης καὶ Κύπρου καὶ Λυκίας καὶ Καρίας καὶ τῶν Κυκλάδων νήσων, ἐξεστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ δυνάμεων πεζικῶν καὶ ἱππικῶν καὶ ναυτικοῦ στόλου, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Τρωγλοδυτικῶν καὶ Αἰθιοπικῶν οὓς ὁ τε πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἐκ τῶν χώρων τούτων ἐθήρευσαν, καὶ καταγαγόντες εἰς Αἴγυπτον κατεσκεύασαν πολεμικὴν



all the preceding authorities. For the 27th year from the death of *Philadelphus* would place the death of *Evergetes* in the 140th Olympiad, after the *Thoth* of N. E. 528, and after the deaths of *Antigonus* and *Cleomenes*. This difficulty may be reconciled by supposing that the reign of *Evergetes* commenced in the lifetime of his father, and that *Ptolemy Philadelphus* associated his son in the government as he himself had been associated by his predecessor.

In the summary of the reigns P Porphyry both in the Greek and the Armenian copy gives this king 24 years. But this number, which would place the death of *Evergetes* before the battle of Sellasia, is refuted by Polybius and Plutarch. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>a</sup> has 26 years. The accession of *Evergetes* is placed by Eusebius two years too low, because two years too much had been given (78 instead of 76) to the two first *Ptolemies*<sup>r</sup>. This additional error of 26 years for 25 brings down the accession of *Philopator* three years below the actual date: the three reigns in the Tables of Eusebius are 40 + 38 + 26 = 104, and the commencement of *Philopator* is erroneously placed in Ol. 140. 2.<sup>s</sup>

*Ptolemy Evergetes* seems to be intended by Memnon<sup>t</sup>. After mentioning the accession of *Mithridates* and an embassy of *Nymphis* of *Heraclea*, he proceeds, Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς εἰς ἄκρον εὐδαιμονίας ἀναβὰς λαμπροτάταις μὲν δωρεαῖς εὐεργετῆιν τὰς πόλεις προήγετο, ἔπεμψε δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἑρακλεώταις ἀρτάβας πύρου πεντακοσίας καὶ νεῶν αὐτοῖς Προκοννησιῶν πέτρας ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Ἑρακλέους ἀπεδείματο.

The power and influence of the Egyptian kingdom under the three first *Ptolemies* is attested by Polybius<sup>v</sup>. They were masters of Cœle-Syria and Cyprus, and extended their influence over the neighbouring countries as far as Thrace and Macedonia.

χρεῖαν κυριεύσας δὲ τῆς τε ἐντὸς Εὐφράτου χώρας πάσης, καὶ Κιλικίας καὶ Παμφυλίας καὶ Ἰωνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ Θράκης, καὶ τῶν δυνάμεων τῶν ἐν ταῖς χώραις ταύταις πασῶν, καὶ ἐλεφάντων Ἰνδικῶν, καὶ τοῖς μονάρχους τοῖς ἐν τοῖς τόποις πάντας ὑπάρχουσιν καταστήσας, διέβη τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν, καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν καὶ Βαβυλωνίαν καὶ Σουσιάνην καὶ Περσίδα καὶ Μηδείαν καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν πᾶσαν ἕως Βακτριανῆς ὑπ' αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος, καὶ ἀναζητήσας ὅσα ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐξήχθη, καὶ ἀνακομίσας μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης γάζης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων εἰς Αἴγυπτον, δυνάμεις ἀπέστειλε διὰ τῶν ὀρυχθέντων ποταμῶν. The inscription concludes in this manner p. 143. C. κατῆλθον εἰς τὴν Ἀδούλην τῷ. Διὶ καὶ τῷ Ἀρεῖ καὶ τῷ Ποσειδῶνι θυσιάσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν πλοῦζομένων ἀθροίσας δέ μου τὰ στρατεύματα καὶ ὑφ' ἐν ποιήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ, καθίσας τόνδε τὸν δῆφρον παραθήκην τῷ Ἀρεῖ ἐποίησα ἔτει τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας εἰκοστῷ ἔβδόμῳ.

<sup>p</sup> Euseb. p. 123.

<sup>q</sup> Lib. II. p. 352.

<sup>r</sup> See No. 2.

<sup>s</sup> Vaillant also reckons 104 years to the three first reigns, and makes the 105th year the first year of *Philopator*. He computes the three reigns thus: 38 + 39 + 27. The first year of *Soter* is in Ol. 114. 2. the first of *Philopator* is Ol. 140. 2. Vaillant therefore, like Eusebius, places *Philopator* three years too low. But he has besides an error of his own in his Chronological Table prefixed to

his history of the *Ptolemies*. The government of Egypt—*Ægypti satrapia*—assigned to *Ptolemy* by *Perdiccas*, is rightly placed by Vaillant in Ol. 114. 2. although this date is inaccurately described p. 3. *Ab Olymp. 114. et U. C. 432 cæpit Lagidarum imperium, versus autumnum mense Thoth*. But the autumn of U. C. 432 was in Ol. 114. 3. B. C. 322, one year below the true date. He again rightly assigns the last date in his Table: Ol. 187. 3. *Cæsar cepit Alexandriam mense Sextili*. But Ol. 114. 2. by a *metachronism* of two years is made to commence in B. C. 321, and Ol. 187. 3. in B. C. 28. This *metachronism* of two years pervades the whole of his Chronological Table. Its effect upon the present occasion is to place the accession of *Philopator* in B. C. 217; which was actually the second year of his war with *Antiochus*.

<sup>t</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 224. p. 724.

<sup>v</sup> Polyb. V. 34. ἐπέκειντο μὲν τοῖς τῆς Συρίας βασιλεῦσι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, Κοίλης Συρίας καὶ Κύπρου βασιλεύοντες· παρέκειντο δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν δυνάσταις, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ταῖς νήσοις, δεσπίζοντες τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πόλεων καὶ τόπων καὶ λιμένων κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν παραλίαν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας ἕως Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ τῶν κατὰ Λυσιμάχειαν τόπων· ἐφήδρευον δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πράγμασι, τῶν κατ' Ἀἰνὸν καὶ Μαράνειαν καὶ πορρωτέρων ἔτι πόλεων κυριεύοντες.

4. **PTOLEMY PHILOPATOR.** Porphyrius<sup>w</sup>: ὃν ὁ τέταρτος διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ κληθεὶς Φιλοπᾶτωρ, καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτεσιν ὅλοις ἑπτὰ καὶ δέκα. The Astronomical Canon, Porphyry, and Eusebius<sup>x</sup>, all agree in 17 years. We may therefore reject 21 years assigned to this reign in the Summary<sup>y</sup> as erroneous or corrupt. It has been shewn already<sup>z</sup> that his accession is to be placed at the close of B. C. 222, and that Eusebius fixes the beginning of his reign three years below the true time.

In the spring of B. C. 219, Πτολεμαῖος περὶ παρασκευὴν ἐγένετο τοῦ πρὸς Ἀντίοχον πολέμου<sup>a</sup>. This war with *Antiochus* for Cœle-Syria has been already mentioned<sup>b</sup>. The battle of Raphia in the summer of B. C. 217<sup>c</sup> was followed by a peace<sup>d</sup>.

The corrupt and profligate character of this king immediately on his accession is noticed by Polybius and Plutarch<sup>e</sup>. His chief minister was *Sosibius*<sup>f</sup>, by whose agency he put to death his uncle *Lysimachus*, his brother *Magas*, his mother *Berenicē*, his wife and sister *Arsinoë*, and *Cleomenes* the Spartan king<sup>g</sup>.

5. **PTOLEMÆUS EPIPHANES.** Porphyrius<sup>h</sup>: ὁ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν πέμπτος Πτολεμαῖος Ἐπιφανὴς μὲν ἐπεκλήθη βασιλεύει δὲ τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔτεσι. [*Annis XXIII. Armen.*]. Eusebius himself<sup>i</sup> has 24 years, and the Astronomical Canon, and the Summary of Porphyry<sup>k</sup>.

*Epiphanes* succeeded according to Justin<sup>l</sup> at five years of age, or four according to Hieronymus<sup>m</sup>. The troubles at the beginning of his reign are related by Polybius<sup>n</sup>. The attempt of *Antiochus* upon the possessions of Egypt has been already noticed<sup>o</sup>. In B. C. 200 an embassy to Rome is mentioned by Livy<sup>p</sup>, which indicates the connexion of Rome

Coins of *Evergetes*:

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ζ'. anno septimo. Vaillant p. 51.

2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ιθ'. Πα. anno 19. *Paphiorum*. Vaillant p. 52. Vaillant, however, instead of exhibiting this coin, has by mistake repeated a coin of *Philadelphus* dated anno 36<sup>o</sup>, which he had already given at p. 39.

<sup>w</sup> Apud Euseb. I. 22. p. 116.

<sup>x</sup> In his Canon lib. II. p. 354.

<sup>y</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 123. <sup>z</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. IV. 37. <sup>b</sup> See above p. 315.

<sup>c</sup> Polyb. V. 79—86. <sup>d</sup> Ibid. 87.

<sup>e</sup> Polyb. V. 34. Plutarch. Cleom. c. 33. See Wyttenbach ad Plutarch. Moral. p. 56. E. who has collected many testimonies to the profligate character of *Philopator*.

<sup>f</sup> Polyb. V. 35. Plutarch. Cleom. c. 33.

<sup>g</sup> See Polybius XV. 25. quoted in a former note. Justin. XXX. 1. Regno parricidio parto, et ad necem utriusque parentis cæde etiam fratris adstructa. *Arsinoë* the sister and the wife of *Philopator* was still alive in B. C. 210: Liv. XXVII. 4. Jam ætas in exitu erat [coss. M. Valerio M. Claudio]—et Alexandriam ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges M. Atilius et M. Acilius legati ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi donatulare. *Cleopatra* seems to be no other than *Arsinoë*. In Justin. XXX. 1. she is called *Eurydicē*: Facta pace [after the battle of Raphia B. C. 217] avidè materiam quietis arripuit, revolutusque in

luxuriam occisa *Eurydice* uxore eademque sorore sua *Agathoclia meretricis illecebris capitur*. Idem XXX. 2. Relicto quinquenni ex *Eurydice* sorore filio moritur. The death therefore of the sister was towards the end of his reign. This murder of the queen *Arsinoë*—τῇ φόνῳ τῆς βασιλίσσης (τῆς Ἀρσινόης)—is noticed by Polybius XV. 33.

Two coins of *Philopator* are given by Vaillant p. 69. 70.

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου Φιλοπάτορος.

2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. η'. Ἡρ. anno 8. Ἡρακλεοπολιτῶν.

<sup>h</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 116.

<sup>i</sup> In the Canon lib. II. p. 354.

<sup>k</sup> In the Greek text. Of the Armenian copy at p. 123. the editor observes, XXIV in margine—at in textu codicis XXII.

<sup>l</sup> XXX. 2.

<sup>m</sup> Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI. Ptolemæo Philopatōre mortuo adversum filium ejus qui tunc quatuor annorum erat et vocabatur Ptolemæus Ἐπιφανὴς rupto fœdere movit exercitum. He was probably in his fifth year.

<sup>n</sup> XV. 25—36. <sup>o</sup> See above p. 316.

<sup>p</sup> Liv. XXXI. 5. 9. P. Sulpicio Galba C. Aurelio coss.—in ipso adparatu belli [the war with Philip] legati ab rege Ptolemæo venerunt qui nunciarent Athenienses adversus Philippum petisse ab rege auxilium, cæterum, etsi communes socii sint, tamen nisi ex auctoritate populi Romani neque classem neque exercitum defendendi aut obpugnandi



and Egypt at that time. In B. C. 187 *Ptolemy* renewed his alliance with the Achæans<sup>q</sup>. Six years afterwards another embassy was appointed to Egypt, but was interrupted by the death of *Ptolemy*<sup>r</sup>.

*Ptolemy Epiphanes* married *Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Antiochus Magnus*<sup>s</sup>: ἑξαρνούμενος [sc. *Antiochus Epiphanes*] τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἣν ἔφασαν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν γενέσθαι Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ νεωστὶ μετηλλαχότι πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν ἐκείνου πατέρα, ὅτι δεῖ λαβεῖν αὐτὸν ἐν φέρνῃ Κοίλῃν Συρίαν ὅτε ἐλάμβανε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν τοῦ νῦν βασιλεύοντος [sc. *Philometoris*] μητέρα. According to Hieronymus<sup>t</sup> *Antiochus* betrothed his daughter to *Epiphanes* in the 7th year of the reign of *Epiphanes* [B. C. 192<sup>2</sup>], and the marriage was celebrated in the 13th year [B. C. 193<sup>3</sup>], when *Epiphanes* would be 17 years of age. *Ptolemy Epiphanes* left a daughter also named *Cleopatra*, who was married successively to her two brothers *Philometor* and *Physcon*<sup>v</sup>. He is said to have died by poison<sup>w</sup>.

*cujusquam causa regem in Græciam missurum esse. — Gratia regi ab senatu actæ responsumque Tutari socios populo Romano in animo esse: si qua re ad id bellum opus sit, indicaturos regi.*

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 187. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Ibid. 181. 3. It is there said by Polybius XXV. 7. that *Lycortas* was one of the ambassadors in B. C. 181 διὰ τὸ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν καθ' ὃν ἐποιεῖτο τὴν ἀνανέωσιν τῆς συμμαχίας ὁ Πτολεμαῖος στρατηγούντα τότε συνεργῆσαι φιλοτίμως αὐτῷ. But it appears from Polybius himself quoted in the Tables B. C. 187 that *Philopæmen* was then στρατηγός, and that *Lycortas* was one of the envoys to Egypt. *Philopæmen* was prætor B. C. 189, 188, *Aristæus* in B. C. 185, and *Lycortas* in B. C. 184: see the Tables. We must probably understand Polybius to mean that *Lycortas* during his prætorship in B. C. 184 followed up with zeal the objects of the treaty which had been just concluded.

<sup>s</sup> Polyb. XXVIII. 17. Conf. Joseph. Ant. XII. 4, 1.

<sup>t</sup> Hieron. ad Daniel. c. XI. *Antiochus—filiam suam Cleopatram per Euclem Rhodium septimo anno adolescentis despondit Ptolemæo, et tertio decimo anno tradidit, data ei dotis nomine omni Cæle-Syria et Judæa.* Vaillant Hist. Ptolem. p. 80. understands this to mean the thirteenth year of the age of *Ptolemy*: *decimo tertio regis ætatis anno*. But the marriage had not yet taken place at the close of B. C. 196: Polyb. XVIII. 34. [in the conference at Lysimachia] τὰ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον αὐτὸς, ἔφη, διεξάξειν εὐδοκουμενῶς ἐκείνῳ κρίνειν γὰρ οὐ φιλίαν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῆς φιλίας ἀναγκαιότητα συντίθεσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν. Liv. XXXIII. 40. *Sibi cum Ptolemæo et amicitiam esse et id agere se ut brevi etiam adfinitas jungatur.* But if *Epiphanes* was in his fifth year at his accession in the close of B. C. 205, he was already in his fourteenth year at the close of B. C. 196, when his marriage is still future. And it appears from Appian Syr. c. 5. that the

marriage was celebrated on the eve of the Roman war: (ὁ Ἀντίοχος) ἤδη τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὺς ἀποκαλύπτειν [B. C. 193]—Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἔστειλε Κλεοπάτραν τὴν Σύραν ἐπικλῆσιν, προῖκα Συρίαν τὴν Κοίλῃν ἐπιδιδούς. In B. C. 190 *legati ab Ptolemæo et Cleopatra regibus Ægypti, gratulantes quod Manius Acilius consul Antiochum regem Græcia expulisset, venerunt.* Liv. XXXVII. 3. These testimonies determine the marriage to the close of B. C. 193, or the beginning of B. C. 192. which precisely agrees with the thirteenth year of the reign of *Epiphanes*. In this sense, then, we may understand the words of Hieronymus. The Alexandrian Chronicle p. 255. has the following notice: Ol. 145. 2. *Ptol. Epiph. 7. ἐπ. Πορφυρίου καὶ Μαρκελλοῦ. Ἀντίοχος βασιλεὺς Συρίας φίλωθεῖς Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Ἐπιφανεῖ σπονδὰς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποιήσατο καὶ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν αὐτοῦ θυγατέρα ἐκδίδωσι. τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ εἰς γυναῖκα, παραχωρήσας αὐτῷ φερνῆς ὀνόματι Συρίαν καὶ Φοινίκην καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Ἰουδαίαν.* *Purpureo* and *Marcellus* were consuls B. C. 196 Ol. 146. 1. in the ninth year of *Epiphanes*. But as it has been shewn that in B. C. 196 the marriage was not yet celebrated, the Chronicle may be interpreted to mean that *Cleopatra* was betrothed in that year: a difference of only two years between his account and that of Hieronymus.

<sup>v</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 8. *In Ægypto, mortuo rege Ptolemæo* [sc. *Philometore*], *ei qui Cyrenis regnabat Ptolemæo* [sc. *Physconi*] *per legatos regnum et uxor Cleopatra regina, soror ipsius, deferatur.* His two sons are mentioned by Josephus Ant. XII. 4, 11. τελευτᾷ δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος—ὁ Ἐπιφανὴς καταλιπὼν δύο παῖδας ἔτι βραχεῖς τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὧν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Φιλομήτωρ ἐκαλεῖτο Φύσκων δὲ ὁ νεώτερος.

<sup>w</sup> Hieron. ad Dan. c. XI. *Porphyrus dicit—Ptolemæum Epiphanem qui Seleuco sit molitus insidias et adversus eum exercitum praparavit et veneno sit interfectus, &c.*



6. PTOLEMEUS PHILOMETOR. Porphyrius<sup>x</sup>: τούτου [*Epiphanis*] παῖδες δύο Πτολεμαῖοι μετ' αὐτὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδεξάμενοι ὃ τε πρεσβύτερος ὁ κατ' ἐπικλησιν Φιλομήτωρ καὶ ὁ νεώτερος ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Εὐεργέτης δεύτερος. ἀμφοῖν δὲ ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ἐξήκοντα λογίζονται [*male Armen. LXI.*]. ὅφ' ἐν γὰρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν ἐτάξαμεν, ὅτι διαστασιαζόντων πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐναλλὰξ βασιλευόντων σύγχυσις περὶ τοὺς χρόνους γέγονεν. ἄρχει μὲν γὰρ ὁ Φιλομήτωρ πρότερος ἔτεσιν ἑνδεκα μόνος· Ἀντίochου δ' ἐπιστρατεύσαντος Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ περιελόντος αὐτοῦ τὸ διάδημα, οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τῷ νεωτέρῳ ἐπέτρεψαν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ διώξαντες Ἀντίochον ἐβύσαντο τὸν Φιλομήτορα, καὶ ἐχρημάτισεν αὐτοῖς Φιλομήτορος 15<sup>ς</sup> Εὐεργέτου δὲ ἐν [*Philometoris annus duodecimus Evergetis primus Armen.*]. ὁμονοοῦσι δὲ ἄχρι τοῦ ἑπτακαιδεκάτου· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ὀκτωκαιδεκάτου μόνου χρηματίζει τοῦ Φιλομήτορος. ἀφαιρεθέντα γὰρ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν πρεσβύτερον ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου κατάγουσι Ῥωμαῖοι. καὶ ἄρχει μὲν αὐτὸς τῆς Αἰγύπτου τῷ δὲ ἀδελφῷ τῆς Λιβύης τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐγγχειρίζει, καὶ μόνος ἄρχει δεκαοκτώ. ἀποθανόντος δὲ ἐν Συρίᾳ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐκείνων ἐγκρατὴς ἦν τῶν τόπων) μετακληθεὶς ἐκ Κυρήνης ὁ Εὐεργέτης καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς τὰ ἔτη αὐτοῦ ἀναγράφει ἀφ' οὗ πρῶτον βασιλεὺς ἐνομήσθη· ὡς δοκεῖν μετὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τελευτὴν ἄρξαντα αὐτὸν ἔτεσιν εἰκοσι πέντε ἀνατιθέναι ἑαυτῷ τέσσαρα καὶ πεντήκοντα. τὸ γὰρ τριακοστὸν ἔκτον Φιλομήτορος δέον προσαγορεύεσθαι τῆς τούτου βασιλείας πρῶτον, αὐτὸς εἰκοστὸν πέμπτον προσέταξε γράφεσθαι· καὶ οὕτως ἀμφοτέρων μὲν ἐξήκοντα τέσσαρα [*male Armen. anni LXI.*] τοῦ μὲν Φιλομήτορος λέ' τὰ δὲ ὑπολειπόμενα τοῦ Εὐεργέτου· ἡ δὲ ὑποδιαίρεσις ἐν τοῖς κατὰ μέρος ποιεῖ πλάνην.

The collective reigns of the two brothers, 35 + 29 = 64 years, are attested by the Astronomical Canon and by Eusebius<sup>y</sup>: although Eusebius, for a reason already assigned<sup>z</sup>, has placed their accessions and their deaths three years below the true time. It has been shewn that the death of *Philometor* is determined to the close of B. C. 146 Ol. 158. 3. by the concurring testimonies of the book of Maccabees and the Astronomical Canon<sup>a</sup>. As the 36th year is reckoned by Porphyry the first of the sole reign of *Physcon*, it appears that *Philometor* reigned 35 complete; and his accession is carried back to the close of B. C. 181: which agrees with the date of the Astronomical Canon, where N. E. 568 commencing Oct. 17 B. C. 181 is reckoned the first year of his reign. And this date is verified by a reference in Ptolemy<sup>b</sup>: τῷ 9<sup>ῳ</sup> ἔτει Φιλομήτορος, ὃ ἔστι 908<sup>α</sup> ἀπὸ Ναβονασάρου. But, if N. E. 574 was the seventh year, N. E. 568 was the first. The connumerary years of the two kings, according to the account of Porphyry, are given at the end of this chapter: where it will be seen that the 12th year of *Philometor* was the 1st of *Physcon*, and that the 64th year of the period was the 53rd of *Physcon*. But, as his 25th year had already commenced at the death of his brother, and his 54th year at the time of his own death, it appears that his first year began before the 11th of *Philometor* was ended. And this is consistent with other testimonies, which concur in placing the second expedition of *Antiochus* into Egypt in the 11th year of *Philometor* B. C. 170.

The invasion of Egypt by *Antiochus Epiphanes* during the minority of *Philometor* has been already noticed<sup>c</sup>. The joint reign of the two brothers is mentioned by Polybius, who relates that an embassy was sent in the winter of B. C. 168<sup>d</sup> to ask assistance of the Achæans<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 116.

<sup>y</sup> Lib. II. p. 355—359. <sup>z</sup> See above N<sup>o</sup>. 2. 3.

<sup>a</sup> See above p. 325. where the circumstances of his death are given.

<sup>b</sup> Μεγ. συντάξ. p. 142.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 318—320.

<sup>d</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 8. κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔτι κατὰ

χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 168: see the Tables 168. 3.] πρεσβείας παραγενομένης παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων ἀμφοτέρων Πτολεμαίου καὶ Πτολεμαίου περὶ βοήθειας—ἥδη γὰρ συνέβαινε τότε τὸν νεώτερον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τῶν ὀχλῶν ἀναδεῖχθαι βασιλέα διὰ τὴν περίστασιν [the war with *Antiochus*]; τὸν δὲ πρεσβύτερον ἐκ τῆς Μέμφεως καταπεπορεύσθαι καὶ συμβασιλεύειν τὰ δειλῶ.

The brothers were reconciled, according to Livy during the absence of *Antiochus* in Syria at the close of B. C. 169, and this embassy was sent in the apprehension of his fourth expedition against Egypt, when he set forth *primo vere* in B. C. 168.<sup>e</sup>

The dispute between the brothers in the 7th year of their joint reign was noticed by Livy in his 46th book: *Ptolemæus Ægypti rex pulsus regno a minore fratre missis ad eum legatis restitutus est*<sup>f</sup>. The reign of the younger brother at Cyrenë is also mentioned by Livy and by Diodorus<sup>g</sup>. After the settlement of the younger *Ptolemy* at Cyrenë and a little before *Demetrius Soter* had quitted Rome<sup>h</sup>, consequently in B. C. 162, *Ptolemy Physcon* made a journey to Rome; the result of which is thus described by Polybius<sup>i</sup>: μετὰ τὸ μερίσαι τοὺς Πτολεμαίους τὴν βασιλείαν παρεγένετο Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, ἀπελθεῖν βουλόμενος τὸν γεγονότα μερισμὸν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν.—καὶ παρεκάλει τὴν σύγκλητον μερίσαι τὴν Κύπρον αὐτῷ· καὶ γὰρ καὶ τούτου γενομένου καταδεεστέραν ἔξειν μερίδα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ παρὰ πολὺ.—ἡ σύγκλητος—βουλομένη διελεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν πραγματικῶς αὐτῶν αἰτίων γενομένων τῆς διαιρέσεως συγκατέθετο τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου παρακαλουμένοις ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ συμφέροντι. διὸ—κατέστησαν πρεσβευτὰς—τοὺς κατὰξοντας ἐπὶ τὴν Κύπρον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον.—καὶ παραχρῆμα τούτους ἐξαπέστειλαν δόντες ἐντολὰς διαλύσαι τοὺς ἀδελφούς καὶ κατασκευάσαι τῷ νεωτέρῳ τὴν Κύπρον χωρὶς πολέμου. When *Philometor* declined to surrender Cyprus to his brother, a fresh appeal was made to the senate, who dismissed the ambassadors of *Philometor* without an answer<sup>k</sup>. In the consulship of *Opimius* B. C. 154 the younger *Ptolemy* was again at Rome, and again obtained the help of the senate against his brother<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> See p. 320. Justin XXXIV. 2. represents the embassy to Rome to have been also sent after the junction of the brothers: *Pulsus regno ad fratrem minorem Ptolemæum Alexandriam confugit, participatoque cum eo regno legatos Romam ad senatum mittunt; auxilia petunt; fidem societatis implorant. Movere senatum preces fratrum*. It will be seen from Livy quoted at p. 320. that the embassy had an audience from the senate in April B. C. 168, and consequently after the peace between the two *Ptolemies*. But it had been sent in the preceding year by the younger *Ptolemy* and his sister *Cleopatra* before the peace had been effected.

<sup>f</sup> On this occasion *Philometor* went in person to Rome: Val. Max. V. 1. 1. *Rex Ptolemæus a minore fratre regno spoliatus petendi auxilii gratia cum paucis admodum servis squalore obsitus Romam venerat; ac se in hospitium Alexandrini pictoris contulerat. Id postquam senatui relatum est, arcessito juvene quàm potuit accurata excusatione usus est quod nec quæstorem illi more majorum obviam misisset nec publico eum hospitio excepisset. Diodorus fragm. Vatican. p. 84. has an account of this visit: ὁ Πτολεμαῖος βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου ἐκπεσὼν τῆς βασιλείας παρὰ τοῦ ἰδίου ἀδελφοῦ ἐν ἰδιώτῳ σχήματι οἰκτῷ [f. οἰκτρῶς] κατήντησεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ σπάδανος ἐνὸς καὶ τριῶν παιδῶν πεπυσμένους δὲ κατὰ τὴν πορείαν τὸ κατάλυμα τὸ τοῦ Δημητρίου τοῦ τοπογράφου πρὸς τοῦτον ζητήσας κατέλυσε κ. τ. λ. To this journey of *Philometor* is also to be referred the narrative of Diodorus tom. X. p. 19. τοῦ Πτολε-*

μαίου τοῦ βασιλέως ἐκπεσόντος καὶ πέζῃ ἀπερχομένου εἰς Ῥώμην ἐγνώρισεν αὐτὸν ὁ Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Σελεύκου κ. τ. λ. as Valesius and Wess. ad locum have rightly determined.

<sup>g</sup> Liv. Epit. 47. *Inter Ptolemæos fratres qui dissidebant fiedus ictum ut alter in Ægypto alter Cyrenis regnaret. Diod. tom. X. p. 42. ὁ πρεσβύτερος Πτολεμαῖος—ἅμα μὲν διὰ τὴν χρηστότητα καὶ διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως συγγενὲς ἅμα δὲ καὶ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων φόβον συνεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, καὶ συνθήκας ἐποιήσατο καθ' ἃς ἔδει Κυρήνην ἔχοντα τὸν νεώτερον εὐδοκεῖν.*

<sup>h</sup> This appears from Polyb. XXXI. 19.

<sup>i</sup> XXXI. 18.

<sup>k</sup> The preparations of *Physcon* for the conquest of Cyprus and the efforts of the Roman deputies to prevent a war are detailed by Polybius XXXI. 25—27. Polyb. XXXII. 1. ἦκον παρὰ τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου πρέσβεις οἱ περὶ τὸν Κομανὸν καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου παραπλησίως οἱ περὶ τὸν Μένυλλον τὸν Ἀλαβανδέα. ὧν εἰσελθόντων εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γιγνομένων καὶ φιλαπερχθῶν κατὰ πρόσωπον εἰς ἀλλήλους,—ἔδοξε τῇ συγκλήτῳ ταὺς περὶ Μένυλλον ἐν πενθ' ἡμέραις ἀποτρέχειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης, καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀνακεῖν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον· πρὸς δὲ τὸν νεώτερον πέμψαι πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς διασαφίσοντας τὰ δεδογμένα τῇ συγκλήτῳ.—ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος [sc. *Physcon*] ἐπαρθείς εὐθέως ἐξενολόγει καὶ ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς ὅλος καὶ πᾶς ἦν περὶ τὴν Κύπρον. Compare Diod. tom. X. p. 28.

<sup>l</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 5. κατὰ τοὺς καιροὺς καθ' οὓς ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον ἐπὶ τὸν τῶν Ὀξυβίων πόλεμον [see the Tables B. C. 154] ἦκε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νεώτερος εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, καὶ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον



The mild character of *Philometor* is mentioned with praise by Polybius and Diodorus<sup>m</sup>. His daughter *Cleopatra* was married in B. C. 150 to *Alexander Bala*<sup>n</sup>, and afterwards to *Demetrius Nicator*<sup>o</sup>. Upon the captivity of *Demetrius* she married his brother *Sidetes*<sup>p</sup>. The part which she afterwards acted in the affairs of Syria has been already related<sup>q</sup>. *Philometor* left another daughter, also named *Cleopatra*, who reigned 28 years in Egypt jointly with her sons, and will be described hereafter.

7. **PTOLEMÆUS EVERGETES II.** The testimonies to the time and duration of his reign have been already given<sup>r</sup>. He began his reign by the murder of his brother's son<sup>s</sup>. His subsequent acts corresponded with his beginning<sup>t</sup>: *Post quod non mitior in populares qui eum in regnum vocaverant fuit; siquidem peregrinis militibus licentia cædis data omnia sanguine quotidie manabant: ipsam quoque sororem, filia ejus virgine per vim stuprata et in matrimonium adscita, repudiat.* This account of his cruelty is confirmed by Diodorus<sup>v</sup>. After

ἐποιεῖτο κατηγορίαν τὰ δειλοῦ φέρων τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς ἐπ' ἐκεῖνον. ἅμα δὲ τὰς ἐκ τῶν τραυμάτων οὐλὰς ἐπὶ τὴν ὕψιν δεικνύς—ἐξεκαλεῖτο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς ἑλεον. ἦκον δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου πρέσβεις—ὧν ἡ σύγκλητος οὐδ' ἀνέχεσθαι δικαιολογουμένων ἡβουλήθη, προκαταειλημμένη ταῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ νεωτέρου διαβολαῖς, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐπανάγειν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης προσέταξεν ἐξαντῆς· τῷ δὲ νεωτέρῳ πέντε πρεσβευτὰς καταστήσασα—τοῖς μὲν παρήγγειλε κατάγειν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Κύπρον, τοῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν σιμμάχοις ἐγραψαν ἐξείναι συμπράττειν τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ τὰ κατὰ τὴν κάθοδον.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. XXIX. 9, 13. ἡ τοῦ τότε βασιλεύοντος μεγαλοψυχία δῆλος ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν. Polybius is speaking in B. C. 168. Idem XL. 12. πρῶτος ἦν καὶ χρηστός· εἰ καὶ τις ἄλλος τῶν προγεγονότων βασιλέων—ὡς πρῶτον μὲν οὐδὲν τῶν ἑαυτοῦ φίλων ἐπ' οὐδένι τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἐπανείλετο· δοκῶ δὲ μηδὲ τῶν ἄλλων Ἀλεξανδρέων μηδὲνα δι' ἐκεῖνον ἀποθανεῖν. ἔπειτα διέξας ἐκπεσεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ τὰ δειλοῦ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ λαβὼν κατ' αὐτοῦ καιρὸν ὁμιλοῦντι ἀμνησικακῆτος ἐπαύσατο τὴν ἀμαρτίαν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάλιν ἐπιβουλεύσαντος τῇ Κύπρῳ, κύριος γενόμενος ἐν Λαπήθῃ τοῦ σώματος ἅμα καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ τοσοῦτον ἀπέσχε τοῦ κολάζειν ὥς ἐχθρὸν ὥστε καὶ δαρεῖας προσέθηκε.—κατὰ μέντοιγε τὰς ἐπιτυχίας καὶ κατορθώσεις ἐξελέτο τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ τις οἶον ἀσωτία καὶ ἡθθυμία περὶ αὐτὸν Αἰγυπτιακὴ συνέβαινε. Conf. Diod. tom. X. p. 42. Ibid. p. 82.

<sup>n</sup> 1 Macc. X. 57. καὶ ἐξῆλθε Πτολεμαῖος ἐξ Αἰγύπτου αὐτὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρα ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἦλθον εἰς Πτολεμαῖδα ἔτους δευτέρου καὶ ἐξηκοστοῦ καὶ ἑκατοστοῦ· καὶ ἀπῆντησεν αὐτῷ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ἐξέδοτο αὐτῷ Κλεοπάτραν τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἐποίησε τὴν γάμον αὐτῆς ἐν Πτολεμαίδι. Conf. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 1. 5.

<sup>o</sup> 1 Macc. XI. 12. καὶ ἀφελόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα ἔδωκεν αὐτὴν τῷ Δημητρίῳ. Joseph. Ant. XIII. 4, 7. Πτολεμαῖος μεμψόμενος αὐτὸν τοῦ τε συναικίσαι τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀλεξανδρῶ τῆς τε σιμμάχιας τῆς κατὰ Δημητρίον διαλύεται τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν συγγένειαν. ἀποσπάσας γὰρ τὴν θυγατέρα πέμπει πρὸς Δημήτριον εὐθὺς περὶ

σιμμάχιας καὶ φιλίας, συντιθέμενος τὴν θυγατέρα δώσειν αὐτῷ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ καταστήσειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχήν. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἡσθεὶς τοῖς πεπρεσβευμένοις δέχεται τε τὴν σιμμάχiam καὶ τὸν γάμον.

<sup>p</sup> Joseph. XIII. 7, 1. ἀλωμένου Ἀντιόχου—καὶ μηδεμιᾶς αὐτὸν πόλεως δεχομένης διὰ Τρίφωνα, πέμπει πρὸς αὐτὸν Κλεοπάτρα καλοῦσα πρὸς αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τε γάμῳ καὶ βασιλείᾳ. ἐκάλει δὲ τὸν Ἀντίχον ἐπὶ τοῖς αἵμα μὲν τῶν φίλων αὐτὴν ἀναπεισάντων ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκιδόντων τινῶν ἐκ τῆς Σέλευκείας τῷ Τρίφωνι δέισασα. Justin. XXXVI. 1. Antiochus—recepta in matrimonium Cleopatra uxore fratris civitates quæ vitio fraterni imperii defecerant summa industria persequitur.

<sup>q</sup> She murdered her husband *Demetrius* and her son *Seleucus* in B. C. 125, and perished herself soon after through the means of her second son *Grypus*: see p. 335.

A coin of *Philometor* apud Vaillant p. 103. has the following inscription:

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ. Ὀππ. 18. 7. Ὀπποναίαν. anno 14.

<sup>r</sup> Vaillant, who had given three years too much to the three first *Ptolemies*, omits two years in the fifth and sixth reigns. His dates are these:

Epiphanes 23 y. Ol. 144. 3.

Philometor 34. Ol. 150. 2.

Evergetes II. Ol. 158. 4.

By this management he brings back the reign of *Evergetes II.* within a year of the true time. The first year of that king commenced in Ol. 158. 3.

<sup>s</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 8. Statim ubi Alexandriam ingressus est fautores pueri trucidari jussit. Ipsum quoque die nuptiarum quibus matrem ejus in matrimonium recipiebat inter apparatus epularum et solemnium religionum in complexu matris interfecit.

<sup>t</sup> Justin. Ibid.

<sup>v</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 82. κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον τὸν Πτολεμαῖον διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοῖς ἀρχομένοις ὁμότητα καὶ παρανομίαν οὐ μετρίως ἐμίσει τὸ πλῆθος.—διὸ τὰ πλῆθη καὶ πρὸς μεταβολὴν οἰκείας ἔχοντα τὸν τῆς ἀποκαταστά-



having endured his tyranny 15 years, the people in the 16th year rebelled and compelled him to fly to Cyprus<sup>w</sup>. These transactions are noticed by Livy<sup>x</sup>: *Ptolemæus Evergetes cognominatus ob nimiam crudelitatem suis invisus incensa a populo regia clam Cyprum profugit; et, quum sorori ejus Cleopatraz, quam (filia ejus per vim compressa atque in matrimonium ducta) repudiaverat, regnum a populo datum esset, infensus filium quem ex illa habebat Cyprum occidit, caputque ejus et manus et pedes matri misit*<sup>y</sup>.

The embassy of *Scipio Africanus* to Alexandria in the reign of *Physcon* is described at large by *Diodorus*<sup>z</sup>. An account of it was given by *Polybius* and *Posidonius*<sup>a</sup>.

*Ptolemy Apion*, an illegitimate son of *Physcon*, reigned at Cyrenë, and bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans at his death in B. C. 96.<sup>b</sup>

σεως ἐκαπαδόκειαι καίρον. Conf. p. 93. 94. His two incestuous marriages are noticed by Val. Max. IX. 1. 5. extern.

<sup>w</sup> *Diod. tom. X. p. 79. ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλομήτορος ἀδελφὸς βασιλεύσας ἐξ ἀνομημάτων ἤρξατο μεγάλαν διοικεῖν τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν—ἐφ' οἷς δυσχεραίνοντων καὶ ἀγανακτούντων τὴν παρὰ πάντων ὀργὴν ἐπαναιρούμενος ταχὺ τοῖς ὑποτεταγμένοις ἤλθεν εἰς μῖσος. ὅμως ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη πεντεκαίδεκα.* That is, fifteen years before his expulsion, as Valesius ad locum truly interprets it. *Orosius V. 10.* places this in the consulship of *Perperna* B. C. 130. although he erroneously makes this the period of the death of *Ptolemy* instead of his exile: *Eodem anno [cos. Perperna] Ptolemæi Alexandrinorum regis misera vita miseriorem vitæ exitum dedit. Is enim sororem suam stupro cognitam ac deinde in matrimonium receptam novissime turpius quam duxit abjecit. Privignam vero suam, hoc est filiam sororis et conjugis, conjugem adscivit, filium suum quem ex sorore susceperat necnon et filium fratris occidit. Quamobrem tantis incestis parricidiisque execrabilis ab Alexandrinis regno pulsus est.* The date of *Orosius* sufficiently agrees with *Diodorus*. The sixteenth year of *Physcon* commenced at the close of B. C. 131. He reigned therefore fifteen years from the death of his brother, and was driven to Cyprus in the sixteenth, in the beginning of B. C. 130.

<sup>x</sup> Liv. Epit. 59.

<sup>y</sup> Compare *Diod. tom. X. p. 126. Justin. XXXVIII. 8. Val. Max. IX. 2. 5. extern.*

<sup>z</sup> *Diod. tom. X. p. 95.* It has been shewn in the Tables that this embassy is to be placed in B. C. 143. *Justin XXXVIII. 8.* only attests that it preceded his retreat to Cyprus: *Post discessum legatorum (quorum Africanus dum inspicit urbem spectaculo Alexandrinis fuit) jam etiam populo peregrino invisus cum filio quem ex sorore susceperat et cum uxore matris pellice metu insidiarum tacitus in exsilium proficiscitur.*

<sup>a</sup> Conf. *Athen. VI. p. 273. a. b. XII. p. 549. e.* The error of *Athenæus XII. p. 549. e. XIV. p. 657. f.* who imagined that *Posidonius* accompa-

nied *Scipio*, has been pointed out by *Vossius*: see *Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XI. p. 517. Wesseling ad Diod. tom. X. p. 335.* observes, *Inter comites vero Scipionis Posidonius, sicuti ipse scribit apud Athen. XII. p. 549.* Adopting the error of *Athenæus*, he supposes the fact to be quoted from *Posidonius* himself.

<sup>b</sup> A second *Apion* is mentioned by *Hieronym.* in *Euseb. Chron. Olymp. 178. 4 [B. C. 65]. Libya per testamentum Apionis regis Romanorum relicta. Sex. Rufus c. 13. Cyrenas cum cæteris civitatibus Libyæ Pentapolis Ptolemæi antiquioris liberalitate suscepimus; Libyam supremo Apionis regis arbitrio sumus adsecuti: who is followed by *Ammianus XXII. 16, 24. Eutropius VI. 11. Quo tempore [sc. B. C. 67] Libya quoque Romano imperio per testamentum Apionis qui rex ejus fuerat accessit: in qua inclitæ civitates erant Berenice, Ptolemæis, Cyrene.* And *Appian* places the bequest of Cyrenë in B. C. 74: see the Tables. Hence *Scaliger* ad *Euseb. Chron. p. 154. and Freinshemius Supplem. Liv. lib. 93. cap. 4.* imagine a second *Apion*. *Scaliger: Duo sunt Apiones, prior Cyrenarum, alter Libyæ rex. Uterque populum Romanum testamento hæredem reliquit. Regem Cyrenarum antiquiorem vocat Sex. Rufus ut ab hoc distinguatur. Utriusque regis et testamentorum eorumdem meminit Ammianus. Freinshemius: Sub idem tempus [sc. B. C. 75: a date derived from Appian] Libyci quoque regni pars, quæ sub Apione Ptolemæo fuerat, ejusdem testamento Romanis provinciis accessit. Cyrenaicam alterius Apionis judicium dudum ad Romanum populum transtulerat. But Valesius ad *Ammian. l. c.* justly doubts the existence of this second *Apion*. He argues that all other writers mention only one; that a second is only found in *Hieronymus*, *Justin*, and *Ammianus*, who transcribes *Rufus*; and that the error might arise from the date. *Apion* in reality died in B. C. 96: but his kingdom was not reduced into a province till thirty years after. Hence the variation between the date of *Appian* and *Eutropius*, and that of the other testimonies.**

A coin of *Ptol. Evergetes II.* is given by *Vail-*

8. PTOLEMÆUS SOTER II. Porphyrius<sup>c</sup>: Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου ἐκ Κλεοπάτρας γίνονται υἱοὶ δύο Πτολεμαῖοι καλούμενοι· ὧν ὁ μὲν πρεσβύτερος Σωτὴρ ἐπεκαλεῖτο ὁ δὲ νεώτερος Ἀλέξανδρος· ὁ πρεσβύτερος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς ἀναδειχθεὶς δοκῶν δὲ αὐτῇ εἶναι πειθήνιος ἄχει μὲν τινος ἡγαπάτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ δέκατον ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς [male Armen. *decimo sexto regni anno*] τοὺς φίλους τῶν γονέων ἀπέσφαξεν, ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς διὰ τὴν ἀμώτητα τῆς ἀρχῆς καθρέθη καὶ εἰς Κύπρον ἐφυγαδευθή. τὸν δὲ νεώτερον ἢ μητὴρ ἐκ Πηλουσίου μεταπεμφαμένη βασιλεία ἀπέδειξε σὺν ἑαυτῇ. συνεβασίλευεν οὖν ὁ νεώτερος τῇ μητρί, τῶν χρηματισμῶν ἀναφερομένων εἰς ἀμφοτέρους. καὶ ἐνδέκατον μὲν Κλεοπάτρας ἀνηγορεύθη ὄγδοον δὲ Πτολεμαίου Ἀλεξάνδρου. συνανέλαβε γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ τετάρτου ἔτους τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ βασιλείας εἰς ἑαυτὸν τοὺς χρόνους ἄφ' οὗ τῆς Κύπρου ἐβασίλευσε. καὶ τοῦτο θώσης Κλεοπάτρας τὸ ἔθος περιῆν, εἰς μόνον δὲ ἤρξατο μετατίθεσθαι τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνης θάνατον τὰ συμβόλαια· ὀκτωκαίδεκα τοὺς πάντας ἀντιλαβομένους τῶν σκήπτρων ἐνιαυτοὺς ἄφ' οὗ κατήλθεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐξ καὶ εἴκοσι βεβασίλευκώς ἐχρημάτισε· τῷ δὲ ἐννεακαίδεκάτῳ τοῖς στρατεύμασιν ὀργισθεὶς ἐξῆλθε συλλέξων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς δύναμιν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οἱ δ' ἐπιδιώξαντες, ἡγουμένου Τύρρου συγγενοῦς τῶν βασιλέων, κατεναμάχησαν αὐτὸν καὶ φεύγειν ἠνάγκασαν μετὰ γυναικὸς καὶ θυγατρὸς τῆς Λυκίας εἰς πόλιν Μύρας· ὅθεν εἰς Κύπρον μεταπηδήσας καὶ καταπολεμήσας ὑπὸ ναυάρχου Χαιρέου νηήσκει. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου φυγὴν πρὸς τὸν πρεσβύτερον Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Σωτῆρα οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς πρεσβευσάμενοι παραδιδόασιν ἄλιν τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτῷ ἐκ Κύπρου καταπαλεύσαντι. διαγενομένων δὲ ἄλλων ἐτῶν ἐπτά πρὸς μῆσιν ἐξ (τοσαῦτα γὰρ ἐπέζησε μετὰ τὴν κάθοδον) ὁ πᾶς χρόνος ὁ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς ἀμφοτέρων θάνατον εἰς τοῦτον ἀναφέρεται, τὸν μὲν ἀριθμὸν σώζων λε' ἐνιαυτῶν πρὸς μῆσιν ἐξ διωκηκώς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς μὲν τὸν Σωτῆρα Πτολεμαῖον κατὰ διαφόρους χρόνους δεκαεπτὰ ἔτη καὶ μῆνας ἐξ, εἰς δὲ τὸν δευτέρον (τὸν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον) τοὺς μέσους ὧν ἤρξεν ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐνιαυτοὺς δεκαοκτώ, οὓς καίτοι μὴ δυνηθέντες ἐκ τῆς ἀναγραφῆς ἀφανίσαι τὸ ὅσον ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς ἀπαλείψουσι. προσέκρουσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς διὰ τινος Ἰουδαϊκᾶς ἐπικουρίας. οὐ γὰρ ἀριθμοῦσι τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, τοὺς δὲ πάντας τὰ ἐξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἔτη τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ προσνέμουςι· The years assigned to each will be found in the Table at the end of this chapter.

The six months which were wanting to complete the 36th year were occupied, according to Porphyry<sup>d</sup>, by Cleopatra and a second Alexander: πάλιν τοὺς ἐξ μῆνας τοὺς μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου, οἱ συνεπλήρουν τὰ τριάκοντα ἐξ ἔτη, μὴ ἀποδόντες Κλεοπάτρῃ τῇ θυγατρὶ μὲν τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου γυναικὶ δὲ τοῦ νεωτέρου, ἥτις μετὰ τὸν θάνατον τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντελάβετο τῶν πραγμάτων. οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ μετ' αὐτῆς ἡμέρας ἄρξαντι 19' τὰς 19' ἡμέρας ἀποδιδόασιν. οὗτος δὲ υἱὸς μὲν ἦν τοῦ νεωτέρου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου πρόγονος δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, καταμένων δὲ ἐν Ῥώμῃ, τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δυναστείας ἀνδρῶν ἐρχομῶν γενομένης, μετὰ κλητῆς ἤλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν καὶ γίμας τὴν προερχομένην Κλεοπάτραν ταρλαθάν τε τὰς ἐκείνης τὴν ἑξουσίαν ἐννεακαίδεκα διαγενομένων ἡμερῶν ἀνέilen αὐτήν, καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνόπλων ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ διὰ τὴν μαιζονίαν συνεχόμενος ἀπώλετο. τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νέος Διόνυσος.

Cleopatra the mother of Soter II. and Alexander I. was the niece of Physcon and the daughter of his sister Cleopatra. His marriage with this niece has been already mentioned. Justin<sup>e</sup> agrees with Porphyry that she reigned jointly with her sons: *Moritur rex Ægypti Ptolemæus (Physcon) regno Ægypti uxori et alteri ex filiis quem illa legisset relicto*. She had reigned 28 years when she was put to death by her son Alexander<sup>f</sup>. Her daughters

lant p. 111. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. 15'. Πα. anno 16. Paphiorem.

<sup>c</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 117.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. p. 119.

<sup>e</sup> XXXIX. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Justin. XXXIX. 3. Cum prior in minorem filium esset a populo compellitur majorem eligere; cui priusquam regnum daret uxorem ademittit; com-

pulsusque repudiare carissimam sibi sororem Cleopatram minorem sororem Selenen ducere jubet. Ibid. c. 4. At in Ægypto Cleopatra cum gravaretur socio regni filio Ptolemæo populum in eum incitat; abductaque ei Selene uxore (eo indignius quod ex Selene jam duos filios habebat) exsulare cogit; arcessito minore filio Alexandro et rege in locum fra-



*Cleopatra* and *Tryphæna* perished in Syria in the civil wars of *Grypus* and *Cyzicenus* §. *Se-lenē*, who visited Rome about B. C. 75 with her son *Antiochus Asiaticus*, was put to death by *Tigranes* in B. C. 69.<sup>h</sup>

*Alexander* son of *Alexander* and grandson of *Physcon*, is also mentioned by Appian<sup>i</sup>, whose account of his death agrees with that of Porphyry: Σύλλας δὲ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρου τοῦ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ βασιλεύσαντος υἱὸν ἀνατραφέντα μὲν ἐν Κῶ<sup>k</sup> καὶ ὑπὸ Κῶων ἐκδοθέντα Μιθριδάτῃ, διαφυγόντα δὲ πρὸς Σύλλαν ἐκ Μιθριδάτου καὶ συνήβη γενόμενον, ἐψηφίσατο βασιλεύειν Ἀλεξανδρέων, ἐρήμου τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων ἀρχῆς ἀνδρὸς οὐσης; καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ὅσαι βασιλείου γένους, ἀνδρὸς συγγενοῦς δεομένων.—ἀλλὰ τόνδε μὲν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐννεακαιδεκάτῃν ἡμέραν ἔχοντα τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἀτοπώτερον σφῶν, οἷα Σύλλα πεποιότα, ἐξηγούμενον ἐς τὸ γυμνάσιον ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου προαγαγόντες ἔκτειναν. Cicero<sup>l</sup> in B. C. 56<sup>m</sup> confirms the account of Appian and Porphyry: *Cum ille rex* [sc. *Alexander II.*] *sit interfectus hunc puerum* [sc. *Auletem*] *in Syria fuisse.*—*Atque illud etiam constare video regem illum, cum reginam sororem suam caram acceptamque populo manibus suis trucidasset, interfectum esse impetu multitudinis.* His successor is *Ptolemy Auletes* in Porphyry: who computes 36 years from the death of *Physcon* to the accession of *Auletes*. The Astronomical Canon agrees in this term of 36 years; the Canon, as in other cases, omitting to notice the fraction of a year occupied by *Cleopatra* and *Alexander II.* and including it in the preceding reign. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>n</sup> correctly states the whole period of these reigns 17<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>. + 10 + 8 = 35<sup>y</sup> 6<sup>m</sup>. But his subdivision is entirely at variance with the account of Porphyry, and in the position of the whole period there is as usual a *metachronism* of three years<sup>o</sup>; the accession of *Soter II.* being placed three years, and of *Ptolemy Auletes* two years too low. The reign of *Auletes* he states at 30 years instead of 29: but the total amount from the death of *Physcon* to the death of *Auletes* is the same in Eusebius and in Porphyry P.

Strabo<sup>q</sup> is consistent with these accounts, naming *Auletes* after *Lathyrus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου διεδέξατο Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐκεῖνον δὲ Φιλάδελφος, τοῦτον δὲ ὁ Εὐεργέτης· εἰς ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ τῆς Ἀγαθο-

*tris* constituto; nec filium regno expulisse contenta bello Cypri exsultantem persequitur.—*Alexander* *territus matris crudelitate et ipse eam reliquit, periculoso regno securam vitam anteponeus.* *Cleopatra* *vero, timens ne major filius Ptolemæus ab Cyziceno ad recuperandam Ægyptum auxiliis juvaretur, ingentia Grypo auxilia et Selenen uxorem nupturam hosti prioris mariti mittit, Alexandrumque filium per legatos in regnum revocat. cui cum occultis insidiis exitium machinaretur, occupata ab eodem interficitur.*—*Ubi primum compertum est scelere filii matrem interfectam, concursu populi in exsilium agitur, revocatoque Ptolemæo regnum redditur.* The narration of Pausanias I. 9. is to the same effect: ὁ δὲ Φιλομήτωρ καλούμενος ὕψους μὲν ἐστὶν ἀπόγονος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου τὴν δὲ ἐπικλησιν ἔσχεν ἐπὶ χλευασμῷ· οὐ γάρ τινα τῶν βασιλέων μισηθέντα ἴσμεν ἐς τοσούδε ὑπὸ μητρὸς· ὃν πρεσβύτατον ὄντα τῶν παίδων ἡ μήτηρ οὐκ εἶα καλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρότερον δὲ ἐς Κύπρον ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πεμφθῆναι πράξασα. τῆς δὲ ἐς τὸν παῖδα τῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ δυσνοίας λόγουςιν ἄλλας τε αἰτίας καὶ ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν νεώτερον τῶν παίδων κατήκουσιν ἔσσεσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ λιπῆζε, κ. τ. λ.—οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ὥρμησαν μὲν ὡς ἀποκτενοῦντες τὸν Πτολεμαῖον, ὡς δὲ σφῶν· ἔφθασαν ἐπιβὰς νεώς, Ἀλέξανδρον ἔκοντα ἐκ Κύπρου ποιοῦνται βασιλέα. Κλεοπάτραν δὲ περιῆλθεν ἡ δίκη τῆς Πτολεμαίου

φιγῆς ἀποθανοῦσαν ἐπὶ Ἀλέξανδρον.—τοῦ δὲ ἔργου φωραθέντος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου φέβῳ τῶν πολιτῶν φεύγοντος, οὕτω Πτολεμαῖος κατήλθε καὶ τὸ δεύτερον ἔσχεν Αἴγυπτον. He was the eighth from *Ptolemy Soter* through his mother *Cleopatra*, but only the seventh through his father *Physcon*. The death of *Cleopatra* is determined by the exile of her son (who was banished according to Porphyry in his nineteenth year) to the twenty-ninth year of her reign B. C. 89.

§ See Justin XXXIX. 3.

<sup>h</sup> See above p. 341.

<sup>i</sup> Civ. I. 102.

<sup>k</sup> Conf. Appian. Mith. c. 23.

<sup>l</sup> Fragn. or. de rege Alexandrino p. 49. 50.

<sup>m</sup> Maius præf. ad Cic. de rege Alexandrino: *Constat ex Dione XXXIX. 12. Cic. Ep. Fam. I. 1. hanc causam Alexandrinam actam esse U. C. 698 C. Corn. Lentulo Marcellino et L. Marcio Philippo coss.*

<sup>n</sup> Lib. II. p. 360—362.

<sup>o</sup> See above Nos. 2. 3. 6.

<sup>p</sup> The period is 17 (17<sup>y</sup>. 6<sup>m</sup>.) + 10 + 8 + 30 = 65 years in Eusebius, and 10 + 18 + 8 + 29 = 65 in Porphyry.

<sup>q</sup> XVII. p. 795.



κλείας· εἰθ' ὁ Ἐπιφανής· εἰθ' ὁ Φιλομήτωρ, παῖς παρὰ πατρός ἀεὶ διαδεχόμενος· τοῦτον δ' ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο ὁ δευτέρως Εὐεργέτης, ὃν καὶ Φύσκωνα προσαγορεύουσι· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Λάθουρος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος· τοῦτον δ' ὁ Αὐλήτης ὁ καὶ ἡμᾶς, ὅσπερ ἦν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατήρ. Clemens Alexandrinus<sup>r</sup> delivers the succession of the *Ptolemies* in the following manner: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα· Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἔτη εἰκοσιεπτὰ· εἴτα ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἔτη πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι· εἴτα ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Ἐπιφανής ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι· τοῦτον διαδέχεται ὁ Φιλομήτωρ καὶ βασιλεύει ἔτη πέντε καὶ τριάντα· μεθ' ὃν ὁ Φύσκων ἔτη ἑννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· εἴτα ὁ Λάθουρος ἔτη ἕξ καὶ τριάντα· εἴτα ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Διόνυσος ἔτη ἑννέα καὶ εἴκοσι· ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἡ Κλεοπάτρα ἐβασίλευσεν ἔτη δύο καὶ εἴκοσι. With the exception of *Philadelphus*, whose years in Clemens appear to be corrupt, all these numbers agree with the amounts assigned by other authorities. The beginning of the reign of *Auletes* is placed in the 37th year from the death of *Physcon* by Clemens, Porphyry, the *Astronomical Canon*, and Eusebius: and Strabo and Appian confirm this chronology.

Cicero<sup>s</sup>, however, in B. C. 63 describes an *Alexander*, king of Egypt, the predecessor of the *Ptolemy* who was then reigning, in the following terms: *Post eosdem consules* [sc. *Sullam et Pompeium* B. C. 88] *regis Alexandri testamento regnum illud populi Romani esse factum.* —<sup>t</sup> *Quis vestrum hoc ignorat dici illud regnum testamento regis Alexandri populi Romani esse factum?*—*Auctoritatem senatus exstare hæreditatis aditæ sentio tum quando, Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus qui ab illo pecuniam depositam nostris recuperarent.*—*Eum qui regnum illud teneat hoc tempore neque genere neque animo regio esse inter omnes fere video convenire.* *Dicitur contra nullum esse testamentum, &c.*—*Ergo Rullus ex sua lege vendet Alexandriam, vendet Ægyptum.*—*Judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Romano adjudicabit.*—*Qui sunt isti decemviri, quos perspiciamus regnum Alexandriæ Ptolemæo gratis adjudicatuos?* *Quod si Alexandria petebatur, cur non eosdem cursus hoc tempore quos L. Cotta L. Torquato consulibus* [B. C. 65] *cucurrerunt?* *Cur non aperte, ut antea?* He again refers in B. C. 56<sup>v</sup> to the money deposited at Tyre: *Ac primo quidem illo tempore quo pecunia repetita esse ab Tyro et advecta Romam videbatur, seposita jam nuper ab Alexarcege.* And Trogus Pompeius<sup>w</sup> appears to mark that the predecessor of *Auletes* was not put to death, but banished. From these testimonies of Cicero and Trogus it has been reasonably inferred that there was a third *Alexander* or *Alexas*, who died about B. C. 65, when the treasure which he had deposited at Tyre was brought to Rome<sup>x</sup>. It is probable that this *Alexander* was supported by a party in Egypt during the minority of *Auletes*, who was a boy in Syria at the death of *Alexander II.* From the silence of Porphyry and Eusebius we may conclude that he was never acknowledged by the whole country, and never reigned over the whole of Egypt<sup>y</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> Strom. I. p. 331. D.

<sup>s</sup> Or. in Rull. I. 1. <sup>t</sup> In Rull. II. 16. 17.

Fragm. de rege Alexandrino p. 46.

<sup>w</sup> Prolog. lib. XXXIX. *Ut post Lathyrum filius Alexandri regnarit, expulsoque eo suffectus sit Ptolemæus Nothus.*

<sup>x</sup> P. Manut. ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1. *Hic Alexander filius ejus videtur fuisse qui a Sulla regnare jussus paucis diebus occisus est, ille enim prior Alexander vivo Sulla, hic posterior eo mortuo decessit.* Grævius ad loc. p. 283. *Lathyro successit Cleopatra filia cui nupsit Ptolemæus Alexander II. primi filius. Ei successit Nothus Ptolemæus Alexander III. cujus meminit Trogus. Nam secundi prologus*

*non meminit propter brevitatem imperii, cum XIX tantum dierum rex fuisset.* Prideaux Connexion vol. IV. p. 75. and p. 421. supposes this *Alexander* in Cicero to be no other than *Alexander II.* "the son of that *Alexander* who slew his mother" &c. and the same opinion is recorded by Maio ad Euseb. p. 124. *Neque Alexandrum II. occisum Alexandriæ sed exilio tantummodo mulctatum.* But this opinion is refuted by the express testimonies of Appian and Porphyry, and their account is now confirmed by the newly discovered fragment of Cicero.

<sup>y</sup> Prideaux and Blair give to *Alexander* (*Alex. II.* in Prideaux, *Alex. III.* in Blair) a reign of fif-

9. **PTOLEMEUS AULETES.** Porphyrius<sup>z</sup>: τοῦτον τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον διαδέχεται Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς νέος Διόνυσος, υἱὸς μὲν ὦν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Σωτήρος ἀδελφὸς δὲ τῆς εἰρημένης Κλεοπάτρας, οὗ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔτη κθ' λογίζονται. τούτου θυγάτηρ Κλεοπάτρα ὑστάτη τῆς Λαγιδῶν γενεᾶς, ἥς ἔτη ἀριθμεῖται τῆς ἀρχῆς δύο καὶ εἰκοσιν. οὐδ' αὐταὶ αἰδοῖαι βασιλεῖαι τὸν εἰρμὸν τῶν χρόνων ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἄχρι τέλους κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς ἀναγραφόμενον ἔσχον, ἀλλ' ἐγένετό τις αὐτῶν ἐν ἑκατέρῳ [f. ἑκατέρῃ] διὰ μέσου παρένθεσις εἰς ἄλλους. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ νέου Διονύσου εἰς τὰς αὐτοῦ θυγατέρας Κλεοπάτραν τὴν καὶ Τρύφαιναν, καὶ Βερενίκην, τριετὴς ὡς βασιλευκυίας ἀνεγράφη χρόνος, εἰς μὲν ἀμφοτέρας ἐνιαυτὸς εἷς, ἡ δ' ἐξῆς μετὰ τὸν Κλεοπάτρας τῆς καὶ Τρυφαίνης θάνατον διετία εἰς μόνην Βερενίκην, ἕνεκα τοῦ τὸν μὲν Πτολεμαῖον εἰς Ῥώμην ἀπηρκεῖναι καὶ τοῦτον ἐκεῖ διατετριφέναι τὸν χρόνον τὰς δὲ θυγατέρας ὡς οὐκέτι ἐπανήξοντος τοῦ πατρὸς ἀντεπιληφθαι τῶν πραγμάτων, συνεπισπωμένης ἑαυτῇ κατὰ [τούτους] χρόνους τῆς Βερενίκης ἄνδρας τινὰς συγγενεῖς τοὺς συνάβξαντας [*tum aliquot consanguinei Berenici opem ferentes cum ea rebus praeessent Armen.*], μέχρι οὗτο παραγενόμενος ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπὸ Ῥώμης τῆς μὲν πρὸς τὴν θυγατέρα διαθήσεως ἐπελάθετο συγῆσας δ' αὐτὴν διὰ τὰ πραχθέντα τοῦ ζῆν ἐστέρησεν. It has already been shewn that the accession of this king is to be placed in B. C. 81; that a concurrence of evidence assigns to him a reign of 29 years, and that he was a minor at his accession<sup>a</sup>.

*Ptolemy Auletes* was an illegitimate son of *Lathyrus*<sup>b</sup>. He was not acknowledged by the Romans till B. C. 59.<sup>c</sup> The king therefore whom *Cæsar* wished to restore during his ædileship in B. C. 65<sup>d</sup>, and who had been already acknowledged the ally of Rome, must have been his competitor *Alexander III.* as Grævius has supposed<sup>e</sup>. *Auletes* went to Rome in B. C.

teen years B. C. 80—66, and date the accession of *Auletes* in B. C. 65. But had this been so, this king *Alexander* could scarcely have been passed unnoticed by so many writers. We have seen already that not only the Astronomical Canon, but Porphyry and Eusebius and Clemens all date the years of *Auletes* from B. C. 83. Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. I. 1. p. 283. imagines that *Alexander III.* may be traced in the list of Porphyry apud Euseb. p. 124. *Philadelphum appellat Porphyrius.* *Is enim inter Alexandrum II. et Ptol. Dionysum collocat Philadelphum, pluresque annos regnasse tradit.* But this *Philadelphus* in the list of Porphyry has eight years, which precede the thirty years of *Auletes* or *Dionysus*: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Φιλᾶδελφος κατελθὼν ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς ἐξωσθέντος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔτη η'. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Διόνυσος ἔτη λ'. It is therefore justly explained in the note of Maio that this *Philadelphus* is no other than *Lathyrus*; whose renewed reign of eight years after the expulsion of his brother is there expressed.

The following coins are given by Vaillant to *Cleopatra* and her sons.

*Ptol. Soter II.* p. 115.

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiorum.*

2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ι'. Πα. anno 10.

*Cleopatra*: p. 121.

1. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

2. A head of *Cleopatra*: on the reverse βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

*Alexander*: p. 123. 124.

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. α'. Πα. anno primo. *Paphiorum.*

2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. θ'. Πα. anno 9.

3. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. L. ι'. Πα. anno 10.

<sup>z</sup> Apud Euseb. p. 120.

<sup>a</sup> Plutarch Lucull. c. 2. 3. mentions *Ptolemy* by the description of *μενράκιον* in B. C. 86 during the campaign of *Sulla* in Greece: ὁ Λούκιλλος—κατήγετο λαμπρῶς εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. ἀπήντησε γὰρ αὐτῷ σύμπας ὁ στόλος—καὶ τὸ μενράκιον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἄλλην τε θαυμαστήν ἐπεδείκνυτο φιλοφροσύνην πρὸς αὐτὸν οἰκισίν τε καὶ δῆταιν ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις ἔδωκεν κ. τ. λ. But this occurred in the reign of *Soter II.* about five years before his death. The expression therefore τὸ μενράκιον in this place appears to be an oversight in Plutarch.

<sup>b</sup> Pausan. I. 9, 3. Βερενίκην—ἡ μόνη γνησία οἱ τῶν παίδων ἦν. This daughter, called *Cleopatra* by Porphyry, reigned after her father six months, and was murdered by her cousin *Alexander II.* as already related. The illegitimacy of *Auletes* is attested by the expression of Cicero, *nec genere regio*.

<sup>c</sup> See the Tables B. C. 60. 3.

<sup>d</sup> For the ædileship of *Cæsar* see the Tables B. C. 65. 2.

<sup>e</sup> Sueton. Cæs. c. 11. *Tentavit per partem tribunorum ut sibi Ægyptus provincia plebiscito daretur; nactus extraordinarii imperii occasionem quod Alexandrini regem suum socium atque amicum a senatu appellatum expulerant.* Grævius ad Cic. in Rull. p. 283. *Alexander III. expulsus ab Alexandrinis Romanorum auxilium imploravit. Eum restituere volebat Cæsar ædilis.* It must be remarked, however, that this very year in which *Cæsar* was ædile was the year of *Alexander's* death: the con-



58, when *Cato* was at Rhodes in his way to Cyprus<sup>f</sup>. He obtained in B. C. 57 an order from the senate for his restoration<sup>g</sup>, but in B. C. 56 the question by whom and in what manner he should be restored excited much dispute<sup>h</sup>. During that year therefore nothing was done, and *Ptolemy* retired in despair to Ephesus<sup>i</sup>.

The reign of his daughter during his absence is attested by *Strabo* and by *Dio*, who confirm the account of *Porphyrus*<sup>k</sup>. The three years of *Berenicë* (the first in conjunction with

sulship of *Cotta* and *Torquatus*, in which ambassadors went to Tyre to bring away his treasure.

<sup>f</sup> *Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 35.* Κανιδίον τινα τῶν φίλων προπέμφας εἰς Κύπρον ἐπειθε τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀνευ μάχης εἶκειν.—ἰερωσύνην γὰρ αὐτῷ τῆς ἐν Πάφῳ θεοῦ δάσειν τὸν δῆμον. αὐτὸς δὲ διέτριβεν ἐν Ῥόδῳ.—ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς ἰπ' ὀργῆς τινος καὶ διαφορᾶς πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας ἀπολελοιπῶς μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν εἰς δὲ Ῥώμην πλέων, ὡς Πομπηίου καὶ Καίσαρος αἰθῆς αὐτὸν μετὰ δυνάμεως καταξύντων, ἐντυχεῖν τῷ Κάτωνι βουληθεὶς προσέπεμψεν. *Ptolemy of Cyprus* at this juncture poisoned himself: *Plutarch. Ibid. c. 36.* ὁ δ' ἐν Κύπρῳ Πτολεμαῖος εὐτυχίᾳ τινὶ τοῦ Κάτωνος ἑαυτὸν φαρμάκοις ἀπέκτεινε. For the Cyprian *Ptolemy* conf. *Val. Max. IX. 4. extern. Dion. XXXIX. 22.* He was the brother of *Ptolemy Auletes*, and the son of *Lathyrus*: *Trogus prolog. lib. XL. Ut Alexandria post interitum Ptolemæi Lathyrî substituti sint ejus filii: alteri data Cypros, cui post Claudii rogationem Romani abstulerunt eam, alter seditione flagitatus Alexandria Romam profugit, belloque per Gabinium gesto recepit imperium. Cicero pro Sextio c. 26. Rex Ptolemæus [sc. Cypri], qui, si nondum erat ipse a senatu socius appellatus, erat tamen frater ejus regis [sc. Auletis], qui cum esset in eadem causa jam erat a senatu honorem istum consecutus [in B. C. 59], erat eodem genere iisdemque majoribus. For the time of *Cato's* mission to Cyprus see the Tables 58. 2. *Livy Ep. 104.* agrees with *Plutarch*. After mentioning the appointment of *Cato*, the epitomator adds, *Ptolemæus Ægypti rex ob injurias quas patiebatur a suis, regno pulsus, Romam venit.**

<sup>g</sup> *Dio XXXIX. 12.* ἔτυχεν ὥστε ὑπάτου Σπινθήρος [B. C. 57], ᾧ ἡ Κιλικία ἐπετράπετο [1. ἐπετέτραπτο], καταχθῆναι.

<sup>h</sup> *Cicero Ep. Fam. I. 1. 2. 4. 5. 7. 8.* addressing *Lentulus Spinther*, then proconsul in Cilicia, details the state of parties at Rome upon this point: *Ep. 1. Res ante Idus [Id. Jan. B. C. 56] acta sic est: nam hæc Idibus mane scripsi. Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia cedit religioni de exercitu (teneri enim res aliter non potest), sed ex illo senatus consulto quod te referente factum est tibi decernit ut regem reducas.—Crassus tres legatos decernit nec excludit Pompeium.—M. Bibulus tres legatos decernit ex iis qui privati sint. Huic ad-sentuntur reliqui consulares præter Servilium qui omnino reduci negat oportere, et Volcatium qui Lupo referente Pompeio decernit, et Afranium qui*

*adsentitur Volcatio: quæ res auget suspicionem Pompeii voluntatis. Idem Ep. 2. Idibus Januariis [B. C. 56] in senatu nihil est confectum.—Postridie placuit ut breviter sententius diceremus.—Itaque cum sententia prima Bibuli pronuntiata esset ut tres legati regem reducerent, secunda Hortensii ut tu sine exercitu reduceres, tertia Volcatii ut Pompeius reduceret, postulatum est ut Bibuli sententia divideretur.—Hac controversia usque ad noctem ducta, senatus dimissus. Idem Ep. 5. De Alexandrina re causaque regia tantum habeo polliceri me tibi absenti tuisque præsentibus cumulate satisfacturum: sed vereor ne aut eripiat nobis aut deseratur.—Alexandrina causa, quæ nobis adhuc integra est,—videtur a Pompeio plane esse deposita. Nunc id speramus idque molimur ut, cum rex intelligat sese id quod cogitabat (ut a Pompeio educatur) assequi non posse, et nisi per te sit restitutus desertum se atque abjectum fore, proficiscatur ad te. He again treats the subject in *Ep. 7.* Compare with *Cicero* the narrative of *Dio XXXIX. 12—16.* and the short account of *Plutarch Pomp. c. 49.**

<sup>i</sup> *Dio XXXIX. 16.* αὐτὰ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος μαθὼν τὴν τε κάθοδον ἀπέγνω καὶ ἐς Ἐφεσον ἔλθων παρὰ τῇ θεῇ διητᾷτο.

<sup>k</sup> *Strabo XVII. p. 796.* τούτων μὲν ὧν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐξέβαλον τριῶν δ' αὐτῷ θυγατέραν οἰσῶν, ὧν μία γρησία ἡ πρεσβυτάτη, ταύτην ἀνέδειξαν βασίλισσαν υἱοὶ δ' αὐτοῦ δύο νήπιοι τῆς τότε χρείας ἐξέπιπτον τελῶς. *Dio XXXIX. 13.* οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς τέας μὲν ἀγροῦσαντες ἔτι ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπειρηκᾶς ἦν ἡ τεθνηκυῖα αὐτὸν νομίσαντες *Berenikēn* τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν ἀντικατέστησαν ἔπειτα δὲ ἀλλήθες μαθόντες ἀνδρας ἑκατὸν ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμφαν πρὸς τε τὰ ἐγκλήματα αὐτοῦ ἀπολορησμένους καὶ ἀντικατηγορήσαντας ὅσα ᾗδ' ἐκιντο προμαθὼν δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκείνος (ἔτι δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἦν) ἐνῆδρευσεν τοῖς πρέσβεισι πρὶν ἔλθεῖν, ἄλλους ἄλλη διαπέμψας καὶ τοὺς μὲν πλείους αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ἰδὼν ἐφθειρε, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ἄσπερ αὐτῷ ἀπέκτεινε, κ. τ. λ. Conf. *Strab. l. c.* *Strabo* probably means by the three daughters to designate *Berenicë*, the celebrated *Cleopatra*, and *Arsinoë*. *Tryphana*, whom *Porphyrus* mentions, might be omitted by *Strabo* because she died early, a year after the departure of *Auletes*. *Cleopatra*, who died at the age of thirty-nine in B. C. 30 (see the Tables), and was therefore born in B. C. 69, was eleven years of age at the time of her father's journey to Rome, and fourteen at his return in B. C. 55. Her birthday occurred in the autumn or winter



her sister *Tryphæna*) would be nearly connumerary with Ol. 180. 3—181. 1. inclusive, commencing in the middle of B. C. 58 and concluding in the middle of B. C. 55. In her fourth year, at the close of B. C. 55, *Gabinus* with the concurrence of *Pompey* marched an army into Egypt and restored *Auletes*<sup>1</sup>.

He survived his restoration about three years and a half, and died in the beginning of May B. C. 51. This date, obtained from Cicero<sup>m</sup>, confirms the chronology of the Astronomical Canon which places the death of *Auletes* in N. E. 697 and reckons the reign of his successor, as usual, from the preceding *Thoth*, or Sept. 5. B. C. 52.

The character of *Ptolemy Auletes* is marked by Strabo<sup>n</sup>: ἅπαντες μὲν οὖν οἱ μετὰ τὸν τρίτον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς διεφθαρμένοι χεῖρον ἐπολιτεύσαντο, χεῖριστα δ' ὁ τέταρτος [*Philopator*] καὶ ὁ ἑβδόμος [*Physcon*] καὶ ὁ ὕστατος ὁ Αὐλῆτης· ὃς χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀσελγείας χοραύλην ἤσκησε, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τε ἐσεμνύνετο ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστ' οὐκ ἄκνει συντελεῖν ἀγῶνας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, εἰς οὓς παρῆει διαμιλλησόμενος τοῖς ἀνταγωνισταῖς<sup>o</sup>.

10. CLEOPATRA. Porphyrius P: Τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τὰ πρῶτα τῆς δυναστείας ἔτη εἰς ἐκείνην τε καὶ τὸν πρεσβύτερον αὐτῆς ἀδελφὸν ἀνεχέχθη Πτολεμαῖον τὰ δ' ἐξῆς εἰς ἑτέρας διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν· τελευτῶν ὁ νέος Διόνυσος ἐπὶ παισὶ τέτρασι, Πτολεμαίοις δυσὶ καὶ Κλεοπάτρᾳ καὶ Ἀρσινόῃ, διέταξε τοῖς προγενεστέροις αὐτοῦ παισὶ Πτολεμαίῳ καὶ Κλεοπάτρᾳ τὴν ἀρχήν. ὡν συμβασιλεύοντων τετραετὴς διεγένετο χρόνος·

after the battle of Actium: Plutarch. Anton. c. 73. We may therefore place it at the close of the Julian year. She appears to have been born at the close of B. C. 69, to have been eleven at the close of B. C. 58, fourteen at the close of B. C. 55, and had perhaps nearly completed her thirty-ninth year at her death in Sept. B. C. 30. *Berenicē* first married *Seleucus* the pretended son of *Antiochus Eusebes*: see above p. 344. and after his death *Archelaüs*: Strabo XVII. p. 796. ἦκε δ' αὐτ' ἐκείνου (sc. τοῦ Σελεύκου) προσποιησάμενος καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι Μιθριδάτου υἱὸς τοῦ Εὐπάτορος Ἀρχέλαος, ὃς ἦν υἱὸς μὲν Ἀρχελάου τοῦ πρὸς Σύλλαν διαπολεμήσαντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τιμηθέντος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων πάμπας δὲ τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Καππαδοκίαν ὑστάτος καθ' ἡμᾶς ἱερεὺς δὲ τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ Κομάνων. Dio XXXIX. 57. ἤρχε δὲ τότε [B. C. 55] τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἡ Βερενίκη—Ἀρχέλαον δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀρχελάου τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Σύλλαν αὐτομολήσαντος δραστήριόν τε ὦντα καὶ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ τὴν δαίταν ἔχοντα—ἐπηγάγετο.

<sup>1</sup> Dio XXXIX. 55. κατὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον [the time of *Cæsar's* expedition into Britain] καὶ ὁ Πτολεμαῖος, καίτοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε ἐπικουρίαν ἀπεψηφισμένων καὶ πρὸς τὰς δωροδοκίας τὰς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γενομένας δεινὸς ἔτι καὶ τότε διακειμένον, κατήχθη καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἐκομίσαστο. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο ὁ τε Πομπήϊος καὶ ὁ Γασούϊνος κ. τ. λ. Idem Ibid. c. 58. νικήσας οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ Γασούϊνος καὶ ἄλλους τε πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέλαον φονεύσας ἐγκρατὴς τε τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης παραχρῆμα ἐγένετο καὶ τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ αὐτὴν παρέδωκε. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν τε θυγατέρα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοῖς πρώτοις καὶ πλουσιωτάτοις, ἅτε καὶ χρημάτων πολλῶν δεόμενος, ἀπέκτεινε. Strabo XVII. p. 796. καταχθεὶς οὖν ἐπὶ Γαβινίου Πτολεμαῖος τὴν τε Ἀρχέλαον ἀναιρεῖ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα. Conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 3. Γαβίνιον ἐπὶ μυρίοις ταλάντοις Πτολεμαίου πείθοντος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἄμα

συνεμβαλεῖν αὐτῷ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ἀναλαβεῖν κ. τ. λ. Liv. Ep. 105. *A. Gabinius proconsul Ptolemæum reduxit in regnum Ægypti ejecto Archelao quem sibi regem adsciverant.* The expedition of *Cæsar* into Britain at the time of the autumnal equinox B. C. 55 (see the Tables) fixes the expedition of *Gabinus* to the close of that year. Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 10. [written before *IV. Kal. Mai.* B. C. 55] mentions a rumour that *Ptolemy* was returned: *Puteolis magnus est rumor Ptolemæum esse in regno.* But it is not said by Cicero that this was actually the fact, and it appears from Dio that the rumour was premature.

<sup>m</sup> Cælius apud Cic. Ep. Fam. VIII. 4. *Tam multa quotidie quæ mirere istuc perferuntur:—C. Marcellum consulem factum.—Exspecto Paullum consulem designatum primum sententiam dicentem.—Præterea nuntiatum nobis et pro certo jam habetur regem Alexandrinum mortuum.* The date of the letter follows: *Kal. Sextilibus.* When allowance is made for the irregularity of the Calendar, which was more than two months behind the true time (see the Tables B. C. 46. 2.), this date will give the middle of May B. C. 51, when *L. Æmilius Paullus* and *C. Claudius Marcellus* were consuls elect; and the death of *Ptolemy* may be placed in the beginning of May B. C. 51.

<sup>n</sup> XVII. p. 796. What precedes in this passage of Strabo has been given at p. 391.

<sup>o</sup> Two coins of *Auletes* are given by Vaillant p. 145.

1. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου.

2. βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου. Δι. sc. Διοσπολιτῶν.

P Apud Euseb. p. 121.

καὶ τοῦτο διέμεινεν ἂν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς τὸ ἔθος εἰ μὴ Πτολεμαῖον παραβάντα τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολὰς καὶ μόνον τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀντιποιεῖσθαι βουλόμενον ἢ μοῖρα τοῦ ζῆν μετέστησεν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καταναυμαχηθέντα ὑπὸ Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος Κλεοπάτραν συλλαμβανομένου. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀπώλειαν Πτολεμαίου ὁ νεώτερος ἀδελφὸς Κλεοπάτρας συνεθρονίσθη τῇ ἀδελφῇ Πτολεμαῖος καλούμενος, γνῶμη Καίσαρος. καὶ ἐχρημάτισε τὸ πέμπτον ἔτος Κλεοπάτρας τὸ καὶ πρῶτον Πτολεμαίου, καὶ τὰ τούτοις ἐπόμενα, μέχρι τῆς ἀναίρεσews αὐτοῦ, ἄλλα δύο. τελευτήσαντος δὲ καὶ τούτου ταῖς Κλεοπάτρας ἀπάταις τῷ τετάρτῳ μὲν αὐτοῦ τῆς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας ὀγδόῳ, ὁ μεταγενέστερος εἰς μόνην Κλεοπάτραν ἀνεγράφη χρόνος ἕως ἐτῶν πεντεκαίδεκα. τὸ δ' ἐκκαίδεκατον ὠνομάσθη τὸ καὶ πρῶτον· ἐπειδὴ τελευτήσαντος Λυσιμάχου τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ Χαλκίδος βασιλέως Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ τὴν τε Χαλκίδα καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὴν τόπους παρέδωκε τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ καὶ τὰ τούτων ἕτερα ἔτη μέχρι τοῦ εἰκοστοῦ δευτέρου, ὃ καὶ τελευταῖον ἐγένετο Κλεοπάτρας, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον προστιθεμένου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἐγράφετο, ὡς γενέσθαι τὸ δεύτερον καὶ εἰκοστὸν αὐτῆς τὸ καὶ ἑβδομον. Strabo 9: Πτολεμαῖος (ὁ Αὐλήτης)—χρόνον οὐ πολὺν τῇ βασιλείᾳ προσθεῖς [after his restoration] τελευτᾷ νόσῳ, καταλιπὼν δύο μὲν υἱεῖς δύο δὲ θυγατέρας, πρεσβυτάτην τε Κλεοπάτραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἀπέδειξαν βασιλείας τὸν τε πρεσβύτερον παῖδων καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν· οἱ δὲ συνόντες τῷ παιδὶ καταστασιάσαντες ἐξέβαλον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν. ἐν τούτῳ Πομπήϊος Μάγνος ἦκε φεύγων ἐκ Παλαιοφαρσάλου πρὸς τὸ Πηλοῦσιον καὶ τὸ Κᾶσιον ὄρος· τοῦτον μὲν οὖν δολοφονοῦσιν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως [in July B. C. 48]· ἐπελθὼν δὲ Καῖσαρ τὸν τε μειρακίσκον διαφθείρει [about Dec. B. C. 48]<sup>r</sup> καὶ καθίστησι βασίλισσαν τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, μεταπεμφθῆναι ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς· συμβασιλεύειν δ' ἀπέδειξε τὸν λοιπὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῇ νέον παντελῶς ὄντα<sup>s</sup>.

Cleopatra murdered her brother Ptolemy and her sister Arsinoë<sup>t</sup>: (ἡ Κλεοπάτρα) φύσει πλεονεξία χαίρουσα παρανομίας οὐδὲν ἔλιπε, τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν ᾧ τὴν βασιλείαν ᾗδει γενησομένην προανελοῦσα φαρμάκοις πεντεκαίδεκατον ἔτος ἔχοντα, τὴν δ' ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην ἰκετεύουσαν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ πρὸς τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἀποκτείνασα δι' Ἀντωνίου<sup>u</sup>. Her connexion with Antony commenced in B. C. 41, after the battle of Philippi, when Antony was a little more than forty years of age.<sup>v</sup> Cleopatra herself was twenty-eight<sup>w</sup>.

<sup>q</sup> XVII. p. 797.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 48. 2. The death of Ptolemy is noticed Liv. Ep. 112. *Cæsar dictator creatus Cleopatram in regnum Ægypti reduxit et inferentem bellum iisdem auctoribus Ptolemæum quibus Pompeium interfecerat cum magno suo discrimine vicit. Ptolemæus dum fugit in Nilo navicula subsedit.* Conf. Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 31. Dion. XLII. 43. Plutarch. Cæs. c. 49.

<sup>s</sup> Hirt. Bell. Alex. c. 33. *Cæsar Ægypto atque Alexandria potitus reges constituit quos Ptolemæus testamento scripserat:—nam majore ex duobus pueris rege amisso minori transdidit regnum majorique ex duobus filiis Cleopatram, quæ manserat in fide præsidiisque ejus. Minorem Arsinoen—deducere ex regno statuit.* Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. *Regnum Ægypti victor Cleopatram fratrique ejus minori permisit.*

<sup>t</sup> Joseph. Ant. XV. 4. 1.

<sup>u</sup> As Ptolemy was murdered in the fourth year of their joint reign, according to Porphyry, we may place his death in B. C. 44. Arsinoë was led in triumph by Cæsar in B. C. 46, and afterwards dismissed: Dio XLIII. 19. ἡ δ' Ἀρσινόη ἡ Αἰγυπτία (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνη ἐν ταῖς αἰχμαλώτοις παρήγαγε)—δεινὴ αὐτοῖς ἐλήπησεν.—γυνὴ τε αἷσα καὶ βασιλὶς τότε νομι-

σθεῖσα, ἐν τε δεσμοῖς (ὃ μὴ ποτε ἐν γε τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐγεγόνοι) ὀφθεῖσα, πάμπαν οἶκτον ἐνέβαλεν.—οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἐκείνη μὲν διὰ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἀφείθη. But that compassion which she obtained from the Roman populace she did not receive from her sister Cleopatra, who caused her to be assassinated in B. C. 41: Dio XLVIII. 24. κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοὺς χρόνους [cir. B. C. 4½] μετὰ τὴν μάχην τὴν πρὸς Φιλίππους συμβᾶσαν ὁ Ἀντώνιος ὁ Μάρκος ἐς τε τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν ἡπειρὸν ἦλθε, κἀνταῦθα—τάς τε πόλεις ἡγυρνολόγει καὶ τὰς δυναστείας ἐπίπρασκε. κἀν τούτῳ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὀφθείσης οἱ ἔρασθεῖς οὐκέτ' οὐδεμίαν τοῦ καλοῦ φροντίδ' ἐποιήσατο, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε Αἰγυπτίᾳ ἐδούλευε καὶ τῷ ἐκείνης ἔρωτι ἐσχόλαζε. καὶ ἄλλα τε διὰ τοῦτο πολλὰ καὶ ἄτοπα ἐπραξε καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ Ἀρτεμίου ἀπισπάσας ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Civ. V. 9. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἀντώνιον μὲν ἡ περὶ ἅπαντα τέως ἐπιμέλεια ἀθρόα ἡμβάλνετο, Κλεοπάτρα δ' ὅ τι προστάξειεν ἐγίγνετο, ὡς διακριδὼν ἔτι περὶ τῶν ὁσίων ἡ δικαίων· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν αὐτῆς Ἀρσινόην ἰκέτιν οὖσαν ἐν Μιλήτῳ τῆς Λευκοφρυγίας Ἀρτέμιδος πέμψας ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀνείλε.

<sup>v</sup> See the Tables B. C. 30.

<sup>w</sup> See above p. 394. Appian. Civ. V. 1. μετὰ τὸν Κασσίου καὶ Βρούτου θάνατον ὁ μὲν Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ᾗρει ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν· ἔνθα αὐτῷ συμ-



The death of *Cleopatra* occurred in September B. C. 30,<sup>x</sup> the first month of N. E. 719. This year therefore is computed by the Astronomical Canon as the first year of *Augustus*<sup>y</sup>, and the reign of *Cleopatra* is expressed in the Canon by the years N. E. 697—718 both inclusive=22 years. The actual duration of her reign, computed from the death of her father in May B. C. 51 to her own death in September B. C. 30, was 21 years and five months<sup>z</sup>.

Porphyrus<sup>a</sup> reckons 73 Olympiads and one year, or 293 years, from the accession of *Ari-*

βάλλει Κλεοπάτρα βασίλισ Αιγύπτου καὶ εὐθὺς ὀφθεῖται ἐκράτει. The battle of Philippi was towards the close of B. C. 41. Their meeting in Cilicia is described by Plutarch Anton. c. 25—27. and by Appian Civ. V. 8. *Antony* is said by Appian to have been first struck with the beauty of *Cleopatra* when he accompanied *Gabinus* into Egypt: λεγόμενος ἐς ταύτην καὶ πάλαι παῖδα ἔτι οὖσαν ἐρέθισμά τι τῆς ὄψεως λαβεῖν ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν Γαβινίῳ στρατεύοντι νέος ἱππαρχῶν εἴπετο. At that time, the autumn of B. C. 55, *Cleopatra* was in her fifteenth year. See above p. 394. *Antony* afterwards saw her at Rome; for *Cleopatra* was at Rome in B. C. 44 at the time of the death of *Cæsar*, and fled from thence after that event: Cic. Ep. Att. XIV. 8. *Reginæ fuga mihi non molesta*. Cicero mentions her again Ep. Att. XIV. 20. XV. 1, 1. XV. 4. 15. 17.

<sup>x</sup> *Augustus* gained the fleet of *Antony* on the first of August: see the Tables B. C. 30. and entered Alexandria on the twenty-ninth of the same month: see part II. p. 328. The death of *Cleopatra* followed the occupation of Alexandria: conf. Plutarch. Anton. c. 80. 83—85.

<sup>y</sup> See the Tables A. D. 14. Ptolemy reckons all his epochs from mid-day—μесеμβρίας. μεγ. συνταξ. III. p. 79. ἀπὸ τῆς Ναβονασάρου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς ἔτη συνάγεται κατ' Αἰγυπτίους κδ'. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτῆς μέχρι τῆς Αὐγούστου βασιλείας ἔτη σδ'. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ α' ἔτους Αὐγούστου κατ' Αἰγυπτίους τῆς ἐν τῷ θᾶθ α' μεσημβρίας (ἐπειδὴ τὰς ἐποχὰς ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας συνιστάμεθα) μέχρι τοῦ ιζ' ἔτους Ἀδριανοῦ ἀθὶρ ζ' μετὰ δύο ἡμερῶν ὥρας τῆς μεσημβρίας ἔτη γίνονται ρξα' καὶ ἡμερᾶς ξς' καὶ ὥραι ἡμερῶν β'. Idem Ibid. XI. p. 271. ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ α' ἔτους Ναβονασάρου θᾶθ α' τῆς μεσημβρίας μέχρι τῆς ἐκκειμένης τηρήσεως χρόνος κ. τ. λ. Ptolemy computes 424 + 294 = 718 years before the reign of *Augustus*, whose first year is reckoned to commence from mid-day of the first *Thoth* N. E. 719, verifying the date of the Astronomical Canon.

<sup>z</sup> Coins of *Cleopatra* and her brothers apud Vaillant Hist. Ptol.

The elder Ptolemy: βασιλείως Πτολεμαίου. p. 162.

The younger Ptolemy: βασιλείως Πτολεμαίου. Με. Memphitarum. p. 165.

*Cleopatra*:

1. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. L. 5'. anno 6. p. 188.

2. βασιλίσσης Κλεοπάτρας. K. Coptitarum. Ibid.

3. A head of *Antony* with the inscription αὐτοκράτωρ, θεᾷ νεωτέρα. On the reverse a head of *Cleopatra*. p. 189.

4. βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα θεᾷ νεωτέρα. Ἀντώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ τρίτον τριῶν ἀνδρῶν. p. 190.

5. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Antonius Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert.* On the reverse III. vir r. p. c. Ibid.

6. 7. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. desig. iter. et tert.* III. vir r. p. c. On the reverse a ship with *C. Fonteius propr.* Heads of *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *C. Fonteius Capito propr.* The reverse a ship with the inscription *M. Ant. &c.* p. 191.

8. 9. 10. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. cos. des. it. et tert.* III. vir r. p. c. the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr.* The same: the reverse a ship with *M. Oppius Capito propr. præf. cl. A. sc. anno primo præfecturæ.* The same: the reverse *M. Oppius Capito præf. cl. B. sc. anno secundo.* p. 192. 193.

11. Heads of *Antony*, *Cleopatra*, and the son of *Antony*, with the same inscription: the reverse a ship, with *M. Oppius Capito propr. præf. Class. Γ. sc. anno tertio.* p. 193.

12. *Cleopatra reginæ regum filiorum regum. Antoni Armenia devicta.* p. 194.

13. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus præf. clas. f. c. sc. fieri curavit.* p. 195.

14. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter.* On the reverse *L. Atratinus augur cos. des. ter. B. sc. anno secundo præfecturæ.* p. 196.

15. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter. III. vir r. p. c.* On the reverse *M. Bibulus M. f. pro Sic.* p. 197.

16. 17. *Antony* and *Cleopatra* with *M. Ant. Imp. ter. cos. design. ter. III. vir r. p. c.* The reverse *L. Bibulus præf. clas.* The same reverse, with *Antony* and *Cleopatra* and *M. Ant. Aug. Imp. cos. des. ter. III. vir r. p. c.* p. 197.

<sup>a</sup> Porphyrus apud Euseb. p. 122. ἀπὸ δὲ Κλεοπάτρας Ὀκταοῦτος Καῖσαρ ὁ καὶ Αὔγουστος τὴν ἀρχὴν διαδέχεται κρατήσας Αἰγύπτου τῇ ἐπ' Ἀκτίῳ μάχῃ κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην ὀλυμπιάδα ἐν ἔτει δευτέρῳ [Ol. 184. 2. Armen.]. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκατοστῆς ἐνδεκάτης ὀλυμπιάδος ἔτους πρώτου, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀριδαῖος ὁ καὶ Φίλιππος διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν τετάρτην ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ταύτης ἔτος δεύτερον [in-



*dæus* to the death of *Cleopatra*. And this is the just interval, with which the Astronomical Canon agrees: for from N. E. 425 Nov. 12. B. C. 324 to N. E. 718, ending Aug. 29. B. C. 30, are just 293 years. But both the Greek original and the Armenian version of Porphyry concur in the remarkable error of placing *Aridæus* at Ol. 111. 1. [B. C. 336 N. E. 412] and the death of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 184. 2. [B. C. 43 N. E. 706] instead of Ol. 114. 1.—187. 2. A *prochronism* of twelve years. Eusebius in his Canon<sup>b</sup> places the accession of *Cleopatra* at Ol. 182. 3. [B. C. 50] and her death at Ol. 188. 1. [B. C. 28] each two years too low. He therefore gives in his Canon<sup>c</sup> to the *Lagidæ*, from Ol. 114. 2. to Ol. 188. 1. inclusive, 296 years. *Alexander* died N. E. 424 Ol. 114. 1. [May B. C. 323] *Augustus* died Ol. 198. 2. Aug. 19. A. D. 14, the last day of N. E. 761. An interval of 337 years. Both these limits are accurately laid down by Eusebius: but by an error in the detail he has given too many years to the *Lagidæ* and too few to *Augustus*.

The Alexandrian Chronicle<sup>d</sup> contains the years of the *Lagidæ*. The account of this author has been reserved for this place that it may be exhibited in one view. He commences with a considerable error. The end of the Persian monarchy in the 6th year of *Codomannus*, the death of *Alexander*, and the beginning of the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*, are all referred to one year: Ol. 113. 2. A. M. 5181. From this point he computes the years of the *Lagidæ* as follows:

Olymp.	y.	Ended A. M.
113. 3. <i>Ptolemy Soter</i> <sup>e</sup> .....	40.	5221.
123. 3. <i>Ptolemy Philadelphus</i> .....	38.	5259.
133. 1. <i>Ptol. Evergetes</i> : Εὐεργέτης ὁ καὶ Τρύφων ...	26.	5285.
139. 3. <i>Ptol. Philopator</i> <sup>f</sup> .....	17.	5302.
143. 4. <i>Ptol. Epiphanes</i> .....	24.	5326.
149. 4. <i>Ptol. Philometor</i> .....	35.	5361.
158. 3. <i>Ptol. Euerg. II.</i> ὁ νεώτερος, δεύτερος Εὐεργετης	29.	5390.
165. 4. <i>Ptol. Soter II.</i> <sup>g</sup> .....	17.	5407.
170. 1. <i>Alexander</i> <sup>h</sup> .....	10.	5417.
172. 3. <i>Ptol. Soter. II.</i> again <sup>i</sup> .....	8.	5425.
174. 3. <i>Ptol. Auletes</i> <sup>j</sup> .....	30.	5455.
182. 1. <i>Cleopatra</i> .....	22.	5477.
187. 2. Death of <i>Cleopatra</i> <sup>k</sup> .....	—	—
[256]—296.		

ter Ol. 111. 1. quo *Aridæus* idemque *Philippus* successit in imperium et Ol. 184. 2. Armen.] ὀλυμπιάδες γίνονται ἐβδομήκοντα τρεῖς καὶ ἑνιαυτός. τούτων ἔτη σίγ' [nempe anni 193 Armen.]. τοσαῦτα δὲ καὶ ἀριθμεῖται τὰ ἔτη τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ βασιλευσάντων ἐπὶ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας τελευτῆς [usque ad Cl. excessum Armen.].

<sup>b</sup> Lib. II. p. 362.

<sup>c</sup> And in the list lib. II. p. 259.

<sup>d</sup> P. 252—262.

<sup>e</sup> Αἰγύπτου πρῶτος Πτολεμαῖος Λάγου καὶ Ἀρσινόης υἱὸς ἔτη μ'. ὁμοῦ εσκά. That is, the last year of his reign was A. M. 5221. and so of the rest.

<sup>f</sup> P. 254. Αἰγύπτου Πτολεμαῖος Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ καὶ Γάλλος, Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ καὶ Τρύφωνος υἱὸς, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ ΕΤΒ. I. ΕΤΒ. [ετβ' Chron. Pasch. p. 176. A.].

<sup>g</sup> P. 258. Αἰγύπτου ἡ ἐβασίλευσεν Πτολεμαῖος Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, Κλεοπάτρας υἱὸς, ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ ενζ'.

<sup>h</sup> Ibid. Αἰγύπτου θ' Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος, υἱὸς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου καὶ Φιλομήτορος [I. ex sequentibus Κοκκῆς μητρὸς], ἔτη ι'. ὁμοῦ ΕΤΝΖ. I. ΕΤΙΖ. [ενιζ' Chron. P. p. 183. A.]

<sup>i</sup> Ibid. Αἰγύπτου ι' ἐβασίλευσε Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ποσειδώνος υἱὸς ἔτη ιζ'. ὁμοῦ ενζέ. αὐτὸς δὲ καὶ Φύσκων καὶ Σωτήρ, υἱὸς Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη η'. ὁμοῦ ενκέ.

<sup>j</sup> P. 259. Αἰγύπτου ια' βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νέος Διόνυσος Ἀντιόχου, Πτολεμαίου Φύσκωνος τοῦ καὶ Σωτήρος υἱὸς ἀδελφὸς δὲ Κλεοπάτρας, ἔτη λ'. ὁμοῦ εννέ.

<sup>k</sup> P. 262. δωδεκάτω ἔτει τῆς τριουμβρατορίας Αὐγούστου Καίσαρος—Αἰγύπτου ἐλθὼν εἰς Αἰγύπτου κρατεῖ τῆς Αἰγύπτου τὴν τῶν Πτολεμαίων καθελὼν βασιλείαν διαρκέσασαν ἔτεσι σιγ'. The numbers require σιγ'.

In the years of the reigns this author follows Eusebius. From the error in the commencement of the period there is a *prochronism* of three years in the beginning of *Ptolemy Soter*. But, as the years of the first reigns are expressed too largely, this *prochronism* is gradually corrected, and the accession of the fourth *Ptolemy* is placed in the right year. From that point to the conclusion of the dynasty the dates are nearly accurate.

The first series of dates in the following Table represents the numbers of the Astronomical Canon; the second, those of the Canon of Eusebius; and the third will give the true accessions, with the conumerary years, according to the account of Porphyry.

Commenced.	1.		2.		3.		
	y.	N. E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B. C.
Nov. 10. B. C. 317. Alexander Ægus .....	12.	432.					
Nov. 7. B. C. 305. Ptol. I. Lagi f. (last 20).....	20.	444.	40.	114.2.	38 (40) .....	114.2.	323.
Nov. 2. B. C. 285. Ptol. II. Philadelphus .....	38.	464.	38.	124.2.	38 (36) .....	123.4.	285.
Oct. 24. B. C. 247. Ptol. III. Evergetes .....	25.	502.	26.	133.4.	25.....	133.2.	247.
Oct. 17. B. C. 222. Ptol. IV. Philopator .....	17.	527.	17.	140.2.	17.....	139.3.	222. Nov.
Oct. 13. B. C. 205. Ptol. V. Epiphanes.....	24.	544.	24.	144.3.	.....	143.4.	205. Nov.
his marriage with Cleopatra.....					13.....		192.
Oct. 7. B. C. 181. Ptol. VI. Philometor.....	35.	568.	35.	150.3.	.....	149.4.	181. Oct.
.....					11.	152.2.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Ptol. Everg. joint reign.....					12.	1. 152.3.	17 $\frac{9}{10}$ .
.....					17.	6. 153.4.	16 $\frac{5}{4}$ .
Ptol. Everg. king of Cyrenë .....					18.	(7) 154.1.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ .
.....					35.	(24) 158.2.	14 $\frac{7}{8}$ .
Sept. 22. B. C. 146. Ptol. VII. Everg. II.....	29.	603.	29.	159.2.	.....	158.3.	146. Nov.
36th year from accession of Philomet.....					36.	1. (25) 158.3.	14 $\frac{6}{5}$ .
Physcon flies to Cyprus.....					51.	16. (40) 162.2.	130.
Death of Physcon, 54th current .....					64.	29. (53) 165.3.	117.
Sept. 21. B. C. 117. Ptol. VIII. Soter II. (35y. 6m.) ....	36.	632.	17y. 6m.	166.3.	Sot. Cleop. Al.		
Ptol. Soter and Cleopatra.....					1.	1.	
Alexander in Cyprus .....					4.	4. 1.	
Alexander and Cleopatra .....			10.	170.4.	11.	11. 1. (8) 168.2.	10 $\frac{7}{8}$ .
.....					28.	28. 18. (25) 172.3.	89.
Death of Cleopatra.....							89.
Ptol. Soter restored .....			8.	173.2.	29.	(1) 19. (26) 172.4.	8 $\frac{8}{9}$ .
Death of Soter .....					36.	(8) 174.3.	81.

The sum of the reigns is 296, and A. M. 5477—  
5181=296. [ $\sigma\frac{1}{5}$  Chron. Pasch. p. 192. B.].

The dates of Epiphanius de Ponder. et Mensur. p. 168. 169. although erroneous in part, may be added in this place.

<i>Ptolemæus Lagi f.</i> . . .	y.
<i>Ptol. Philadelph.</i> . . .	40.
<i>Ptol. Everg.</i> . . .	38.
<i>Ptol. Philopat.</i> . . .	24.
<i>Ptol. Epiph.</i> . . .	21.
<i>Ptol. Philopat. ἄλλος</i> . . .	22.
	34.

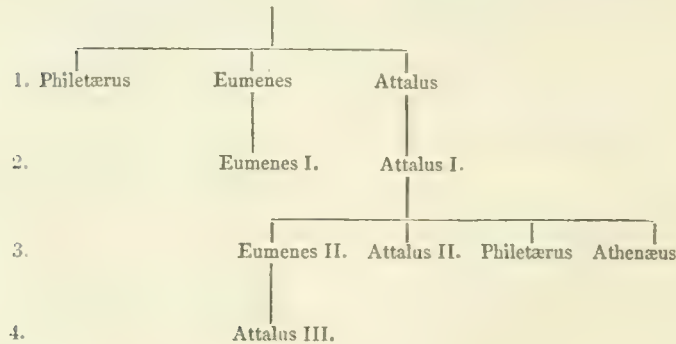
<i>Ptol. Everg. II.</i> . . .	y.
<i>Ptol. Soter</i> . . .	29.
<i>Ptol. ὁ καὶ Ἀλεξᾶς</i> . . .	15.
<i>Ptol. Alex. frater.</i> . . .	12.
<i>Ptol. Dionysus</i> . . .	8.
<i>Cleopatra</i> . . .	31.
	32.
	306.

ἰμοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ υἱοῦ  
Λάγνου μέχρι Κλεοπάτρας ἑτη τριακόσια ἑξ.

Commenced.	1.		2.		3.		
	y.	N.E.	y.	Ol.	y.	Ol.	B.C.
Cleopatra 6 <sup>m</sup> . Alexander II. 19 <sup>d</sup> . } .....					6 <sup>m</sup> .	174. 3.	81.
Sept. 12. B. C. 81. Ptol. IX. Dionysus (Alexander III.) .....	29.	668.	30.	175. 2.		174. 4.	80.
Death of Alexander III. ....					17.		65.
Ptol. Auletes goes to Rome .....					24.		58.
Tryphæna and Berenicē .....					(24)	1.	
Berenicē alone .....					(25)	2.	
.....					(26)	3.	
Auletes restored by Gabinius .....					27.	(4)	181. 2.
Death of Auletes. ....					29.		182. 1.
Sept. 5. B. C. 52. Cleopatra (21y. 5 <sup>m</sup> .) .....	22.	697.	22.	182. 4.			182. 1.
Cleopatra and Ptolemy .....					1.	1.	51. May.
.....					•	•	51.
Death of Ptolemy .....					4.	4.	183. 1.
Cleopatra and Ptol. II. ....					5.	1.	48. Dec.
.....					•	•	47.
Death of Ptolemy .....					8.	4.	44.
Cleopatra meets Antony .....					11.		41.
Murder of Arsinoë. ....					11.		41.
Cleopatra in Syria. ....					16.	1.	36.
.....					•	•	
Death of Cleopatra .....					21y. 5 <sup>m</sup> .		187. 3.
Aug. 30. B. C. 30. Augustus .....	43.	719.					30. Sept.

## VI.

## KINGS OF PERGAMUS.



1. PHILETÆRUS. A native of the little town of Tieum in Pontus. Strabo<sup>a</sup>: τὸ Τίειον ἤδη πολίχνην οὐδὲν ἔχον μνήμης ἄξιον, πλὴν ὅτι Φιλέταιρος ἐντεῦθεν ἦν ὁ ἀρχηγέτης τοῦ τῶν Ἀτταλικῶν βασιλέων γένους<sup>b</sup>. He was entrusted by *Lysimachus* with the fortress of Pergamus, which he held for twenty years: <sup>c</sup> ἦν μὲν δὴ τὸ Πέργαμον Λυσιμάχου γαζοφυλάκιον τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους, ἐνὸς τῶν Ἀλεξ-

<sup>a</sup> XII. p. 543.

<sup>b</sup> His mother was a Paphlagonian, according to Carystius apud Athen. XIII. p. 577. b. Φιλέταιρον τὸν Περγάμου καὶ τῆς Καινῆς ταύτης λεγομένης βασιλεύσαντα χώρας Βίας αὐλητρίδος ἐταίρας τὸ γένος ἀπὸ Παφ-

λαγονίας υἱὸν φησι γενέσθαι Καρίστιος ἐν Ἱστορικοῖς ἱπομνήμασι. Athenæus inaccurately applies the term βασιλεύσαντα, since the title of king was first assumed by *Attalus I.* See below.

<sup>c</sup> Strabo XIII. p. 623.



ἀνδρου διαδόχων.—ἐπεπίστευτο δὲ τὴν φυλακὴν τοῦ ἐρύματος τούτου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων (ἦν δὲ τάλαντα ἐν-  
νακισχίλια) Φιλέταιρος ἀνὴρ Τιανεύς θλιβίας ἐκ παιδός.—ἦν μὲν δὴ εὐνούχος, τραπεῖς δὲ καλῶς ἐξάνη τῆς  
πίστεως ταύτης ἄξιος. τέως μὲν οὖν εὐνοὺς διέμεινεν τῷ Λυσιμάχῳ· διενεχθεὶς δὲ πρὸς Ἀρσινόην τὴν γυ-  
ναῖκα αὐτοῦ διαβάλλουσαν αὐτὸν ἀπέστησε τὴ χωρίον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς καιροὺς ἐπολιτεύετο, ὅρῳ ἐπιτηδεύους  
πρὸς νεωτερισμόν· ὃ τε γὰρ Λυσιμάχος κακοῖς οἰκείοις περιπεσὼν ἠναγκάσθη τὸν υἱὸν ἀνελεῖν Ἀγαθοκλέα,  
Σέλευκός τε ἐπελθὼν ὁ Νικάτωρ ἐκείνόν τε κατέλυσε [June B. C. 281], καὶ αὐτὸς κατελύθη δολοφονη-  
θεὶς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κεραυνοῦ [Jan. B. C. 280].<sup>d</sup> τοιούτων δὲ θορύβων ὄντων διεγένετο μένων ἐπὶ τοῦ  
ἐρύματος ὁ εὐνούχος, καὶ πολιτευόμενος δι' ὑποσχέσεων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης θεραπείας ἀεὶ πρὸς τὸν ἰσχύοντα καὶ  
ἐγγὺς παρόντα· διετέλεσε γοῦν ἔτη εἴκοσι κύριος ὢν τοῦ φρουρίου καὶ τῶν χρημάτων. The death of  
*Attalus I.* in B. C. 197<sup>e</sup> fixes the commencement of these twenty years to B. C. 283, towards  
the close of the reign of *Lysimachus*.

According to Lucian<sup>f</sup>, *Philetarus* lived to the age of 80 years: Φιλέταιρος πρῶτος μὲν ἐκτῆ-  
σατο τὴν περὶ Πέργαμον ἀρχὴν καὶ κατέσχευεν εὐνούχος ὢν· κατέστρεψε δὲ τὸν βίον ὀγδοήκοντα ἑτῶν γενό-  
μενος.

2. EUMENES I. The nephew of *Philetarus*. Strabo<sup>g</sup>: ἦσαν δὲ (τῷ Φιλεταίρῳ) δύο ἀδελφοὶ  
πρεσβύτερος μὲν Εὐμένης νεώτερος δὲ Ἀττάλος· ἐκ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Εὐμένους ἐγένετο τῷ πατρὶ ὁ μόνυμος Εὐ-  
μένης, ὅσπερ καὶ διεδέξατο τὸ Πέργαμον καὶ ἦν ἤδη δυνάστης τῶν κύκλῳ χωρίων· ὥστε καὶ περὶ Σάρδεις  
ἐνίκησε μάχῃ συμβαλὼν Ἀντίοχον τὸν Σελεύκου· δύο δὲ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἄρξας ἔτη τελευτᾷ τὸν βίον. This  
victory must have occurred at the commencement of his reign or government; for *Antiochus*  
son of *Seleucus* died in the beginning of B. C. 261.

The death of this *Eumenes* is noticed by Athenæus<sup>h</sup>: ὑπὸ μέθης ἀπέθανεν Εὐμένης ὁ Περγα-  
μνός ὁ Φιλεταίρου τοῦ Περγάμου βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφιδοῦς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῳ χρόνῳ.

3. ATTALUS I. Strabo<sup>i</sup>: ἱ ἐκ δὲ Ἀττάλου καὶ Ἀντιοχίδος τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ<sup>k</sup> γεγονῶς Ἀττάλος διεδέ-  
ξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ ἀνηγορεύθη βασιλεὺς οὗτος πρῶτος<sup>l</sup> νικήσας Γαλάτας μάχῃ μεγάλῃ. οὗτος δὲ καὶ  
Ῥωμαίοις κατέστη φίλος καὶ συνεπολέμησε πρὸς Φίλιππον μετὰ τοῦ Ῥοδίων ναυτικοῦ. γηραιὸς δὲ ἐτελεύτα  
βασιλεύσας ἔτη τρία καὶ τετταράκοντα· κατέλιπε δὲ τέτταρας υἱοὺς ἐξ Ἀπολλωνίδος Κυζικηνῆς γυναίκος  
Εὐμένη, Ἀττάλου, Φιλέταιρον, Ἀθήναιον.

Livy<sup>m</sup> fixes his death to the consulship of *Cornelius* and *Minucius* B. C. 197: *Eodem tem-  
pore* [soon after the battle of Cynoscephalæ] *et Attalus rex, æger Thebis Pergamum advec-  
tus, moritur altero et septuagesimo anno, quum quatuor et quadraginta annos regnasset.*—  
*Victis prælio uno Gallis—regium adscivit nomen, cuius magnitudini semper animum aqua-  
vit. Summa justitia suos rexit; unicam fidem sociis præstitit; uxorem ac liberos quatuor  
superstites habuit; mitis ac munificus amicis fuit; regnum adeo stabile ac firmum reliquit  
ut ad tertiam stirpem possessio ejus descenderit.* Livy had derived this from Polybius<sup>n</sup>, who  
has the same account: Ἀττάλος ἐτελεύτησε τὸν βίον κ. τ. λ.—νικήσας γὰρ μάχῃ Γαλάτας—ταύτην  
τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο, καὶ τότε πρῶτον αὐτὸν ἔδειξε βασιλεία. τυχὼν δὲ τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης καὶ βιώσας ἔτη  
δύο πρὸς τοῖς ὁ τούτων δὲ βασιλεύσας μ' καὶ ὃ σωφρονέστατα μὲν ἐβίωσε καὶ σεμνότετα πρὸς γυναῖκα καὶ

<sup>d</sup> The body of *Seleucus* received funeral honours  
from *Philetarus*: Appian. Syr. c. 63. Σέλευκον μὲν  
ἐκαίε Φιλέταιρος ὁ Περγάμου δυναστεύσας, πολλῶν χρη-  
μάτων τὸ σῶμα τὸν Κεραυνὸν αἰτήσας, καὶ τὰ λείψανα  
ἐπέμπευ Ἀντιόχῳ τῷ παιδὶ αὐτοῦ.

<sup>e</sup> See below.

<sup>f</sup> Macrobi. c. 12.

<sup>g</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>h</sup> X. p. 445. d.

<sup>i</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>k</sup> This *Achæus* seems to have had two daugh-  
ters, *Antiochis* married to *Attalus* brother of *Phi-  
letarus*, and *Laodicë* married to *Antiochus Theus*.  
See above p. 310.

<sup>l</sup> Ἀττάλος ὁ πρῶτος βασιλεύσας is quoted by Strabo  
XIII. p. 603.

<sup>m</sup> XXXIII. 21.

<sup>n</sup> XVIII. 24.

τέκνα—τὸ δὲ μέγιστον δ' υἱὸς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καταλιπὼν οὕτως ἡρόσατο τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥστε παισὶ παίδων ἀστασίαστον παραδοθῆναι τὴν βασιλείαν.

Computing this reign at 44 years with Polybius and Livy, we ascend from his death in B. C. 197 to his accession towards the close of B. C. 241; which places the commencement of *Philetærus*, forty-two years before, in B. C. 283, and that of *Eumenes I.* towards the close of B. C. 263, and about fifteen months before the death of *Antiochus Soter*, with whom he was engaged in war<sup>o</sup>. The possession of the kingdom to the third generation is noticed by *Diodorus*<sup>p</sup>.

In the time of *Seleucus Ceraunus*, about B. C. 225, *Attalus* had extended his authority over the whole of Asia Minor, west of Mount Taurus. But in B. C. 221, soon after the death of *Seleucus*, he received a check from *Achæus* who confined him within the limits of Pergamus itself<sup>q</sup>. In the course of this war with *Achæus* he recovered *Æolis* in B. C. 218 by the help of his Gallic auxiliaries<sup>r</sup>, and in B. C. 216 formed an alliance with *Antiochus*<sup>s</sup>.

Some years afterwards, *Attalus* is the ally of the Romans and *Ætolians* against *Philip* and the *Achæans*<sup>t</sup>. His territories were ravaged by *Philip*<sup>u</sup> in an expedition which is placed by *Mr. Schweighæuser* after U. C. 552 [B. C. 202] because it is mentioned in the 16th book of *Polybius*, and before U. C. 554 [B. C. 200] because it is noticed at that date by *Livy*. It belongs in effect to B. C. 201<sup>w</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> *Antiochus* probably died about January B. C. 261: see p. 310. And if we compute  $44 + 22 = 66$  years from the autumn of B. C. 197, where the death of *Attalus* is fixed by *Livy*, we obtain autumn B. C. 263 for the accession of *Eumenes I.* The circumstances of his war with *Antiochus Soter* will not allow a much later date than this for his accession.

<sup>p</sup> *Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 105. τοῦ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πρώτου βασιλέως χρηστηριάζομένου περί τινος ἑπαντοματίσαι τὴν Πυθίαν φασί·*

*θάψει Ταυρόκερος· ἔξεις βασιληίδα τιμὴν, καὶ παῖδες παίδων· τούτων γε μὲν οὐκέτι παῖδες.*

<sup>q</sup> *Polybius IV. 48.* mentioning the war between *Rhodes* and *Byzantium* in the spring of B. C. 219 (see the Tables), proceeds thus: *Βυζάντιοι—πρὸς Ἀτταλον καὶ πρὸς Ἀχαιοὺς ἔπεμπον πρέσβεις δεόμενοι σφίσι βοηθεῖν· ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀτταλος ἦν πρόθυμος· εἶχε δὲ βραχέϊαν τότε ῥοπὴν ὥς ἂν ὑπ' Ἀχαιοῦ συνεληλαμένος εἰς τὴν πατρίαν ἀρχήν.* After the death of *Seleucus Ceraunus* (see p. 314.), *Ἀχαιὸς ἀνεκτάτο τὴν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου πᾶσαν. τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων αὐτῷ παραδόξως εἰροσύνταν, ἐπεὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀτταλον εἰς αὐτὸ τὸ Πέργαμον συνέκλεισε τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν πάντων ἦν ἐγκρατής, ἐπαρθείς τοῖς εὐτυχίμασι παρὰ πόδας ἐξώκειλε· καὶ διάδημα περιθέμενος καὶ βασιλέα προσαγορεύσας αὐτὸν βαρύτατος ἦν τότε καὶ φοβερώτατος τῶν ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν.* The fate of *Achæus* has been already noticed p. 315.

<sup>r</sup> *Polyb. V. 77. 78. Ἀτταλος ἔχων τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας Γαλάτας ἐπεπορεύετο τὰς κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα πόλεις καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς ταύταις.—Ἀτταλος μὲν οὖν ἀποκαταστήσας τοὺς Τεκτοσάγας εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον καὶ χρηματίσας· φιλικῶς Λαμψακηνούς, Ἀλεξανδρεῖσιν, Ἰλιεύ-*

*σιν—ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Πέργαμον.* This occurred κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν θέρειαν c. 72. that is, during the campaign of B. C. 218, mentioned V. 68. between *Antiochus* and *Ptolemy*.

<sup>s</sup> See above p. 315.

<sup>t</sup> See the Tables B. C. 208. 207.

<sup>u</sup> *Polyb. XVI. 1. Φίλιππος ὁ βασιλεὺς παραγενόμενος εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον—πᾶσαν αἰκίαν ἐναπεδείκνυτο κ. τ. λ.* Noticed also by *Appian Maced. c. 3. p. 508. Φίλιππος μὲν—Σάμον καὶ Χίον εἶλε, καὶ μέρος τῆς Ἀττάλου γῆς ἐπύρθησεν, καὶ αὐτῆς ἀπεπείρασε Περγάμου μὴ φειδόμενος ἱερῶν ἢ τάφων.*

<sup>w</sup> *Schweigh. ad Polyb. XVI. 1. Post annum U. C. 552 in quem desinebat libri superioris historia, sed ante U. C. 554 ex Livio XXXI. 46. ubi in rebus U. C. 554 gestis narratur Ætolis Attalum mille milites negasse quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, quo tempore Philippo circa Pergamum urente sacra profanaque abstrahere eum inde respectu rerum suarum potuissent.* That conference was not as *Schweigh.* supposes in U. C. 554, but in the autumn of U. C. 555 B. C. 199; after the naval operations noticed in the Tables at B. C. 199. The expedition, however, to Pergamus may be fixed to B. C. 201, because *Philip* was otherwise occupied in B. C. 200. His operations in that campaign are detailed by *Livy XXXI. 16—18.* The ravage of Pergamus may be placed in the beginning of the campaign of B. C. 201. It was followed by the naval action near Chios in the summer of the same year. After that action *Philip* wintered in Caria B. C. 201. See the Tables B. C. 201. 200.



In the year B. C. 200 *Attalus* was in Greece, and the honours which he received at Athens are noticed in the Tables\*. After the campaign of B. C. 199, in which he assisted the consul *Sulpicius*, he withdrew to Asia. In the following year, B. C. 198, he was again in Greece, and at the close of the campaign wintered at Ægina<sup>2</sup>. His illness in the council of the Bœotians in the spring of B. C. 197 is related by Livy, Polybius, and Plutarch<sup>3</sup>.

4. EUMENES II. Strabo: οἱ μὲν οὖν νεώτεροι [the younger sons of *Attalus*] διετέλεσαν ἰδιῶ-  
ται· τῶν δ' ἄλλων ὁ πρεσβύτερος Εὐμένης ἐβασίλευσε· συνεπολέμησε δὲ οὗτος Ῥωμαίοις πρὸς τε Ἀντιόχῳ  
τὸν μέγαν καὶ πρὸς Περσέα, καὶ ἔλαβε παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἅπασαν τὴν ὑπ' Ἀντιόχῳ τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύ-  
ρου. πρότερον δ' ἦν τὰ περὶ Πέργαμον οὐ πολλὰ χωρία μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης τῆς κατὰ τὸν Ἐλαίτην κόλπον  
καὶ τὸν Ἀδραμυττηνόν. κατεσκεύασε δ' οὗτος τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον ἄλσος κατεφύτευσε καὶ ἀναθή-  
ματα καὶ βιβλιοθήκας, καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ τοσόνδε κατοικίαν τοῦ Περγάμου τὴν νῦν οὖσαν ἐκεῖνος προσεφίλοκάλησε.  
βασιλεύσας δὲ ἔτη τετταράκοντα καὶ ἑννέα ἀπέλιπεν υἱῶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀττάλῳ γεγονότι ἐκ Στρατονίκης τῆς  
Ἀριαράθου θυγατρὸς τοῦ Καππαδόκων βασιλέως. ἐπίτροπον δὲ κατέστησε καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς νέου τελέως ὄντος  
καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀτταλον.

The accession of *Eumenes* is determined by the death of his predecessor to the autumn of B. C. 197. For τετταράκοντα καὶ ἑννέα in Strabo we must substitute τριάκοντα καὶ ἑννέα with Simson and Schweighæuser<sup>c</sup>. That the numbers in Strabo are corrupted is manifest for the following reasons. 1. *Attalus II.* was already king in B. C. 156 when he carried on war against *Prusias*<sup>d</sup>, 41 years after the accession of *Eumenes*. 2. This dynasty ended in the tribunate of *Tiberius Gracchus* B. C. 133<sup>e</sup>. Consequently the two last reigns 21 + 5 = 26 years carry back the accession of *Attalus II.* to B. C. 159: which limits the reign of *Eumenes* to 38 years. Strabo, then, ascribed 39 years (not 49) to this king. We obtain 38 years for the reign of *Eumenes II.* *Attalus I.* had 44 years on the testimony of Polybius and Livy. Strabo therefore assigned one year too much to *Eumenes*, and one year too little to *Attalus I.* But the sum of the two reigns will be the same in both cases: for 44 + 38 = 72 by our computation will be 43 + 39 = 72 in Strabo.

The new king, son of *Attalus*, is mentioned by Livy in B. C. 196 before the Isthmian games<sup>f</sup>, consequently before July<sup>g</sup>: which agrees with his accession in the autumn preceding.

\* B. C. 200.

<sup>y</sup> Liv. XXXI. 47. *Regem spatium Initiorum Cereris [at Athens in Boëdromion] ut sacris interesset tenuit. Secundum Initia et ipse in Asiam se recepit.*

<sup>2</sup> See the Tables B. C. 198.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. XXXIII. 2. *In concilio Attalus primus verba fecit. Orsus a majorum suorum suisque et communibus in omnem Græciam et propriis in Bœotiorum gentem meritis, segnior jam et infirmior,—obmutuit et concidit.* Plutarch. Flaminia. c. 6. Ἀτταλος μὲν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοῦ γήρως προθυμότερον ἑαυτὸν τῷ Τίτῳ βήτορα παρασχεῖν φιλοτιμούμενος, ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ λέγειν προσπεσόντος ἰλίγγου τινὸς ἢ ρεύματος, ἄφνω τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐπιληφθεὶς ἔπεσε, καὶ μετ' οὐ πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶν εἰς Ἀσίαν ἀποκομισθεὶς ἐτελεύτησεν. Incidentally by Polybius in the extant fragments XXII. 3, 5.

<sup>b</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>c</sup> Schweigh. ad Polyb. XXXII. 23. *Eumenis mortem in U. C. 596 posuit Simsonus atque in eundem annum rectius fortasse a nobis posita hæc ec-*

*loga fuisset. Certe si 36 annos [a typographical error for 39] regnavit Eumenes, quemadmodum cum Simsono legendum apud Strabonem videtur, obitus ejus (quoniam regnare cepit U. C. 557) incidit in U. C. 596. Quodsi primum annum numeraveris 558 incidet obitus in 597. But, if we place his accession in U. C. 558 = B. C. 196, we place the accession of his predecessor in U. C. 514 = B. C. 240; which is less consistent with the war of Antiochus: see above p. 401. And if we reckon his last year to be U. C. 597 = B. C. 157, we leave only twenty-four years to the two last reigns, to which Strabo assigns twenty-six. The death therefore of Eumenes II. is rather to be placed in U. C. 595. He seems to have reigned thirty-eight years rather than thirty-nine.*

<sup>d</sup> See below.

<sup>e</sup> See below, *Attalus III.*

<sup>f</sup> Liv. XXXIII. 30. *Decem legati ab Roma venerunt, quorum ex consilio pax data Philippo in has leges est &c.—Valerius Antias—nominatim adjectum scribit, ne cum Eumene Attali filio (novus*



He is in Peloponnesus with *Quinctius* in B. C. 195.<sup>h</sup> In B. C. 191 towards the autumn *Eumenes* and the Romans engage the fleet of *Antiochus*<sup>i</sup>. He received from the Romans large accessions of territory at the completion of the treaty with *Antiochus* in B. C. 188.<sup>k</sup> About the same time he agrees to a marriage with the daughter of *Ariarathes*, king of Cappadocia :  
<sup>l</sup> *Ariarathes rex parte dimidia pecunie imperatae* [at the treaty with *Antiochus*] *Eumenis beneficium, cui desponderat per eos dies filiam, remissa in amicitiam est acceptus*.

*Eumenes* was engaged in a war with *Prusias* which occurred after B. C. 188 and before B. C. 183.<sup>m</sup> We may perhaps refer it to B. C. 184. In B. C. 183 *Eumenes*, with *Ariarathes* for his ally, carried on war against *Pharnaces*<sup>n</sup> : εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην παραγεγονότων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν—παρ' Εὐμένους καὶ παρ' Ἀριαράθου καὶ τῶν παρὰ Φαρνάκου [in B. C. 181°], τούτοις πρῶτον ἐχρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος. βραχεῖ δὲ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἀνηγγελκότων τῶν περὶ τὸν Μάρκον πρεσβευτῶν οὗς ἀπεστάλκεισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐμένει καὶ Φαρνάκει συνεστηκότα πόλεμον, καὶ διασσεσχηκότων περὶ τε τῆς Εὐμένους μετριότητος ἐν πᾶσιν καὶ περὶ τῆς Φαρνάκου πλεονεξίας καὶ καθόλου τῆς ὑπερφημίας, οὐκ ἔτι πολλῶν προσεδέχθη λόγων ἡ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη δὲ διότι πάλιν πέμψει πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς φιλοτιμότερον ἐπισκεψομένους. After this reference to Rome the war still continued. Peace was at last concluded in B. C. 179.<sup>p</sup>

*is tum rex erat*) bellum gereret. The Isthmian games followed : *Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat* c. 32. at which Greece was declared independent : see the Tables B. C. 196.

<sup>g</sup> These Isthmian games, which occurred Ol. 146. 1. were celebrated in *Hecatombæon*, at the same time as the Olympic : see Corsin. Diss. de Isthmiis §. III. IV. and §. V. *Isthmiacis ludis illis, qui in primos Olympiadum annos incidere consueverunt atque certissime æstate peragebantur, ut ex Thucyd. VIII. 10. Livio XXXII. [XXXIII. 32.] aliisque facile ostendi potest.*

<sup>h</sup> Liv. XXXIV. 30. In the conference with *Nabis*, *Quinctius cum fratre et Eumene rege et Sosilao Rhodio et Aristæno Achæorum prætore*—desceudit.

<sup>i</sup> See the Tables B. C. 191.

<sup>k</sup> Polyb. XXII. 27. τῆς μὲν Εὐρώπης αὐτῷ προσέθηκαν Χερρόνησον καὶ Λυσιμαχίαν καὶ τὰ προσορῶντα τούτοις ἐρίματα καὶ χώραν ἥς Ἀντίοχος ἐπήρχε τῆς δ' Ἀσίας Φρυγίαν τὴν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντου, Φρυγίαν τὴν μεγάλην, Μύσους οὗς πρότερον αὐτὸς παρεσκευάσατο, Λυκαονίαν, Μιλήνδαν, Λυδίαν, Τράλλεις, Ἐφεσον, Τελμισσόν. Conf. Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

<sup>l</sup> Liv. XXXVIII. 39.

<sup>m</sup> Polybius III. 3. after the war of the Romans with the Gallo-Græci mentions τοὺς Εὐμένει συστάντας πρὸς τε Προυσίαν καὶ Γαλάτας πολέμους, οὐμῶς δὲ καὶ τὸν μετ' Ἀριαράθου πρὸς Φαρνάκην. The wars therefore with *Prusias* and the Gauls were after B. C. 188, when *Manlius* quitted Asia. Livy XXXIX. 46. also notices the war with *Prusias* : *Prisquam consules [M. Claudius Q. Fabius B. C. 183] in provincias proficiscerentur legationes transmarinas in senatum introduxerunt.—Ab Eumene rege legatio cum fratre ejus Athenæo venit ad que-*

*rendum—quod in Bithyniam Prusiæ bellum adversus Eumenem gerenti auxilia (a Philippo) missa forent.* That embassy then is fixed to the beginning of B. C. 183, and the war is carried back to the preceding year. The conclusion of this war is noticed by Polybius XXIII. 18. τὴν διάλυσιν τὴν πρὸς Προυσίαν τὸν βασιλέα. The embassy related by Livy is also described by Polybius XXIV. 1. κατὰ τὴν θ' καὶ μ' Ὀλυμπιάδα πρὸς ταῖς ρ' εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἤθροισθησαν πρεσβειῶν πλῆθος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—σὺν δὲ τούτοις οἱ παρ' Εὐμένους ἦκον ἅμ' Ἀθηναίῳ τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφῷ κατηγορήσοντες (Φιλίππου) περὶ τε τῶν ἐπὶ Θρᾷκης πολέων καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀποσταλείσης Προυσίας βοηθείας, agreeing with the date of Livy. The spring of B. C. 183 fell within Ol. 149. 1. In this war *Prusias* was assisted by *Hannibal*, then an exile in Bithynia. See below, *Kings of Bithynia*.

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. XXV. 2.

<sup>o</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. XXV. 4. (legat. 55.) Φαρνάκης ὁ βασιλεὺς ὀλιγορήσας τῆς γεγενημένης ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίων ἀναφύρας Λεώκριτον μὲν ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα—ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσοντα τὴν Γαλατίαν αὐτὸς δὲ τῆς ἐαρινῆς ὥρας ὑποφαινούσης [the spring of B. C. 181] ἤθροισε τὰς δυνάμεις ὡς ἐμβαλῶν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἃ πυνθανόμενος Εὐμένης δυσχερῶς μὲν ἔφερε τὸ συμβαῖνον—ἠναγκάζετο δὲ τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν. ἤδη δ' αὐτοῦ συνθηροκότος τὰς δυνάμεις κατέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀττάλον. The Roman commissioners at this time interfered without effect : Polyb. Ibid. An armistice was then concluded : Polyb. legat. 56. γενομένων συνθηκῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Φαρνάκου καὶ Ἀττάλου καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν, ἅπαντες μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων δυνάμεων ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. Followed by an embassy of the brothers of *Eumenes* to Rome, when τοῦ Φαρνάκου κατηγόρησαντες παρεκάλουν ἐπιστροφὴν τινα ποιήσασθαι δι' ἧς

An attempt was made by *Perseus* in B. C. 172 to assassinate *Eumenes* at Delphi, which is recorded by Livy<sup>9</sup>. When the consul *Licinius* was in Thessaly in the autumn of the following year<sup>r</sup>, he was joined by *Eumenes* and *Attalus*<sup>s</sup>: *Eumenes ad Chalcidem navibus accessit cum Attalo atque Athenæo, fratribus, Philetaro, fratre relicto Pergami ad tutelam regni: inde cum Attalo et quatuor millibus peditum mille equitum ad consulem venit: Chalcide relicta duo millia peditum quibus Athenæus præpositus. Attalus* in B. C. 172<sup>o</sup> wintered at Elatea<sup>t</sup>: *Ἀτταλος χειμάζων ἐν Ἐλατείᾳ καὶ σαφῶς εἰδὼς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Εὐμένην λυπούμενον μὲν ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα καὶ βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῷ τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας αὐτοῦ τιμὰς ἡθετῆσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ διὰ κοινού δόγματος—ἐπεβάλετο διαπέμπεσθαι πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ, σπουδάζων ἀποκατασταθῆναι—τὰς τιμὰς.* In the next year, soon after *Archon* had entered on his prætorship, and therefore in B. C. 169<sup>v</sup>, he procured the restitution of these honours<sup>w</sup>.

In the third year of the Macedonian war B. C. 169 *Eumenes* secretly corresponded with *Perseus*<sup>x</sup>, which lost him the favour of the Romans; and at the close of B. C. 167 he was

τεύχεται τῆς ἀρμυζούσης δίκης· ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος—ἀπεκρίθη διότι πέμψει πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς κατὰ πάντα τρόπον λύσοντας τὸν πόλεμον. In the mean time war had been renewed, and the peace is recorded in legat. 59. ὁ Φαρνάκης ἐξαπινάου καὶ βαρείας αὐτῷ τῆς ἐφόδου γενομένης ἔτοιμος ἦν πρὸς πᾶν τὸ προτεινόμενον. πρέσβεις γὰρ ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς Εὐμένην καὶ Ἀριαράθην. The treaty itself follows, and the termination of the war is noticed: τοῦ μὲν Εὐμένην καὶ Ἀριαράθην πρὸς Φαρνάκην συστάντος πολέμου τοιαῦτον ἀπέβη τὸ τέλος. This conclusion may be placed in B. C. 179. In the next extract, legat. 60, the consuls *Tiberius* and *Cladius* B. C. 177 are mentioned.

<sup>9</sup> Liv. XLII. 15. 16. Diodorus fragm. tom. IX. p. 411. alludes to the fact. *Eumenes* had been at Rome in the beginning of this year (see the Tables): Liv. XLII. 11. *Attalum regis Eumenis fratrem legatum venisse Romam Valerius Antias his consulis scribit [C. Popillio P. Ælio coss.]—Plurium annales, et quibus credidisse malis, ipsum Eumenem venisse tradunt.* Diodorus tom. IX. p. 410. followed this latter account: ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Εὐμένην ἐλεφαντίνῳ τιμήσασα δίφρῳ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀποδοχῆς ἀξιώσασα φιλοφρόνως ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. On his way through Greece, he was about to sacrifice at Delphi, when the assassins attacked him.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 171.

<sup>s</sup> Liv. XLII. 55. *Apollonias* or *Apollonis* and her four sons are mentioned by Polybius XXIII. 18. Ἀπολλωνίας ἡ Ἀττάλου τοῦ πατρὸς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως γαμετὴ Κυζικηνή ἦν γυνὴ διὰ πλείους αἰτίας ἀξία μνήμης—ὅτι τέτταρας υἱοὺς γενήσασα πρὸς πάντας ταύτους ἀνυπερβλήτων διεφύλαξε τὴν εὐνοίαν καὶ φιλοστοργίαν μέχρι τῆς τοῦ βίου καταστροφῆς, καίτοι χρόνον οὐκ ὀλίγον ὑπερβιώσασα τὰνδρός. At the truce with *Pharnaces* in B. C. 180, *Eumenes* sent all his brothers to Rome: Polyb. XXV. 6. πρέθετο πέμπειν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς ἅπαντας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, where they were received with much distinction: πάντες ἀπεδέχοντο

τοὺς νεανίσκους φιλανθρώπως κ. τ. λ. Polyb. Ibid.

<sup>t</sup> Polyb. XXVII. 15.

<sup>v</sup> See the Tables 169. 3.

<sup>w</sup> Polyb. XXVIII. 6. 7. ἐγγράφῃ δόγμα προστάτων τοῖς ἄρχουσι πάσας ἀποκαταστήσαι τὰς Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως τιμὰς πλὴν εἴ τινας ἀπρεπές τι περιέχονσι τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἢ παράνομον. Polybius himself, then ἵππαρχος, advocated the cause of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*: Ibid. c. 7.

<sup>x</sup> Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 427—429. gives some particulars of this correspondence: ὅτι μὲν οὖν Κίβδας ὁ Κρής στρατεύμενος παρ' Εὐμένην καὶ τιμώμενος ὡς ἐνὶ μάλιστα πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς Ἀμφίπολιν παραγενόμενος Χειμάρῳ ἐνὶ τῶν σὺν Περσέϊ στρατευομένων, καὶ πάλιν πρὸς Δημητριάδα συνεργήσας τῷ τείχει ἐκοινολόγη· τότε μὲν πρῶτον Μενεκράτει τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ἂν [1. αὐ] Τιμάρχῳ εἴρηται· καὶ μὴν ὅτι δις Ἡροφῶν ἐπρέσβευσε πρὸς Εὐμένην παρὰ Περσέως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο Ῥωμαίων οἱ πλείους ὑποψίαν ἔσχον ἀπίθανον περὶ βασιλείας Εὐμένους δῆλον ἐκ τῶν περὶ Ἀττάλου συμβάντων. τῷ μὲν γὰρ συνεχώρησαν καὶ παραγενέσθαι πρὸς σφᾶς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκ τοῦ Βρεντεσίου καὶ χρηματίζαι περὶ ὧν προαιρεῖτο [f. ἂν ἂν προαιρεῖτο] καὶ τέλος ἀποκρίσεις δόντες αὐτῷ φιλανθρώπως ἀπέστειλαν, πρότερον οὔτε κατὰ τὸν Περσέα πόλεμον ἀξιόλογον αὐτοῖς συνηρηκότι· Εὐμένην δὲ τὰς μεγίστας χρείας σφίσι παρεσχόμενον καὶ πλείστον συνηρηκότα—οὐ μόνον τῆς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀναβάσεως ἐκόλυσαν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσέταξαν μέσου χειμῶνος ὄντος ἐν ἡμέραις τακταῖς ἐκχωρεῖν ἐξ Ἰταλίας.—ὅτι μὲν οὖν Εὐμένης οὐκ ἂν ἐβουλήθη Περσέα κρατῆσαι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ γενέσθαι κύριον τῶν ἔλων εὐχερὲς καταμαθεῖν.—θεωρῶν Εὐμένης δυσπαθούντα καὶ συγκλειόμενον τὸν Περσέα πανταχόθεν—ταῖς δὲ Ῥωμαίοις ὄντως δυσχρησιμοποιούμενος τοῖς ἔλοις διὰ τὸ μηδὲν προκρίπτειν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μέχρι τῆς Παύλου στρατηγίας—ἐπέλαθεν οὐκ ἀδύνατον εἶναι τὸ σγκαταβῆναι Ῥωμαίους εἰς ἐξαγωγήν τοῦ πολέμου καὶ διάλυσιν· πρὸς δὲ τὸ μεσιτεῦσαι ταῦτα καὶ συναγαγεῖν ἐνόμισεν αὐτὸν ἐπιτηδεύτατον εἶναι, ταῦτα δὲ συλλογισάμενος ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ κατεπεύραζε τοῦ Περσέως διὰ Κίβδα τοῦ Κρητὸς τῷ πρότερον ἔτει [B. C. 169] πόσου βούλοιο ἀνήσασθαι τὴν



prevented from entering Rome<sup>y</sup>. Already in the same year his brother *Attalus* had been sent to Rome, and had been secretly encouraged with hopes of the kingdom for himself. He had the prudence or the virtue to resist the temptation<sup>z</sup>. *Eumenes* at this time was pressed by a war with the Gauls<sup>a</sup>, in which, according to Diodorus, he was ultimately successful<sup>b</sup>.

*Eumenes* a few years after sends his brothers *Attalus* and *Athenæus* to Rome<sup>c</sup>. In the beginning of B. C. 160 *Attalus* is sent again; and is received with favour: <sup>d</sup> ἤδη τῶν ὑπάτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφότων [March B. C. 160] καὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν αὐτοῦ κατηγορησάντων, οὓς ἀπέσταλκε Προυσίας, — ἡ σύγκλητος οὐ μόνον ἀπέλυσε τῶν διαβολῶν τὸν Ἀτταλὸν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσαυξήσασα τοῖς φιλανθρωποῖς ἐξαπέστειλε. καὶ ὅσον γὰρ ἀπηλλοτριώτο τοῦ βασιλέως — κατὰ τοσοῦτον ἐφιλοποιοῖτο καὶ συνηῖξε τὸν Ἀτταλὸν<sup>e</sup>. The death of *Eumenes* may be placed in the following year.

ἐλπίδα ταύτην. — ὁ μὲν Εὐμένης ἦτοι τοῦ μὲν ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν κατὰ τὸ τέταρτον ἔτος [B. C. 168] καὶ μὴ συστρατεῦσαι Ῥωμαίοις — πεντακόσια τάλαντα, τοῦ δὲ διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον χιλία καὶ πεντακόσια. This account is followed by Livy XLIV. 25.

<sup>y</sup> Liv. Epit. 46. *Eumenes rex Romam venit: qui quia Macedonico bello medium egerat, ne aut hostis judicatus videretur si exclusus esset, aut liberatus crimine si admitteretur, in commune lex lata est ne cui regi Romam venire liceret.* Polyb. XXX. 16. 17. ἦλθε καὶ Προυσίας ὁ βασιλεὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην [coss. Q. Aelio M. Junio B. C. 167 Liv. XLV. 16. 44.] — ἡδὴ δὲ ταύτου τὰς ἀποκρίσεις εἰληφότος προσέπεσε παραγίνεσθαι τὸν Εὐμένην. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα πολλὴν ἀπορίαν παρέσχε τοῖς ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ διαβεβλημένοι γὰρ πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ διαλήψεις ἀμεταθέτους ἔχοντες οὐκ ἐβούλοντο κατ' αὐθέντα τρόπον ἐμφανίζειν αὐτοῦς — διόπερ εὔρυντο λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματος τοιαύτην. ὡς γὰρ καθόλου δυσσεβοῦνται ταῖς τῶν βασιλέων ἐπιδημίαις δόγμα τι τοιοῦτον ἐξέβαλον· μηδένα βασιλέα παραγίνεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοῦς, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυνθόμενοι τὸν Εὐμένην καταπεπλεκέναι τῆς Ἰταλίας εἰς Βρεντέσιον ἐπαπέστειλαν τὸν ταμίαν φέροντα τὸ δόγμα. — ταύτων γυνομένων ἐτι κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ χειμῶνος κ. τ. λ. He was ordered to quit Italy μέσῳ χειμῶνος ὄντος. See Polyb. fragm. Vatic. quoted in the preceding note. *Eumenes* at Rome is noticed by Plutarch Cat. Maj. c. 8. ἐπεὶ δ' Εὐμένους τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιδημήσαντος εἰς Ῥώμην ἢ τε σύγκλητος ἱπερφυῶς ὑπέδεξατο — δῆλος ἦν ὁ Κάτων ἰφωρόμενος καὶ φυλαττόμενος αὐτόν. He was at Rome towards the summer of B. C. 189: Polyb. XXII. 1. ἡδὴ τῆς θερείας ἐνισταμένης μετὰ τὴν νίκην τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον, παρῆν ὁ τε βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης οἷ τε παρ' Ἀντιόχου πρεσβεῖς οἷ τε παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων. when his speech (Ibid. c. 2—4.) was received with favour. In the following spring [B. C. 188] the proconsul *Manlius* in Asia *Eumenem regem et decem legatos ab Roma Ephesum venisse audierat* Liv. XXXVIII. 37. Plutarch either referred to this, or to the visit in B. C. 172 above mentioned p. 405. note<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>z</sup> See Liv. XLV. 19. 20. *Inter multas regum gentiumque et populorum legationes* [in the beginning of B. C. 167] *Attalus frater regis Eumenis maxime convertit in se omnium oculos animosque:*

*exceptusque est ab his qui simul eo bello militaverunt haud paullo benignius quam si ipse rex Eumenes venisset &c.* Derived from Polybius XXX. 1—3. See also Polybius quoted in a former note.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. XLV. 20. *Attalus—Gallorum defectionem quæ nuper ingenti motu facta erat exposuit.* Polyb. XXX. 1. Ἀτταλὸς ἔχων πρόφασιν, εἰ καὶ μὴ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐγεγόνει σύμπτωμα περὶ τὴν βασιλείαν, ὅπως ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔνεκεν τοῦ συγχαίρειν τῇ συγκλήτῳ. — τότε δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν Γαλατικὴν περίστασιν ἠναγκασμένος ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην. This danger is noticed again by Polybius XXX. 17. and is referred to in a fragment of Diodorus fragm. Vatic. p. 83. μετὰ τὴν Περσέως ἦτταν Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς μεγάλους καὶ παραδόξους ἐχρήσατο μεταβολαῖς· ὑπολαβὼν γὰρ ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ κατακείσθαι τὴν ἰδίαν ἀρχὴν, ὡς ἂν τῆς πολεμικωτάτης αὐτῷ βασιλείας καταλελυμένης, τότε μεγίστοις περιέπεσε κινδύνους.

<sup>b</sup> Diod. tom. X. p. 15. ὁ Εὐμένης ξενολογήσας τὰ τε ὀφώνια ἅπασιν ἀπέδωκε καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐτίμησε — τῆς δὲ νίκης πάντα δεύτερα τιθέμενος οὐ μόνον ἐκ μεγάλων κινδύνων ἐβρύσατο τὴν βασιλείαν ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶν τὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἔθνος ὑποχείριον ἐποιήσατο.

<sup>c</sup> Polyb. XXXI. 9. ἐχρημάτισεν ἡ σύγκλητος τοῖς περὶ Ἀτταλὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναῖον. συνέβαινε γὰρ τὸν Προυσίαν οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν ἐνεργῶς κεχρησθαι ταῖς διαβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένην καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας παρωξυγκέναι καὶ τοὺς Σελγείας καὶ πλείους ἐτέρους κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν. — ὧν χάριν ὁ βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης ἐξαπέστειλε τοὺς ἀδελφοὺς ἀπολογησομένους. C. *Sulpicius Gallus* is sent into Asia to watch the conduct of *Eumenes*: Polyb. Ibid. Valesius ad Polyb. XXXI. 10. apud Schweigh. tom. VIII. p. 14. conjectures that the mission of *Gallus* may be referred to B. C. 163: *Contigisse videtur Tib. Graccho et Juventio Thalna* cos. U. C. 591. But as it occurred before the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes* — πολυπραγμονήσαντας τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ κατὰ τὸν Εὐμένην Polyb. XXXI. 9. — and as *Epiphanes* died before the close of B. C. 164 (see p. 322.), this mission must be referred to B. C. 164.

<sup>d</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 5.

<sup>e</sup> The date of this embassy may be fixed by incidents in Polybius. After the escape of *Deme-*



*Eumenes*, according to Polybius<sup>f</sup>, displayed many eminent qualities, and left his kingdom much more powerful and flourishing than he found it.

5. ATTALUS II. PHILADELPHUS. Strabo: ἐν δὲ καὶ εἰκοσιν ἔτη βασιλεύσας γέρων οὗτος τελευτᾷ κατορθώσας πολλά· καὶ γὰρ Δημήτριον τὸν Σελεύκου συγκατεπολέμησεν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Ἀντιόχου [*Alexander Bala*], καὶ συνεμάχησε Ῥωμαίοις ἐπὶ τὸν Ψευδοφίλιππον, ἐχειρώσατο δὲ καὶ Διήγγυλιν τὸν Καϊνῶν βασιλείᾳ στρατεύσας εἰς τὴν Θράκην, ἀνείλε δὲ καὶ Προυσίαν ἐπισυστήσας αὐτῷ Νικομήδην τὸν υἱὸν, κατέλιπε δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῷ ἐπιτροπευόντι Ἀττάλῳ. According to Lucian<sup>h</sup> he lived to the age of eighty-two years: Ἀτταλος δὲ ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φιλάδελφος, τῶν Περγαμηνῶν καὶ οὗτος βασιλεύων, πρὸς ὃν καὶ Σκηπίων ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἀφίκετο<sup>i</sup>, δύο καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἔτων ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον.

One of the first acts of his reign was to restore *Ariarathes* to his kingdom<sup>k</sup>. In B. C. 156 he was engaged in war with *Prusias*<sup>l</sup>. A short sketch of this war is given by Appian<sup>m</sup>. We are enabled by Polybius to assign the date. He mentions a victory of *Prusias* and an attack upon Pergamus<sup>n</sup>, and the mission of *Athenæus* to Rome by *Attalus* with the Roman ambassador *Lentulus*<sup>o</sup>, who were heard by the senate early in the year in which *A. Postumius* was

*trius Soter* from Rome, *Tiberius Gracchus* is sent into Asia: XXXI. 23, 9. πρεσβευτὰς κατέστησαν μετὰ τινος ἡμέρας τοὺς περὶ Τιβερίου Γράκχον καὶ Λεύκιον Λέντλον καὶ Σερούλλιον Γλαυκίαν· οἵτινες ἐμελλον πρῶτον μὲν ἐποπτεύειν τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ὅθεν ἐπιβάλλοντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν Δημήτριον καταδοκῆσαι καὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων προαιρέσεις ἐξετάσειν. While *Tiberius* was in Asia, embassies were sent from *Prusias*, *Eumenes*, and *Ariarathes*: Polyb. legat. 119. [XXXII. 3.] Προυσίας μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβευτὰς μετὰ Γαλατῶν τοὺς κατηγορήσοντας Εὐμένους· αὐτὸς δὲ πάλιν τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀτταλὸν ἀπολογησόμενον πρὸς τὰς διαβολάς. Ἀριαράθης δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ στέφανον ἐξαποστείλας ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίων ἔπεμψε καὶ πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς διασαφίζοντας τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Τιβερίου ἀπάντησιν αὐτοῦ. The communications of *Tiberius* in Asia with *Demetrius Soter* are then related in legat. 120, and in legat. 121 [XXXII. 5.] the arrival of the ambassadors at Rome: ἦκον παρὰ Ἀριαράθου πρέσβεις στέφανον κομίζοντες—τούτους μὲν ἐξαντῆς ἔτι πρὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος ἀπέλυσεν ἡ σύγκλητος· μετὰ δὲ τούτους Ἀττάλου παραγεννηθέντος, ἤδη τῶν ἱπᾶτων τὰς ἀρχὰς εἰληφότες κ. τ. λ. *Tiberius* was in Asia in the spring or summer of B. C. 161. The winter therefore here mentioned is the winter following (B. C. 16½), and the consuls who entered upon office after that winter will be *L. Anicius* and *M. Cornelius* B. C. 160.

<sup>f</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 23. Εὐμένης ὁ βασιλεὺς τῇ μὲν σωματικῇ δυνάμει παραλελυμένος ἦν τῇ δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς λαμπρότητι προσαντίειν· ἀνὴρ ἐν μὲν τοῖς πλείστοις οὐδενὸς δεύτερος τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν βασιλείων γενόμενος.—ὅς γε πρῶτον μὲν παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν συνισταμένῃ τελείως εἰς ὀλίγα καὶ λίτα πολισμᾶτια ταῖς μεγίσταις τῶν καθ' αὐτὸν δυναστειῶν ἐφάμιλλον ἐποίησε τὴν ἀρχὴν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>g</sup> XIII. p. 624.

<sup>h</sup> Macrobi. c. 12. He was accordingly in his twenty-third year at the death of his father in B. C. 197.

<sup>i</sup> Probably in B. C. 143. See the Tables 143. 2.

<sup>k</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 23. Ἀτταλος ὁ ἀδελφὸς Εὐμένους παραλαβὼν τὴν ἐξουσίαν πρῶτον ἐξήνεγκε δαίγμα τῆς αὐτοῦ προαιρέσεως καὶ πράξεως τὴν Ἀριαράθου καταγωγὴν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν.

<sup>l</sup> Noticed by Polybius III. 5. περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀτταλος μὲν καὶ Προυσίας ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

<sup>m</sup> Mithrid. c. 3. (Προυσίας) τὴν γῆν ἐδῶκε τὴν Ἀσιάδα. μαθοῦσα δ' ἡ Ῥωμαίων βουλὴ προσέπεμπε τῷ Προυσίᾳ μὴ πολεμεῖν Ἀττάλῳ.—καὶ δυσπειθὲς ἔτι ἔχοντι οἱ πρέσβεις μετ' ἀνατάσεως προσέτασσον πείθεσθαι τοῖς ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου λεγομένοις καὶ ἦκειν μετὰ χιλίων ἱππέων ἐς τι μεθόριον ἐπὶ συνθήκαις· ἐνθα καὶ τὸν Ἀτταλὸν ἔφασαν περιμένειν μετὰ τῶνδε ἐτέρων. ὁ δ' ὡς ὀλίγων τῶν σὺν Ἀττάλῳ καταφρονήσας—προὔπεμπε τοὺς πρέσβεις, ὡς μετὰ χιλίων ἐπόμενος· πάντα δ' ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἦγεν ὡς ἐς μάχην. Ἀττάλῳ δὲ καὶ τῶν πρέσβειν αἰσθημένων τε καὶ διαφυγόντων ἡ δυνάμις αὐτῶν ἐγένετο ἕκαστος, ὁ δὲ καὶ τῶν σκευαφόρων τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν ὑπολειφθέντων ἤπτετο, καὶ χωρίον τι Νικηφόριον ἐξελὼν κατέσκαπτε καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ νεὸς ἐνεπίμπρη Ἀτταλὸν τε ἐς τὸ Πέργαμον συμφυγόντα ἐπολιόρκει. μέχρι καὶ τῶνδε οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πυθόμενοι πρέσβεις ἐτέρους ἔπεμπον οἱ τὸν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευον Ἀττάλῳ τὰς βλάβας ἀποτίσαι. τότε οὖν καταπλαγείς ὁ Προυσίας ἐπήκουσε καὶ ἀνεχώρει.

<sup>n</sup> XXXII. 25. Προυσίας μετὰ τὸ νικῆσαι τὸν Ἀτταλὸν καὶ τὸ παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ Πέργαμον παρασκευασάμενος θυσίαν πολυτελῇ προσήγαγε πρὸς τὸ τέμενος τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ, καὶ βοιωτήσας καὶ καλλιερήσας τότε μὲν ἐπανήλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολήν· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν καταστήσας τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὸ Νικηφόριον τοῖς τε νεὸς ἄπαντας διέφθειρε κ. τ. λ. After attempting Pergamus in vain, he retired—ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.—ἐταλαιπώρησε δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζικὸν στράτευμα τῷ Προυσίᾳ κατὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδον ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ καὶ τῆς δυσεντερίας.

<sup>o</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 26. Ἀτταλος ἡττηθεὶς παρὰ Προυσίῳ προχειρισάμενος Ἀθήναιον τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῶν περὶ τὸν Πίπλιον Λέντλον διασαφίζοντα τὸ γεγονός.

prætor<sup>p</sup>. Consequently about March B. C. 155<sup>q</sup>; which fixes the first campaign of this war to B. C. 156.

Freinshemius<sup>r</sup> supposes this war to have been extended to B. C. 153 *cons. Q. Fulvio T. Annio*. But it seems to have been concluded in the preceding year. The ambassadors who were sent in B. C. 155 return in the winter which preceded the consulship of *Opimius* B. C. 154<sup>s</sup>, to relate that *Prusias* was still hostile; and ten other ambassadors are immediately despatched to compel him to a peace.

The second campaign may be placed in B. C. 155, when *Prusias* gained an advantage by perfidy<sup>t</sup>: τῶν περὶ τὸν Ὀρτήσιον καὶ Αὔρουγκουλήιον παραγεγονότων ἐκ τοῦ Περγάμου καὶ διασαφούντων τὴν τε τοῦ Προυσίου καταφρόνησιν τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου παραγγελμάτων, καὶ διότι παρασπονδήσας καὶ συγκλείσας εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον αὐτοὺς τε καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀτταλον πᾶσαν βίαν ἐνεδείξατο καὶ παρανομίαν, ἡ σύγκλητος ὀργισθεῖσα—ἐξαυτῆς δέκα πρεσβευτὰς κατέστησε—καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐξαπέστειλεν, ἐντολὰς αὐτοῖς δοῦσα διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἀναγκάσαι δίκας ὑποσχεῖν Ἀττάλῳ<sup>v</sup>. These ambassadors arrive while *Attalus* is engaged in new preparations<sup>w</sup>: Ἀτταλος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα συνήρριζε μεγάλας δυνάμεις, ἅτε καὶ τῶν περὶ Ἀριαράθην καὶ τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐξαπεσταλκόντων αὐτῷ στρατιάν—ᾧν ἤγειτο Δημήτριος ὁ Ἀριαράθου. οὗτος δὲ περὶ ταύτας αὐτοῦ τὰς κατασκευὰς ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης οἱ πρέσβεις. These preparations, then, for a third campaign, may be fixed to the winter of B. C. 155<sup>z</sup>.

*Prusias* still refused to comply. The ten ambassadors μερίσαντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἱ μὲν ἔπλεον κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαγγέλλοντες τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὴν ἀπίθειαν τοῦ Προυσίου τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας ἐχωρήσθησαν<sup>x</sup>. At the same time—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς—*Athenæus* with the fleet of *Attalus* sailing to the Hellespont made a descent upon the towns which acknowledged *Prusias*<sup>y</sup>: ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Προυσίου πρεσβευτῶν ἀνακχωρηκόντων ἐξαυτῆς τρεῖς ἄλλους ἀπέστειλεν—οἱ καὶ παραγεγόνενοι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέλυσαν τὸν πόλεμον. These transactions will belong to the summer of B. C. 154, in which year the war would be concluded.

Five years afterwards, in B. C. 149, *Attalus* assisted *Nicomedes* against his father *Prusias*. This occurrence, to which *Strabo* refers<sup>z</sup>, is related by *Appian*, whose testimony will be found below<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Idem XXXIII. 1. ἡ σύγκλητος ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα διακούσασα τῶν περὶ Πόπλιον Λέντλον ὑπὲρ τῶν κατὰ Προυσίαν, διὰ τὸ νεωστὶ παραγεγονέναι τούτους ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας, εἰσεκαλέσατο καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναῖον τὸν Ἀττάλου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀδελφόν. οὐ μέντοι πολλῶν προσεδεήθη λόγων, ἀλλ' εὐθὺς καταστήσασα πρεσβευτὰς συνεξαπέστειλε Γάϊον Κλαύδιον Κένωνα καὶ Λεύκιον Ὀρτήσιον καὶ Γάϊον Αὔρουγκουλήιον, ἐντολὰς δοῦσα κώλυναι τὸν Προυσίαν Ἀττάλῳ πολεμεῖν. παρεγένοντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν πρέσβεις κ.τ.λ. When *Aulus Postumius* στρατηγὸς ὢν ἐξαπέλεκτος presided in the senate.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables 155. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Supplem. ad Liv. XLVII. c. 41.

<sup>s</sup> The mission of these ambassadors is mentioned by Polybius legat. 129. [XXXIII. 1.]. Then in legat. 132. [XXXIII. 5.] among the affairs of Italy καίρη καθ' ὧς ἐξέπεμψεν ἡ σύγκλητος τὸν Ὀπίμιον, sc. March or April B. C. 154: see the Tables. Then follows in legat. 133. [XXXIII. 6.] the return of the ambassadors, and the immediate mission of the ten. He reverts from the affairs of Italy to the affairs of Greece, and proceeds to

relate the transactions in Asia of the winter which preceded the consulship of *Opimius*: the winter of Ol. 156. 2.

<sup>t</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 6.

<sup>v</sup> These incidents are noticed by *Appian* already quoted: although *Appian* refers to this second campaign the attack upon *Nicephorium*, which Polybius XXXII. 25. refers to the first.

<sup>w</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 10.

<sup>x</sup> Idem Ibid.

<sup>y</sup> Idem XXXIII. 11.

<sup>z</sup> See above p. 407.

<sup>a</sup> See *Kings of Bithynia*. Some notices of *Attalus* are preserved by Steph. Byz. Εὐμένεια. πόλις Φρυγίας, Ἀττάλου καλέσαντος ἀπὸ Εὐμένους τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. Idem Φιλαδέλφεια. πόλις Λυδίας, Ἀττάλου κτίσμα τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου. *Strabo* XIV. p. 667. (Παμφυλίας) πόλις Ἀττάλεια [conf. *Plutarch*. *Pomp.* c. 76.], ἐπ' ὀνόματι τοῦ κτίσαντος Φιλαδέλφου. *Plutarch* *Mor.* p. 792. A. describes him as infirm in his old age: Ἀτταλον γοῦν τὸν Εὐμένους ἀδελφὸν ὑπὸ ἀργίας μακρῶς καὶ εἰρήνης ἐκλιθέντα κομιδῇ φιλοποίμην εἰς τῶν ἐταίρων ἐποίμανεν ἀτεχνῶς παινόμενον, ὥστε καὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις παίζοντας ἐκάστῳτε διαπινθάνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ἀσίας



6. ATTALUS III. Strabo<sup>b</sup>: βασιλεύσας δὲ οὗτος ἔτη πέντε καὶ κληθεὶς Φιλομήτωρ ἐτελεύτα νόσῳ τὸν βίον· κατέλιπε δὲ κληρονόμους Ῥωμαίους· οἱ δ' ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέδειξαν τὴν χώραν Ἀσίαν προσαγορεύσαντες ὁμώνυμον τῇ ἡπείρῳ. He died while *Tib. Gracchus* was tribune: Plutarch<sup>c</sup>: ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ Φιλομήτορος Ἀττάλου τελευτήσαντος Εὐδῆμος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἀνήνεγκε διαθήκην ἐν ᾗ κληρονόμος ἐγγράπτο τοῦ βασιλέως ὁ Ῥωμαίων δῆμος, εὐθὺς ὁ Τιβέριος δημαγωγῶν εἰσήνεγκε νόμον ὅπως τὰ βασιλικά χρήματα κομισθέντα τοῖς τὴν χώραν διαλαγχάνουσι τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπάρχοι πρὸς κατασκευὴν καὶ γεωργίας ἀφορμήν. Livy in his fifty-eighth book had given the same account<sup>d</sup>. Orosius and Pliny give the same date<sup>e</sup>. The death of *Attalus* in B. C. 133 places his accession in B. C. 138, and the accession of his predecessor in B. C. 159.

When *Attalus II.* was at Rome in B. C. 167<sup>f</sup>, this son of *Eumenes* had not yet been acknowledged<sup>g</sup>: οὐδέπω ἀναδεδειγμένος ἐτύγγανε κατὰ φύσιν υἱὸς ὢν αὐτῷ ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα διαδεξάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. He was brought to Rome during the reign of his uncle<sup>h</sup>, and was presented to the senate at the same time as *Alexander Bala*<sup>i</sup>; consequently in the beginning of B. C. 152<sup>k</sup>, about seven years after the death of his father. The extravagant conduct of *Attalus III.* is described by Justin and Diodorus<sup>l</sup>.

After the death of *Attalus*, *Aristonicus* claimed the kingdom. The war which he maintained against the Romans has been mentioned in the Tables<sup>m</sup>. Syncellus<sup>n</sup> describes the kings of Pergamus in the following terms: ἡ τῶν ἐν Περγᾷ βασιλευσάντων ἐπαύσατο ἐπτά βασιλείων ἀρχὴ διαρκέσασα ἔτη ρνδ' ἀπὸ εἰγ' κοσμοικῶν ἔτους ἕως τοῦ εϋξζ'. This account includes *Aristonicus*, and accurately describes the interval. *Aristonicus* would be the seventh king: and

πλεόντων εἰ δύναται παρὰ τῷ Φιλοποίμενι βασιλεὺς. We may conjecture from hence that *Attalus*, after the death of his ancient enemy *Prusias* in B. C. 149, passed the remaining years of his reign in peace.

<sup>b</sup> XIII. p. 624. <sup>c</sup> *Tib. Gracch.* c. 14.

<sup>d</sup> Liv. Epit. 58. *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus tribunus plebis quum legem agrariam ferret adversus voluntatem senatus et equestris ordinis, ne quis ex publico agro plus quam quingenta jugera possideret, in eum furorem exarsit ut M. Octavio collega—potestatem lege lata abrogaret, seque et Gracchum fratrem et Ap. Claudium socerum triumphviros ad dividendum agrum crearet. Promulgavit et aliam legem agrariam—ut iidem triumviri judicarent qua publicus ager qua privatus esset. Deinde, quum minus agri esset quam quod dividi posset sine offensa etiam plebis,—legem se promulgaturum ostendit ut iis qui Semproniam legem agrum accipere deberent pecunia quæ regis Attali fuisset divideretur. Hæredem autem populum Romanum reliquerat Attalus rex Pergami Eumenis filius.—Quum iterum tribunus plebis creari vellet Gracchus, auctore P. Cornelio Nasica in Capitolio ab optimatibus occisus est.* From the order of these transactions we may place the death of *Attalus* within the tribunate of *Gracchus*, and after the beginning of B. C. 133.

<sup>e</sup> Oros. V. 8. *Tunc forte Attalus Eumenis filius moriens testamento populum Romanum imperio Asia succedere heredem jusserrat. Gracchus—legem tulit uti pecunia quæ fuisset Attali populo distribueretur.* Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 11. has the follow-

ing dates: *Asia primum devicta luxuriam misit in Italian. Siquidem L. Scipio transtulit in triumpho &c.—anno conditæ urbis quingentesimo sexagesimo quinto [B. C. 188]. Eadem Asia donata multo etiam gravius afflixit mores, inutiliorque victoria illa hæreditas Attalo rege mortuo fuit,—urbis anno sexcentesimo vigesimo sexto, mediis quinquaginta sex annis.* We must read—*vigesimo primo*. *L. Scipio* triumphed in the last month of U. C. Varr. 565. See the Tables B. C. 188. From hence to the death of *Attalus* B. C. 133 U. C. 621 is the exact space of fifty-six years. Obsequens c. 87. places this event in B. C. 130: *App. Claudio M. Perperna coss.—Asia Attali testamento legata Romanis.* He has confounded the death of *Attalus* with the defeat of *Aristonicus*, who was overthrown by *Perperna*: see the Tables B. C. 129.

<sup>f</sup> See above p. 406.

<sup>g</sup> Polyb. XXX. 2, 6. Rendered by Livy XLV. 19. *Necdum agnoverat eum qui postea regnavit.*

<sup>h</sup> Polyb. XXXIII. 16. παραγεγόνει ἔτι παῖς ὢν κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον εἰς Ῥώμην χάριν τοῦ τῇ τε συγκλήτῃ συσταθῆναι καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀνανεώσασθαι φιλανθρωπίας καὶ ξενίας. οὗτος μὲν οὖν φιλανθρώπως ἐπὶ τῇ συγκλήτῃ καὶ τῶν πατρικῶν φίλων ἀποδεχθεὶς—μετὰ τινος ἡμέρας ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, πασῶν αὐτὸν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων—μεγαλοψύχως ἀποδεξαμένων κατὰ τὴν δόξαν.

<sup>i</sup> Polyb. Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> See above p. 326.

<sup>l</sup> Justin. XXXVI. 4. Diod. tom. X. p. 122.

<sup>m</sup> B. C. 131—129.

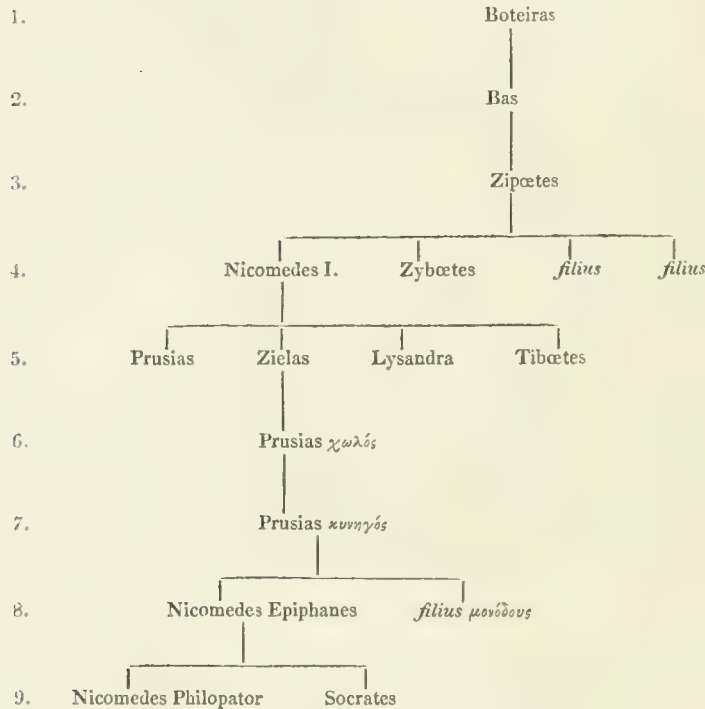
<sup>n</sup> P. 305. C.



from the first year of *Philetærus* B. C. 283 to the capture of *Aristonicus* B. C. 129 is the exact space of 154 years. In the date, however, which Syncellus has given, there is an error of almost a century°.

## VII.

## KINGS OF BITHYNIA.



	y.	B. C.
1. <i>Dydalsus</i> .....		
2. <i>Botciras</i> .....		
3. <i>Bas</i> .....	50.	376.
4. <i>Zipætes</i> .....	48.	326.
5. <i>Nicomedes I.</i> .....		278.
6. <i>Ziela</i> .....		
7. <i>Prusias I. χωλός</i> .....	(48)	[228]
8. <i>Prusias II. κυνηγός</i> .....	(31)	[180]
9. <i>Nicomedes II. Epiphanes</i> .....	58.	149.
10. <i>Nicomedes III. Philopator</i> .....	16.	91.

° His date, A. M. 5313—5467, places the 154 years at B. C. 188—34 instead of B. C. 283—129. A *metachronism* of ninety-five years.

**DYDALSUS. BOTEIRAS. BAS.** The city of Astacus in Bithynia was originally founded by the Megarians in the seventeenth Olympiad B. C. 712. This city, after various changes of fortune, was in a flourishing condition in the reign of *Dydalsus*<sup>a</sup>: τὴν Ἀστακὸν Μεγαρέων ᾤκισαν ἄποικοι Ὀλυμπιάδος ἰσταμένης ιζ'.—αὕτη πολλὰς ἐπιθέσεις παρά τε τῶν ὁμορούντων ὑποστᾶσα καὶ πολέμοις πολλάκις ἐκτρυχωθεῖσα, Ἀθηναίων αὐτὴν μετὰ Μεγαρέας ἐπακηκότων ἔλξέ τε τῶν συμφορῶν καὶ ἐπὶ μέγα δόξης καὶ ἰσχύος ἐγένετο, Δυδαλσοῦ τηλικαῦτα τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντος. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ἄρχει Βοτείρας, ζήσας σ' καὶ ὁ ἔτη. τοῦτον διαδέχεται Βᾶς ὁ υἱός, ὃς καὶ Κάλαντον Ἀλέξανδρου στρατηγὸν—κατηγωνίσατο καὶ τῆς Βιθυνίας παρέσκευασε τοὺς Μακεδónας ἀποσχέσθαι. τοῦτου βίος μὲν ἐγγόνει ἐτῶν α' καὶ ὁ, ὃν ἐβασίλευσε ν'. *Astacus* and *Dydalsus* are mentioned by Strabo<sup>b</sup>: Ἀστακὸς πόλις Μεγαρέων κτίσμα καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Δοιδαλσοῦ. The reign of *Dydalsus* is fixed by the time of his successors to about the period of the Peloponnesian war<sup>c</sup>.

**4. ZYPÆTES. Memnon<sup>d</sup>:** (Βᾶς) οὗ παῖς τῆς ἀρχῆς διάδοχος Ζιποίτης λαμπρὸς ἐν πολέμοις γεγονὼς καὶ τοὺς Λυσιμάχου στρατηγοὺς τὸν μὲν ἀνελὼν τὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μήκιστον τῆς οἰκείας ἀπελάσας ἀρχῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῦ Λυσιμάχου εἶτα καὶ Ἀντιόχου τοῦ παιδὸς Σελεύκου ἐπικρατέστερος γεγονὼς, τοῦ τε τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεύοντος καὶ τοῦ Μακεδόνου, κτίζει πόλιν ὑπὸ τῷ Λυπερῷ ὄρει τῇ αὐτοῦ κλήσει ἐπώνυμον<sup>e</sup>. οὗτος βίους μὲν ἔτη σ' καὶ ὁ κρατήσας δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἡ καὶ μ' καταλείπει παῖδας δ'. The forty-two years of *Lysimachus* B. C. 323—281<sup>f</sup> would be included in the forty-eight years of *Zipætes*. As *Zipætes* carried on war against *Antiochus Theus* son of *Seleucus*, he was still living in B. C. 280. That he survived *Lysimachus* is marked by another passage of Memnon<sup>g</sup>: Ζιποίτης ὁ Βιθυνῶν ἐπάρχων, ἐχθρῶς ἔχων Ἡρακλεώταις πρότερον μὲν διὰ Λυσιμάχον τότε δὲ [after the death of *Lysimachus*] διὰ Σέλευκον (διάφορος γὰρ ἦν ἐκατέρω), τὴν κατ' αὐτῶν ἐπιδρομὴν—ἐποιεῖτο.

*Zipætes* in B. C. 315 carried on war against *Astacus* and *Chalcedon*<sup>h</sup>: τῶν πεμφθέντων ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγῶν—Πτολεμαῖος πορευθεὶς διὰ Βιθυνίας καὶ Ζιβόιτην τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Βιθυνῶν καταλαβὼν πολιορκοῦντα τὴν τε τῶν Ἀστακηνῶν καὶ Χαλκηδονίων πόλιν συνηνάγκασε λῦσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν ποιησάμενος δὲ συμμαχίαν πρὸς τε τὰς πόλεις ταύτας καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ζιβόιτην—προῆγεν ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας. The war of *Zipætes* with the *Chalcedonians* is mentioned by *Plutarch*<sup>i</sup>.

Among the ancestors of *Zipætes* appears to have been *Prusias*, who flourished according to *Strabo* and *Stephanus Byzantinus* in the times of *Cyrus* and *Cræsus*<sup>k</sup>.

**5. NICOMEDES.** The eldest son of *Zipætes*: Memnon<sup>l</sup>: τοῦτον ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν παίδων Νικομήδης διαδέχεται, τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς οὐκ ἀδελφὸς ἀλλὰ δῆμιος γεγονώς. ἐκρατύνετο μέντοι καὶ οὗτος τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν μάλιστα γὰρ τοὺς Γαλάτας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν διαπεραιωθῆναι συναράμενος· καὶ πόλιν—τὴν αὐτοῦ προσηγορίαν ἀνέστησε φέρουσαν.

*Nicomedes* began to reign after the death of *Seleucus* Jan. B. C. 280<sup>m</sup>, and before the passage of the Gauls into Asia, which may be fixed to the archonship of *Democles*<sup>n</sup>, and perhaps

<sup>a</sup> Memnon apud Photium Cod. 224. p. 721.

<sup>b</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>c</sup> If the third king began to reign about B. C. 376 (as appears from the time of *Nicomedes I.*), fifty-five or sixty years for the two preceding reigns would place the accession of *Dydalsus* at about B. C. 431 or 436.

<sup>d</sup> Apud Phot. p. 721.

<sup>e</sup> Steph. Byz. Ζιποίτιον. πόλις Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Ζιποίτου βασιλέως.

<sup>f</sup> See part II. p. 238. <sup>g</sup> Apud Phot. p. 716.

<sup>h</sup> Diod. XIX. 60. Related by *Diodorus* under the archonship of *Praxibulus* B. C. 314.

<sup>i</sup> *Plutarch*. Mor. p. 302. E. πόλεμος ἦν αὐτοῖς πρὸς Βιθυνούς—Ζιποίτου δὲ βασιλεύσαντος αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>k</sup> *Strabo* XII. p. 564. Προῦσα ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ Ἰδρυται τῷ Μυσίῳ, πόλις εὐνομιμένη—κτίσμα Προσίου τοῦ πρὸς Κρεῖσον πολέμησαντος. Steph. Byz. v. Προῦσα. ἡ Προῦσα πόλις μικρὰ Βιθυνίας, κτίσμα Προσίου τοῦ Κῦρον πολέμησαντος. According to *Tzetzes* (who will be produced in a future note) *Prusias* the founder of *Prusa* lived in a much later age, about B. C. 250. *Pliny* H. N. V. 32. ascribes it to the time of *Hannibal* in Bithynia: about B. C. 185.

<sup>l</sup> Apud Phot. p. 721.

<sup>m</sup> See No. 4.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables of part II. B. C. 278.

to the spring of B. C. 277. We may therefore place the accession of *Nicomedes* in B. C. 278. The Gauls were called into Asia by *Nicomedes* in the beginning of his reign. By their aid he conquered *Zybaetes* according to the account of *Livy*: *Leonorius adjuvante Nicomede Bithyniæ rege a Byzantio transmisit: coeunt deinde in unum rursus Galli, et auxilia Nicomedi dant adversus Zybaetam partem tenentem Bithyniæ gerenti bellum. Atque eorum maxime opera devictus Zybaeta est, Bithyniaque omnis in ditionem Nicomedis concessit.* The same account is given by *Memnon* P: *Νικομήδης τοὺς Γαλάτας—ἐπὶ συνθήκαις παρασκευάζει περαιωθῆναι. αἱ δὲ συνθήκαι Νικομήδει μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις αἰεὶ φίλα φρονεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους, καὶ τῆς γνώμης τοῦ Νικομήδους χωρὶς μηδενὶ συμμαχεῖν τῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς διαπρεσβευσομένων—ἐπὶ ταύταις μὲν ταῖς συνθήκαις Νικομήδης τὸ Γαλατικὸν πλῆθος εἰς Ἀσίαν διαβιβάζει.—Νικομήδης δὲ κατὰ Βιθυνῶν πρῶτον—τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐξοπίστας τῆς τε χώρας ἐκράτησε καὶ τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας κατέκοψε.* *Zybaetes*, against whom *Nicomedes* carried on war in B. C. 277, would be one of the brothers mentioned by *Memnon*.

The foundation of *Nicomedia*, is noticed by *Memnon*, *Strabo*, and *Stephanus Byzantinus*<sup>9</sup>, and is placed by *Eusebius* and the *Alexandrian Chronicle* at B. C. 264.<sup>†</sup> *Tzetzēs*, quoting *Arrian*, mentions *Nicomedes* son of *Zybaetes* the founder of *Nicomedia*, his queen *Ditizelē*, and his three children *Prusias*, *Zielas*, and *Lysandra*<sup>s</sup>. According to *Memnon* he had a second

<sup>9</sup> XXXVIII. 16.

<sup>P</sup> Apud Phot. p. 720.

<sup>†</sup> *Memnon* p. 721. ὁ δὲ Νικομήδης εἰς λαμπρὰν εὐδαιμονίαν ἀρθεὶς πόλιν ἑαυτῷ ὁμώνυμον ἀνεγείρει ἀντικρὺ Ἀστακοῦ. *Strabo* XII. p. 563. ὁ Ἀστακηρὸς κόλπος—ἐν ᾧ ἡ Νικομήδεια ἐκτίσται, ἐπώνυμος ἐνὸς τῶν Βιθυνικῶν βασιλέων τοῦ κτίσαντος αὐτήν· πολλοὶ δ' ὁμωνύμως ἀνομάσθησαν, καθάπερ Πτολεμαῖοι, διὰ τὴν τοῦ πρώτου δόξαν. ἦν δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κόλπῳ καὶ Ἀστακὸς πόλις—κατεσκάφη δ' ἐπὶ Δυσιμάχου. τοὺς δ' οἰκήτορας μετήγαγεν εἰς Νικομήδειαν ὁ κτίσας αὐτήν. *Steph. Byz.* v. Νικομήδεια. πόλις Βιθυνίας, ἀπὸ Νικομήδους τοῦ Ζήλα παιδὸς, ἐπισημοτάτου βασιλέως. We must read either τοῦ Ζήλα πατρὸς, ἐπισ. β. or τοῦ Ζιποῖτου, ἐπισ. β. The former is proposed by *Wess.* ad *Diod.* XIX. 60.

<sup>†</sup> *Euseb. Chron. Ol.* 129. 1. *Nicomedes rex Bithyniæ urbem instauravit Nicomediamque appellavit.* *Chron. Alex.* p. 253. *Ol.* 128. 3. *Ptol. Philadelph.* 21<sup>o</sup>. ἐπ. Θαναγότου καὶ Φλάκου. Νικομήδης Βιθυνῶν βασιλεὺς Ἀστακίαν ἐπικτίσας Νικομήδειαν ἀνόμασε. This date, when rectified, is the date of *Eusebius*. *Caudex* and *Flaccus* were consuls B. C. 264 *Ol.* 129. 1. which was also the twenty-first year of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*.

<sup>s</sup> *Tzetz.* *Chil.* III. 950—969.

ὁ τοῦ Ζιποῖτου μὲν υἱὸς ἐκεῖνος Νικομήδης  
ὁ κτίσας Νικομήδειαν, πατὴρ ὁ τοῦ Προυσίου,  
Προυσίῳ ἔχοντος ὁσάτῳ ἐν τοὺς δῶντας πάντας,—  
αὐτὸς ὁ τοῦ μονόδοντος τούτου πατὴρ Προυσίου  
τοῦ κτήτορος τῆς πόλεως Προύσης τῆς παρ' Ὀλύμπου,  
ὁ Νικομήδης ὁ ῥηθείς—

He then mentions σύζυγον Νικομήδους (conf. *Plin.* H. N. VIII. 40.)

μητέρα τοῦ Προυσίου δὲ, Ζιήλου, καὶ Δυσάνδρας,  
τὴν Διτιζήλην κληῖσιν μὲν ἀπὸ Φρυγῶν δὲ γένους,

At the end of this narrative of her death he adds

Ἀρβιανὸς Βιθυνικοῦς γράφει τὴν ἱστορίαν.

*Tzetzēs* seems to have confounded three different persons. *Prusias* son of *Nicomedes I.* was neither *Prusias* μονόδου nor the founder of *Prusa*. According to *Strabo* and *Steph. Byz.* *Prusa* was founded by another and an older *Prusias*: see above. The account of *Pliny* H. N. V. 32. *Prusa ab Annibale sub Olympo condita* will place it in the reign of *Prusias* χυλός. From whence we may infer with *Sevin* that *Prusa* was originally founded in the time of *Craesus*, and repaired or restored in the time of *Prusias I.* According to *Livy* *Epit.* 50. *Prusias* μονόδου lived a century later than the time assigned by *Tzetzēs*, and was the son of *Prusias* κυνηγός. *Prusias a Nicomede filio occisus est* [B. C. 149]. *Habebat et alium filium qui pro superiore ordine dentium enatum habuisse unum os continens dicitur.* *Val. Max.* I. 8, 12. extern. *Prusiæ regis Bithyniæ filius eodem nomine quo pater pro superiori ordine dentium unum os—habuit.* Called also by *Plin.* H. N. VII. 16. *Prusiæ regis Bithyniorum filius.* All these authorities make him son of *Prusias*, and he is named *Prusias* by *Val. Max.* *Suidas* v. Ἀπολλωνιάς λίμνη has a third variation: Ἀτταλὸς ὁ τῆς Ἀσίας βασιλεὺς Νικομήδει τῷ μονόδοντι πολεμήσας ἐκράτησε τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Ῥωμαίους ἐπικαλεσάμενος ἀνέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν. Ἀτταλὸς δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ μητέρα Ἀπολλωνιάδα μεταλλάξασαν κατὰ τὸ μέγιστον ἱερὸν Περγᾶμου κατέθετο, ὑπὲρ αὐτὰς ἐδείματο κ. τ. λ. No *Nicomedes* could be opposed to *Attalus*. The first died many years before the reign of *Attalus I.* and the second *Nicomedes* began to reign in the old age of *Attalus II.* by whom he was assisted. But the adversary of *Attalus II.* son of *Apollonius* was *Prusias* κυνηγός (see above, p. 407.), who is here called by mistake *Nicomedes* μονόδου. The account, however, of *Tzetzēs* has no support from *Suidas*.



wife, *Etazeta*, who survived him, and by whom he left children in minority at the time of his death, and destined to succeed him in preference to his eldest son *Zielas*.

6. *ZIELAS* recovered his inheritance with difficulty after the death of his father *Nicomedes*. *Memnon*<sup>u</sup>: ὁ Νικομήδης, ἐπεὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ προτέρων αὐτῷ γάμων γεγονὼς παῖς Ζήλας φυγὰς ἦν πρὸς τὸν τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεῦα ταῖς τῆς μητριᾶς Ἑταξέτας μηχαναῖς ἐλαθεῖς οἱ δὲ ἐκ ταύτης αὐτῷ γεγονότες ἐνηπιάζον, πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾷ γεγονὼς κληρονόμους μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας γυναικὸς γράφει παῖδας ἐπιτρόπους δὲ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον καὶ τὸν δῆμον τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν καὶ τὸν τῶν Κιανῶν ἐφίστησιν. ὁ μέντοι Ζήλας μετὰ δυνάμεως ἦν αὐτῷ τῶν Γαλατῶν οἱ Τολοστοβόγιοι θάρσους ἐπλήρουν ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλείαν κατήει. Βίθυνοὶ δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν σώζειν τοῖς νηπίοις σπουδάζοντες τὴν μὲν τούτων μητέρα ἀδελφῶ συνεικίζουσι τῷ Νικομήδῳ αὐτοὶ δὲ στράτευμα παρὰ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐπιτρόπων λαβόντες ὑπέμενον τὸν Ζήλαν. συχναῖς δὲ μάχαις καὶ μεταβολαῖς ἐκάτεροι ἀποχρησάμενοι τὸ τελευταῖον κατέστησαν εἰς διαλύσεις. A war of *Antiochus* with the Byzantines is then mentioned: Βυζαντίους δὲ Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος τριήρεσι συνεμάχισαν μ' οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον παρεσκεύασαν μέχρις ἀπειλῶν προκύψαι. *Zielas* therefore succeeded before B. C. 246, when *Antiochus Theus* died<sup>x</sup>.

One of the half-brothers of *Zielas* was *Tibactes*, who resided in Macedonia in the reign of his nephew *Prusias*, and was brought forward by the Byzantines in their war with *Prusias* in B. C. 221.<sup>y</sup>

The death of *Zielas* was related by *Phylarchus*<sup>z</sup>: Φύλαρχος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν οἷς ὁ λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ὃς ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ κατέσας τοὺς τῶν Γαλατῶν ἡγεμόνας ἐπιβουλεύσας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτὸς διεφθάρη.

His son *Prusias* began to reign about B. C. 228.<sup>a</sup> And this is confirmed by *Trogus Pompeius*, in whose narrative the death of *Zielas* was related before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*. But *Hierax* died in B. C. 227<sup>b</sup>; which would agree with the death of *Zielas* in B. C. 228.<sup>c</sup> And as the history of *Phylarchus*, in which the death of *Zielas* was mentioned, closed

These are probably the errors of *Tzetzes* himself rather than of *Arrian*.

<sup>t</sup> See No. 6. *Memnon* mentions no other children of the former marriage than *Zielas*.

<sup>u</sup> *Apud Phot.* p. 724.

<sup>x</sup> The Abbé *Sevin* *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XV. p. 34. with much probability places the accession of *Zielas* at about B. C. 250, four years before the death of *Antiochus*: Il seroit difficile de marquer bien précisément en quelle année *Nicomède* cessa de vivre. J'aurois néanmoins beaucoup de penchant à croire que cet événement doit être rapporté ou à la seconde ou à la troisième année de la 132<sup>e</sup>. Olympiade;—*Ziélas* et ses freres se disputèrent la couronne:—après la conclusion de la paix *Antiochus* attaqua la république de Byzance.—Il s'ensuit de-là que les divers combats donnés entre les freres, le traité de partage, les actes d'hostilité exercés contre les Byzantins, demandent au moins un intervalle de quatre ans, et que cet intervalle a dû nécessairement précéder la mort d'*Antiochus*.

<sup>y</sup> *Polyb.* IV. 50. οἱ Βυζάντιοι—τὸν Τιβοίτην ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἐπαγαγόντες.—ἐδόκει γὰρ οὐχ ἥττον ἢ Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν Τιβοίτη καθίκειν ἢ Προυσίαν, διὰ τὸ πατρὸς ἀδελφὸν αὐτὸν ὑπάρχειν τῷ Προυσίᾳ. c. 51. ὁ Τιβοίτης καταγόμενος ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐσφηλε τὰς ἐπιβολὰς αὐτῶν με-

ταλλάξας τὸν βίον. His death therefore happened in B. C. 221 or 220. His return had excited great alarm in *Prusias*: c. 52. ὁ Προυσίας ἀγωνιῶν τὴν τοῦ Τιβοίτου κάθοδον.

<sup>z</sup> *Apud Athen.* II. p. 58. C. <sup>a</sup> See below.

<sup>b</sup> He died in Ol. 138. 1. the year before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*. See above p. 311. *Seleucus* died in the middle of B. C. 226: see p. 312. And we may place the death of *Hierax* in the beginning of B. C. 227. *Antiochus Hierax* had married a daughter of *Zielas*: see p. 311. 312.

<sup>c</sup> *Trogi* prologus lib. XXVII. Ut Galli Pergamo victi ab Attalo Zielam Bithynum occiderint.—Ut a Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia *Antiochus* &c.—quo a Gallis occiso *Seleucus* quoque frater ejus decessit. *Sevin*, founding his conjecture upon this passage, places the death of *Zielas* about B. C. 237: *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XV. p. 37. Il resteroit à fixer d'une manière précise la date de la fin tragique de ce prince (*Ziélas*); c'est ce qui, faute de monumens, devient impossible aujourd'hui. Je me contenterai donc d'observer que l'auteur du prologue place le massacre de *Ziélas* entre la dé faite de *Seleucus* par *Antiochus Hierax* et la mort du même *Antiochus*. Ne seroit-on pas en quelque façon autorisé à inférer de-là que les Gaulois firent

at B. C. 220<sup>d</sup>, this again is consistent with the other authorities; and we may limit the two reigns of *Nicomedes* and *Zielas* to about fifty years B. C. 278—228.

Notices of *Zielas* are preserved by *Stephanus* and *Eustathius*<sup>e</sup>.

7. *PRUSIAS I.* It has been shewn that the death of *Zielas* may be placed before the death of *Antiochus Hierax*; consequently before B. C. 227. And this is established by the notices which remain concerning his successor. *Prusias* son of *Zielas* began to reign long before B. C. 220. 1. Polybius<sup>f</sup> enumerates the kings who began to reign near that date, *Philip* in B. C. 220, *Ariarathes* B. C. 220, *Antiochus* B. C. 223, *Ptolemy Philopator* B. C. 222, *Lycurgus* B. C. 219, and makes no mention of *Prusias*. 2. *Prusias* engaged in war with the Byzantines in B. C. 220<sup>g</sup> for causes which had occurred some time before<sup>h</sup>: (οἱ Ῥόδιοι) τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο τοῖς Βυζαντίοις—καὶ παραυτίκα πρεσβευτὰς ἐξαπέστελλον πρὸς Προυσίαν παρακαλοῦντες καὶ τοῦτον εἰς τὸν πόλεμον.—ὁ δὲ Προυσίας ἐνεκάλει μὲν πρότερον τοῖς Βυζαντίοις ὅτι ψηφισαμένων τινὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ ταύτας οὐκ ἀνετίθουσιν.—ἡρέθιζε δ' αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ δοκεῖν Βυζαντίους πρὸς μὲν Ἀτταλον [*Attalum I.*] εἰς τοὺς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἀγῶνας τοὺς συνθύσσοντας ἐξαπεσταλκέναι· πρὸς αὐτὸν δ' εἰς τὰ Σωτήρια μηδὲνα πεπομφέναι. διόπερ—ἄσμενος ἐπελάβετο τῆς τῶν Ῥοδίων προφάσεως. 3. It appears from Polybius<sup>k</sup> that *Prusias* was already in the throne before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*, who died in B. C. 226. Polybius therefore confirms the testimony of *Trogus*, and we may accordingly place the accession of *Prusias* at B. C. 230 or 228, or near that date.

*Prusias I.* was still reigning in B. C. 190 at the time of the war with *Antiochus*. For Polybius<sup>l</sup> intimates that *Prusias* who was solicited by *Antiochus* had reigned some time: ὁ δὲ Προυσίας κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους οὐκ ἀλλότριος ἦν τοῦ κοινωνεῖν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον· πάνυ γὰρ ἐδεδίει τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, μὴ ποιῶνται εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διάβασιν ἐπὶ καταλύσει πάντων τῶν δυναστῶν. But *Prusias* who had reigned κατὰ τοὺς ἀνώτερον χρόνους in B. C. 190 would be the elder *Prusias*. To the first *Prusias* therefore all notices of transactions preceding that date will belong. *Prusias* in B. C. 216 defeated the Gauls in a great battle<sup>m</sup>: ἐπράχθη τι κατὰ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους [the close of Ol. 140] καὶ Προυσία μνήμης ἄξιον. τῶν γὰρ Γαλατῶν—πορθούντων μετὰ πολλῆς ἀσελγείας καὶ βίας τὰς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ πόλεις,—στρατεύσας μετὰ δυνάμεως Προυσίας καὶ παραταξάμενος τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας κατ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διέφθειρε τὰ δὲ τέκνα σχεδὸν ἅπαντα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ κατέσφαξε τὴν δ' ἀποσκευὴν ἀφῆκε διαρπάσαι τοῖς ἡγωνισμένοις. In B. C. 207 he invaded the territories of *Attalus I.*<sup>n</sup> He was included in the treaty with *Philip*

*périr le roi de Bithynie dans les dernières années de la 135<sup>e</sup> Olympiade?* He probably, after *Vaillant Hist. Seleucid.* referred the death of *Hierax* to the beginning of Ol. 136. which we now know to be seven or eight years higher than the true time.

<sup>d</sup> See the Tables 219. 3.

<sup>e</sup> *Steph. Byz.* v. Ζήλα. ἔστι καὶ Ζήλα τρισυλλάβως πόλις Καππαδοκίας ἣν ἔκτισεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱὸς Ζήλας. *Idem* v. Κρήσσα. πόλις Παφλαγονίας—Ζήλας δὲ εἶλεν ὁ Νικομήδους υἱός· Δημοσθένης γράφει [sc. *Demosthenes Bithynus*]. *Eustath.* ad *Hom.* II. III. p. 375. 2. οὐ μὴν καὶ λεοντῆν προσφυῶς πάνυ λεχθείη ἐνάπτεισθαι ὁ ἀνδρεῖος κατὰ τὸν πάλαι Ἡρακλῆην, ἥ κατὰ τὸν ἕστερον Ζήλαν τὸν παρὰ τῷ Ἀρριανῷ. Probably this king *Zielas*, mentioned in the *Bithynica* of *Arrian*, which contained in eight books the history of *Bithynia* down to the death of the last *Nicomedes*: ἀρχεται μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ τῶν μυθικῶν τῆς ἱστορίας κάτεισι δὲ μέχρι

τελευτῆς τοῦ ἐσχάτου Νικομήδους, ὃς τελευτῶν τὴν βασιλείαν Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ διαθήκας ἀπέλιπεν *Phot. cod.* 93. p. 236.

<sup>f</sup> IV. 2. See the Tables B. C. 220. 3.

<sup>g</sup> This war between Byzantium and Rhodes was carried on in the spring of B. C. 219. See the Tables. The preparations may therefore be placed in the preceding year.

<sup>h</sup> Polyb. IV. 47.

<sup>i</sup> *Ibid.* 49.

<sup>k</sup> Polybius V. 89. 90. enumerates together the kings *Antigonos Doson*, *Seleucus* father of *Antiochus*, *Prusias*, and *Mithridates*. See below, *Kings of Pontus* N<sup>o</sup>. 7.

<sup>l</sup> XXI. 9.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. V. 111.

<sup>n</sup> *Liv.* XXVIII. 7. *Coss. Nerone et Livio—Attalus quum fama accidisset Prusiam Bithyniae regem in fines regni sui transgressum, omissis rebus atque Ætolico bello, in Asiam trajecit.* To this war may



in B. C. 205.<sup>o</sup> In B. C. 203 he was assisted by *Philip* in the acquisition of Cium<sup>p</sup>: at the same time he acquired Myrlea by the aid of *Philip*; an event noticed by *Hermippus* in a passage quoted in the Tables<sup>q</sup>, where the text has *ὁ Ζήλας*. But as *Zielas* had been dead and *Prusias* had succeeded some years before *Philip* began to reign, it is evident that we should read in that passage *ὁ Ζήλα Προυσίας*<sup>r</sup>. The acquisition of Cium and Myrlea is distinctly ascribed to the first *Prusias* by Strabo<sup>s</sup>: κατέσκαψε τὴν Κίον ὁ Φίλιππος ὁ Δημητρίου μὲν υἱὸς Περσέως δὲ πατὴρ, ἔδωκε δὲ Προυσίᾳ τῷ Ζήλᾳ συγκατασκάψαντι καὶ ταύτην καὶ Μύρλειαν ἀστυγείτονα πόλιν πλησίον δὲ καὶ Προυσιάδος οὖσαν· ἀναλαβὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος ἐκ τῶν ἐρείπιων αὐτὰς ἐπανόμασεν ἄφ' ἑαυτοῦ μὲν Προυσιάδα πόλιν τὴν Κίον, τὴν δὲ Μύρλειαν Ἀπάμειαν ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικὸς<sup>u</sup>.

The conquest of Cierus and the siege of Heraclea are described by Memnon<sup>x</sup>: Προυσίας ὁ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεὺς δραστήριος ὦν καὶ πολλὰ πράξας μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ Κίερον πόλιν Ἑρακλεωτῶν οὖσαν ὅφ' ἑαυτὸν ἔθετο τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀντὶ Κιέρου Προυσιάδα καλέσας· εἶλε δὲ καὶ τὴν Τίον, καὶ αὐτὴν ὑπήκοον αὐτοῖς οὖσαν, ὥστε ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλασσαν τὴν Ἑράκλειαν περιγράψαι. ἐφ' αἷς κἀκείνην κραταιῶς ἐπολιόρκει, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν πολιορκουμένων ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐγγὺς δ' ἂν καὶ ἡ πόλις τοῦ ἀλῶναι κατέστη, εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ τῆς κλίμακος ἀναβαίνων Προυσίας λίθῳ βαλόντος ἐνδὸς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπάλξεως συνετρίβη τὸ σκέλος, καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν τὸ πάθος διέλυσε· φοράδην γὰρ ὁ βληθεὶς οὐκ ἄνευ ἀγῶνος ὑπὸ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἀνακομισθεὶς εἰς τὰ οἰκεῖα ἀνέστρεψε, κἀκεῖ βιοῦς ἔτη οὐ πολλὰ καὶ χωλὸς καὶ ὦν καὶ καλούμενος τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν<sup>y</sup>.

be referred a notice in Steph. Byz. v. Βοὸς κεφαλαί. τόπος καθ' ὃν ἐπιλέμῃσε Προυσίας πρὸς Ἀτταλον, ὡς Ἐρατοσθένης ἐβδόμῃ Γαλατικῶν. Gale remarks, *Non pervixit Eratosthenes ad tempora Prusiæ cuius illic mentio fit*. Bernardy fragm. Eratosth. p. 109. *Aliterius Eratosthenis Galatica fuisse opinor*. The wars indeed of *Attalus II.* and *Prusias II.* happened after his time. But Eratosthenes, who died in B. C. 194, might record the war which *Prusias* in B. C. 207 carried on against *Attalus I.*

<sup>o</sup> Liv. XXIX. 12. *Quum pax conveniret, ab rege fœderi adscripti Prusias Bithyniæ rex, Achæi, &c.*

<sup>p</sup> Polybius XV. 21. describes the conquest of Cium by *Philip*, which may be placed in B. C. 203, since it preceded the expedition to Pergamus in B. C. 202 already noticed: see p. 402. This acquisition of Cium for *Prusias* is afterwards noticed by *Philip* himself apud Polyb. XVII. 4. *Κιανοῖς ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἐπολέμησα, Προυσίῳ δὲ πολεμοῦντος βοηθῶν ἐκεῖνῳ συνεξείλον αὐτοῖς*. c. 5. *Προυσίῳ δὲ σύμμαχος ἔπραξά τι κατὰ Κιανῶν*. Liv. XXXII. 34. *Neque ego Cium expugnavi sed Prusiam socium et amicum obpugnantem adjuvi*. M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser ad Polyb. XV. 22. mistakes this for the second *Prusias*. He corrects his error in tom. VIII. p. 142. and yet in his Index tom. VIII. p. 425. he repeats it, and again ascribes these passages to *Prusias II.* In B. C. 196 at the peace with *Philip* the possession of Cium by *Prusias* is mentioned again: Liv. XXXIII. 30. *De Cianorum libertate Quinctius Prusiæ Bithynorum regi scriberet quid senatui et decem legatis placuisset*.

<sup>q</sup> B. C. 203. 3.

<sup>r</sup> Sevin Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XV. p. 36. has seen the error and supplied the remedy: *Il n'y aura plus de difficulté si à la place de ces mots ὁ Ζήλας on substitue Προυσίας ὁ Ζητίλου*. We shall receive less from the extant reading if we substitute *ὁ Ζήλας Προυσίας*.

<sup>s</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>t</sup> Male Ζήλα ed. Lips.

<sup>u</sup> Steph. Byz. v. Προῦσα gives the same account of Cium: ἡ Προυσίας Βιθυνίας ἀπὸ Προυσίου τοῦ Ζήλα τοῦ Βιθυνῶν βασιλέως, ἡ Κίος πρότερον ὀνομασθεῖσα. The foundation of Apamea is ascribed to *Nicomedes II.* v. Ἀπάμεια. Βιθυνίας. κτίσμα Νικομήδους τοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ πρῶτον Μύρλεια. Idem v. Μύρλεια. *Νικομήδης ὁ Ἐπιφανῆς Προυσίῳ δὲ υἱὸς ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἀπάμας Ἀπάμειαν ὀνόμασεν*. The account, however, of the Etymologicon Magnum is confirmed not only by Strabo, but by the time of *Hermippus*. For if *Nicomedes*, who began to reign in B. C. 149, had founded this city, it could not have been named by *Hermippus*, who flourished a century before.

<sup>x</sup> Apud Photium p. 728.

<sup>y</sup> Memnon p. 737. mentions Cierus again: *Προυσιάδα τὴν ἐπιθαλάσσιον—αὕτη δὲ Κιέρως τὸ παλαιὸν ἐκαλεῖτο*. p. 744. ἡ δὲ Προυσίας πρὶν μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ παραβρέοντος αὐτὴν ποταμοῦ Κιέρως ἐκαλεῖτο, ὁ δὲ τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἑρακλεωτῶν ταύτην ἀφελόμενος ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ μετωνόμασεν. It appears, then, that Cius a seaport town on the Propontis, and Cierus in the territory of Heraclea on the Euxine, each received the name of *Prusias*.



Mr. Schweighæuser, after Vaillant, places the death of *Prusias* at about the year U. C. 564 = B. C. 190.<sup>z</sup> But it has been shewn that the elder *Prusias* was still alive at the time of the war with *Antiochus*; and Strabo<sup>a</sup> asserts that it was the elder *Prusias* with whom *Hannibal* sought refuge: Προυσία τῷ Ζήλᾳ—οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Προυσίας ὁ καὶ Ἀννίβαν δεξάμενος μετὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχου ἤτταν. And the accounts of other writers contain nothing to disprove this testimony<sup>b</sup>. But

<sup>z</sup> Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 143. *Vaillantius* probabile fecit *Prusiam* patrem obiisse filioque *Prusiæ* τῷ κνηρῷ reliquisse regnum circa U. C. 564 quo anno *Antiochus Magnus* a Romanis est deictus.

<sup>a</sup> XII. p. 563.

<sup>b</sup> Liv. XXXIX. 51. *Ad Prusiam regem legatus T. Quinctius Flaminius* venit, quem suspectum Romanis et receptus post fugam *Antiochi Hannibal* et bellum adversus *Eumenem* motum faciebat: ibi, seu quia a *Flaminio* inter cætera objectum *Prusiæ* erat hominem—infestissimum populo Romano apud eum esse,—seu quia ipse *Prusias*, ut gratificaretur præsentī *Flaminio* Romanisque, per se necandi aut tradendi ejus in potestatem consilium cepit, a primo conloquio *Flaminii* milites extemplo ad domum *Hannibalis*—missi sunt. Semper talein exitum *Hannibal* prospexerat animo—fidei regum nihil sane confisus. *Prusiæ* vero levitatem etiam expertus erat. Justin. XXXII. 4. *Hannibal* ad *Prusiam* contendit.—Dein, cum *Prusias* terrestri bello ab *Eumene* victus esset et prælium in mare transtulisset, *Hannibal* novo commento auctor victoriæ fuit.—Quæ ubi Romam nuntiata sunt, missi a senatu legati sunt qui utrumque regem in pacem cogerent *Hannibalemque* deposcerent. Plutarch. *Flaminin.* c. 20. ὁ γὰρ Ἀννίβας—ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ κατέστη Προυσίαν θεραπεύων.—Τίτος δὲ—πρὸς τὸν Προυσίαν ἀφικόμενος καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἰδὼν αὐτόθι διαιτῶμενον ἡγανάκτησεν εἰ ζῇ καὶ πολλὰ τοῦ Προυσίου δεομένου καὶ λιπαροῦντος ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς ἰκέτου—οὐ παρήκε.—ἅει δ' ἀπιστῶν τῇ τοῦ Προυσίου μαλακίᾳ καὶ φοβούμενος τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τὴν οἰκίαν ἔτι πρότερον ἐξῆδους—συντετρημένην εἶχεν κ. τ. λ. Nepos *Hannib.* c. 10—12. *Pænus* ad *Prusiam* in Pontum pervenit:—quem quum videret domesticis rebus minus esse robustum conciliabat cæteros reges adjungebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo *Pergamenus rex Eumenes* Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra.—Sed utrobique *Eumenes* plus valebat propter Romanorum societatem.—Classe paucis diebus erant decreturi: superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum &c.—Sic *Hannibal* consilio arma *Pergamenorum* superavit; neque tum solum sed sæpe alias pedestribus copiis pari prudentia pepulit adversarios. Quæ dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu ut legati *Prusiæ* Romæ apud *T. Quinctium Flaminiū* consularem cænant, atque ibi de *Hannibale* mentione facta ex his unus diceret eum in *Prusiæ* regno esse. Id

postero die *Flaminius* senatui detulit. *Patres conscripti*—legatos in *Bithyniam* miserunt qui a rege peterent—ut sibi dederet. His *Prusias* negare ausus non est. Cicero *Div.* II. 24. *Rex Prusias*, cum *Annibali* apud eum exsulanti depugnari placeret, negabat se audere quod exta prohiberent. An tu, inquit, mavis, &c. Hence Val. Max. III. 7, 6. exten. *Hannibal* cum apud regem *Prusiam* exsularet auctorque ei prælii committendi esset, atque is non idem sibi extis portendi diceret, An tu, inquit, &c. But Plutarch *Mor.* p. 606. C. ascribes this to *Antiochus*: Ἀννίβας οὐκ ἐχρῆτο παρρησίᾳ πρὸς Ἀντιόχον κ. τ. λ. The war between *Eumenes* and *Prusias* has been already noticed: see p. 404. The death of *Hannibal* is not described in the extant fragments of Polybius, but in his mention of the war with *Eumenes II.* nothing occurs to mark which *Prusias* is to be understood: see III. 3, 6. XXIII. 18, 8. XXIV. 1, 4. quoted above, p. 404. Appian. *Syr.* c. 11. Φλαμίνιος—φεύγοντα τὸν Ἀννίβαν καὶ ἀλώμενον περὶ Βιθυνίαν πρὸςθεύων ἐφ' ἑτέρα πρὸς Προυσίαν—ἔκτεινε διὰ τοῦ Προυσίου φαρμάκῳ. It is not incredible or inconsistent with the warlike character of *Prusias I.* that in advanced age, towards the close of his reign, after his ally *Philip* had been humbled by the Romans and *Antiochus* conquered, he should submit to the power which was felt to be irresistible. *Servin* tom. XVI. p. 152. refers the death of *Prusias I.* to the close of Ol. 148. 1.=B. C. 187: Ce monarque termina sa carrière dans un âge très-avancé et après un règne de près de soixante ans. Je dis de près de soixante ans parce que vrai-semblablement il n'a cessé de vivre que vers la fin de la première année de la 148<sup>e</sup>. Olympiade. Les historiens rapportent la défaite d'*Antiochus* Ol. 147. 3. La paix conclue entre lui et les Romains, *Annibal* se réfugia dans l'île de Crète: de là il passa en Arménie et d'Arménie il vint à la cour de *Prusias*—Or ces différens voyages ne sauroient guère être renfermés dans un espace moindre de deux ans. But if *Zielas* died according to *Servin* himself about B. C. 237, the space allotted to the reign of *Prusias* B. C. 237—187 would only be fifty years. And if *Prusias I.* received *Hannibal* (which *Servin* admits), he was still reigning at *Hannibal's* death, as appears from the preceding testimonies; which extends his reign to B. C. 183.

if the elder *Prusias* received *Hannibal*, he was still living at the time of the death of *Hannibal* in B. C. 183.

S. PRUSIAS II. The next mention of *Prusias* king of Bithynia, after the death of *Hannibal*, occurs in Polybius<sup>c</sup> upon occasion of the treaty between *Eumenes* and *Pharnaces* in B. C. 179<sup>d</sup>: εἰρήνην ὑπάρχειν Εὐμένει καὶ Προυσίᾳ καὶ Ἀριαράθῃ πρὸς Φαρνάκην καὶ Μιθριδάτην εἰς τὸν πάντα χρόνον.—ἀποδοῦναι Φαρνάκην καὶ Τήιον παρὰ τὸν Πόντον (ὃ μετὰ τινὰ χρόνον Εὐμένης ἔδωκε Προυσίᾳ πεισθεὶς μετὰ μεγάλης χάριτος). No indication is contained which *Prusias* is intended. But if we understand here the second *Prusias*, we shall place his accession between B. C. 183 and B. C. 179. The two reigns of *Prusias I.* and *Prusias II.* occupied a period of about seventy-nine years B. C. 228—150. Of this space about forty-eight years appear to belong to the elder *Prusias*, and thirty-one years to the younger.

*Prusias II.* married the sister of *Perseus* king of Macedonia: Προυσίας ὁ κυνηγὸς ἐπὶ κλησιν, ᾧ Περσεὺς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἐνέγυσε. † *Seleuci filiam duxisse cum (Persea) non petentem sed petitum ultro: sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti ac oranti.* ‡ *Prusias Bithyniae rex—neque pro Romanis se aequum censere adversus fratrem uxoris arma ferre, et apud Persea victorem veniam per sororem impetrabilem fore*<sup>h</sup>.

In B. C. 167, after the defeat of *Perseus*, *Prusias* with his son *Nicomedes* visited Rome for about thirty days, and was received with favour<sup>i</sup>. His character on this occasion is described by Polybius<sup>k</sup>. The war of *Prusias* with *Attalus* in B. C. 156—154 has been already mentioned<sup>l</sup>.

The death of *Prusias* was related by Livy in his fiftieth book, and was made coincident with the attempt of *Andriscus*<sup>m</sup>: *Thessalia, quum et illam invadere armis atque occupare Pseudo-Philippus vellet, per legatos Romanorum auxiliis Achaeorum defensa est. Prusias rex Bithyniae, omniumque humillimorum vitiorum, a Nicomede filio adjuvante Attalo rege Pergami occisus est.—Quum legatos ad pacem inter Nicomedem et Prusiam faciendam Romani misissent—dixit Cato eam legationem nec caput nec pedes nec cor habere.* The death of *Masinissa* is then related. The rise of *Andriscus* and the death of *Masinissa* are both to be referred to B. C. 149.<sup>n</sup> And this date is confirmed by Zonaras, whose narrative places

<sup>c</sup> XXVI. 6. legat. 59.

<sup>d</sup> See above p. 404.

<sup>e</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 2.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. XLII. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Idem Ib. 29.

<sup>h</sup> Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 141. from the mere expression of Polybius XV. 22, 1. τῷ κηδεστῇ determines that *Prusias I.* also married a daughter of Philip: Priori Philippus *Persei* pater filiam copulavit. But this conclusion, which Schweigh. himself, although he follows it, appears to doubt, is by no means warranted.

<sup>i</sup> Liv. XLV. 44. Eo anno [coss. Q. Aelio M. Junio XLV. 16.] rex *Prusias* venit Romam cum filio *Nicomede*.—Biduū petiit quo templā Deāū urbemque et hospites amicosque videret. Datus qui circumduceret eum L. Cornelius Scipio quaestor.—Tertio post die senatum adit; gratulatus victoriam est; merita sua in eo bello commemoravit: petiit ut—societas secum renovaretur; agerque sibi de rege *Antiocho* captus, quem nulli datum a populo Romano Galli possiderent, daretur. Filium postremo *Nicomedem* senatui commendavit. Omnium

qui in Macedonia imperatores fuerant favore est adjutus. Itaque cetera quae petebat concessa: de agro responsum est legatos ad rem inspiciendam missuros.—Cum hoc responso *Prusias* est dimissus.—Moratus circa urbem triginta haud amplius dies in regnum est profectus.

<sup>k</sup> XXX. 16. ἦλθε Προυσίας εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην συγχαρησόμενος τῇ συγκλήτῳ καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσιν. ὁ δὲ Προυσίας αὐτὸς οὐδαμῶς γέγονεν ἄξιος τοῦ τῆς βασιλείας προσχήματος.—ὅς γε πρεσβυτέρων παραγεγονότων Ῥωμαϊκῶν ἐξυρμένους τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ πῖλεον ἔχων καὶ τῆβενναν καὶ καλίκους ἀπῆντα ταῖς, καὶ καθόλου τοιαύτη διασκευῇ κεκρημένος οἷαν ἔχουσιν οἱ προσφάτως ἡλευθερωμένοι παρὰ Ῥωμαῖς, οὓς καλοῦσι λιβέρτους. Liv. XLV. 44. Polybius eum regem indignum majestate nominis tanti tradit, pileatum capite raso obviam ire legatis solitum, libertumque se populi Romani ferre. Diodorus tom. X. p. 9. also adopts the account of Polybius.

<sup>l</sup> See above p. 407.

<sup>m</sup> Liv. Epit. 50.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables 149. 2.



the death of *Prusias* in the consulship of *Manilius*<sup>o</sup>. We may therefore assign the death of *Prusias* and the succession of *Nicomedes* to B. C. 149.<sup>p</sup> The dispute between *Prusias* and his son preceded the death of *Cato*, who remarked upon the embassy sent to adjust the difference: and from hence again it appears that the date could not be later than B. C. 149, for *Cato* died in that year<sup>q</sup>. The particulars of the death of *Prusias* are related by *Appian* and *Justin*<sup>r</sup>.

9. *NICOMEDES II. EPIPHANES*. *Appian*<sup>s</sup>: οὕτω Νικομήδης ἀντὶ Προυσίου Βιθυνῶν ἐβασίλευε. καὶ αὐτὸν χρόνῳ τελευτήσαντα Νικομήδης οὐ υἱός, ᾧ Φιλοπάτωρ ἐπικλήσις ἦν, διεδέξατο, Ῥωμαίων αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὡς πατρώαν ψηφισαμένων. His death may be placed in B. C. 91<sup>t</sup>, which extends his

<sup>o</sup> Zonaras IX. p. 465. D. κἀντεῦθεν Μανίλιος μὲν εἰς τὴν Οὐτικὴν ἐλθὼν ἡγήσατο [in B. C. 149].—τότε δὲ συντρίβηται καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν Προυσίαν ὅς γέρον ᾧν καὶ τοὺς τρόπους τραχὺς ἐφροβήθη τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς μὴ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτὸν ἐκβάλωσι τὸν Νικομήδην τὸν υἱὸν ἀνθελόμενοι. καὶ κατὰ τινὰ πρόσφασιν ἐπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην αὐτὸν κάκει διάγειν ἐκέλευσεν. ὡς δὲ κἀν τῇ Ῥώμῃ διατωμένῳ τῷ υἱῷ ἐπεβόλευσε, καὶ ἔσπενδε κτείνειν αὐτὸν, Βιθυνοὶ τινες εἰς Ῥώμην φιλήσαντες ἐξήγαγον λείβρα τὸν Νικομήδην καὶ εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν κομίσαντες τὸν μὲν γέροντα ἐφόνευσαν κ. τ. λ.—τὴν δὲ Μακεδονίαν Ἀνδρίσκος τις—ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀπέστησε [sc. in B. C. 149: see the Tables]. Idem p. 467. A. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι Πείσαννα τὸν ὑπάτον ἔστειλαν κ. τ. λ. [in the spring of B. C. 148.]

<sup>p</sup> Sigonius in fastos consulares ad annum Capitolinum 604. L. Marcius M<sup>o</sup> Manilius. His coss. *Prusias* a *Nicomede filio occisus est*: *Appianus*, *Epitoma* L. Valesius apud Schweigh. Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 142. L. Marcio et Manilio coss. est occisus, ut ponit etiam Sigonius in Fastis ex Livii *Epitoma*: id est, Ol. 157. 3. The date is correctly determined; but the testimony of Zonaras, whom Sigonius and Valesius omit to quote, is necessary to confirm the inference drawn from the *Epitomē*. Schweigh. Ibid. observes upon Valesius, *Rectius ex ejusdem Livii præscepto ad insequentis anni consules U. C.* [Varr.] 606 *cadem Prusias retulit Freinshemius Suppl. ad Liv. LI. [L.] 3.* But Livy affords no direct testimony. We can only conjecture his date by collecting the circumstances as they stand in the *Epitomator*. These circumstances Freinshemius has placed a year too low.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables 149. 4.

<sup>r</sup> *Appian*, *Mithrid.* c. 4—7. ὅντι Προυσία διὰ μίσους τοὺς ὑπάρχοντες ἐπὶ αὐτῇ χαλεπῇ Νικομήδης υἱὸς ἦν πάντῃ τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς ἀρέσκων. ὑπὲρ δὲ Προυσίας ὑφωρῶμενος εἰς Ῥώμην αὐτὸν βιοῦν μετεστῆσατο. καὶ μαθὼν εὐδοκίμως τὰ κάκει προσέταξε τῆς βουλῆς δεχθῆναι τῶν ἔτι ὑφελόμενων Ἀττάλῳ χρημάτων αὐτὸν ἀπολῦσαι. Μηνῶν τε αὐτῷ συμπρεσβεύοντα ἐπέμπε· καὶ εἰρήτο τῷ Μηνῶ εἰ μὲν ἐπιτίχοι—φείδεσθαι τοῦ Νικομήδους, εἰ δὲ ἀποτίχοι κτείνειν αὐτὸν ἐν Ῥώμῃ.—ὁ δὲ τῆς μὲν ζημίας οὐκ ἀφειβέσης τῷ Προυσίᾳ—ἡ πόρην.—ἕμῳ δ' αὐτῷ βραδύνοντι

συνεῖς ὁ νεανίσκος ἐς λόγους ἦλθεν—συνθέμενοι δ' ἐπιβουλεύσαι τῷ Προυσίᾳ τὸν Ἀττάλῳ πρεσβευτὴν Ἀνδρόνικον ἐς τὸ ἔργον προσέλαβον, ἵνα τὸν Ἀττάλῳ πείσειε τὸν Νικομήδην καταγαγεῖν.—Ἀττάλός τε τὸν νεανίαν προθύμως ἐπεδέχετο καὶ τὸν Προυσίαν ἐκέλευσε τῷ παιδὶ πόλεις τέ τινὰς καὶ χώραν—δοῦναι. ὁ δ'—ἐπεμπεν ἐς Ῥώμην τοὺς Νικομήδους καὶ Ἀττάλῳ κατηγορήσοντάς τε καὶ προκαλεσμένους ἐς κρίσιν. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἀττάλῳ εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὴν Βιθυνίαν—ὁ δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἐν ἅστει—εἶλετο τρεῖς ἄνδρας κ. τ. λ. [conf. Liv. Epit. 50. Diod. fragm. Vatican. p. 92. Plutarch. Cat. Maj. c. 9.]—οἱ μὲν δὴ πρέσβεις ἐς Βιθυνίαν ἀφίκοντο καὶ προσέτασσον αὐτοῖς τὸν πόλεμον ἐκλῦσαι. Νικομήδους δὲ καὶ Ἀττάλῳ συγχωρεῖν ὑποκρινόμεναι, οἱ Βιθυνοὶ διδαχθέντες ἔλεγον οὐκ εἶναι δυνατοὶ φέρειν ἔτι τὴν ἀμύνην τοῦ Προυσίου.—οἱ μὲν δὴ πρέσβεις, ὡς αὐτῷ Ῥωμαίων τάδε πειθόμεναι, ἐπᾶνθησαν ἄπρακτοι. Προυσίας δ' ἐπεὶ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἀπέγνω—μετῆλθεν ἐς Νικομήδειαν ὡς κρατυνόμενος τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ προδιδόντες αὐτὸν τὰς πόλεις ἀνέβησαν· καὶ ὁ μὲν Νικομήδης ἐσθίει μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ, τὸν δὲ Προυσίαν ἐς ἱερὸν Διὸς καταφυγόντα συνεκέντησάν τινες ἐπιτεμφθέντες ἐκ τοῦ Νικομήδους. Justin. XXXIV. 4. *Prusias rex Bithyniae consilium cepit interficiendi Nicomedis filii, dum consulere studet minoribus filiis quos ex noverca ejus susceperat et Romae habebat. Sed res adolescenti ab his qui facinus susceperant proditur.—Igitur cum accitus in patris regnum venisset, statim rex appellatur. Prusias regno spoliatus a filio—cum in latebris ageret, non minori scelere quam filium occidi jusserat a filio interficitur.* Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1161. e lib. 32. [tom. X. p. 67.] Νικομήδης Προυσίαν τὸν ἐαυτοῦ πατέρα καταπολεμήσας καὶ καταφυγόντα εἰς τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν ἀνελὼν παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς Βιθυνίας, ἀσεβειστάτῳ φόνῳ κτησάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν. The character of *Prusias* is given in a fragment of Polybius XXXVII. 2. To this *Prusias* Athenæus XI. p. 496. d. refers: Προυσίας ποτήριον.—ἔτι τὴν προσηγορίαν ἔσχεν ἀπὸ Προυσίου τοῦ Βιθυνίας βασιλεύσαντος καὶ ἐπὶ τρυφῇ καὶ μαλακίᾳ διαβητόν γενομένου, ἰστορεῖ Νικανόρος ὁ Καλχηδόνιος ἐν τετάρτῳ Προυσίου συμπτωμάτων.

<sup>s</sup> *Mith.* c. 7.

<sup>t</sup> See below, *Nicomedes III.*



reign to fifty-eight years. As he had visited Rome with his father in B. C. 167<sup>u</sup>, seventy-six years before his death, it appears that he lived to a very advanced age<sup>x</sup>.

The forces of *Nicomedes* were employed in the war with *Aristonicus* B. C. 131.<sup>y</sup> To *Nicomedes II.* *Marius* sent for succours during the Cimbrian war about B. C. 103<sup>z</sup>: κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κίμβρους τοῦ Μαρίου στρατείαν ἔδωκεν ἡ σύγκλητος ἔξουσίαν τῷ Μαρίῳ ἐκ τῶν πέραν θαλάττης ἐθνῶν μεταπέμπεσθαι συμμαχίαν· ὁ μὲν οὖν Μάριος ἐξέπεμψε πρὸς Νικομήδην τὸν τῆς Βιθυνίας βασιλέα περὶ βοηθείας· ὁ δὲ ἀπόκρισιν ἔδωκε τοὺς πλείους τῶν Βιθυνῶν ὑπὸ τῶν δημοσιωνῶν διαρπαγέντας δουλεύειν ἐν ταῖς ἐπαρχίαις.

10. *NICOMEDES III. PHILOPATOR.* Livy having described the events in Italy of B. C. 90 proceeds thus<sup>a</sup>: *Nicomedes in Bithyniæ Ariobarzanes in Cappadociæ regna reducti sunt. Cn. Pompeius consul [B. C. 89] Marsos acie vicit &c.* Justin<sup>b</sup>: *Primo adventu Tigranidis Ariobarzanes sublati rebus suis Romam contendit. Atque ita per Tigranem rursus Cappadocia juris esse Mithridatis capit. Eodem tempore mortuo Nicomede etiam filius ejus et ipse Nicomedes regno a Mithridate pellitur; qui cum supplex Romam venisset, decernitur in senatu ut uterque in regnum restituantur: in quod tum missi Aquillius et Manlius Malatinus legati.* As the restoration of *Nicomedes III.* is fixed by Livy to B. C. 90, we may place the death of *Nicomedes II.* in B. C. 91. Appian<sup>c</sup> describes the expulsion of *Nicomedes III.* and the substitution of his younger brother *Socrates*: (ὁ Μιθριδάτης) Νικομήδει τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Προυσίου Βιθυνίας ὡς πατρώας ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἀποδειχθέντι βασιλεύειν Σωκράτη τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Νικομήδους, ὅτῳ Χρηστὸς ἐπώνυμον ἦν, μετὰ στρατιᾶς ἐπέπεμψε· καὶ τὴν Βιθυνῶν ἀρχὴν ὁ Σωκράτης ἐς αὐτὸν περιέσπασε.—Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ Νικομήδην ὁμοῦ καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐπανῆγον ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάτερον, πρέσβεις τε τινὰς αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο συνέπεμψαν ὧν Μάνιος Ἀκύλιος ἡγεῖτο· καὶ συλλαβεῖν ἐς τὴν κάθοδον ἐπέστειλαν Λουκίῳ τε Κασσίου τῆς περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον Ἀσίας ἡγουμένῳ, στρατιὰν ἔχοντι ὀλίγην.—Κάσσιος δὲ καὶ Μάνιος—Νικομήδην τε κατήγαγον ἐς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐς Καππαδοκίαν. *Socrates* assumed the name of *Nicomedes*<sup>d</sup>: τῆς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ συγκλήτου Νικομήδην τὸν ἐκ Νικομήδους καὶ Νύσσης βασιλέα Βιθυνίας καθιστώσης, Μιθριδάτης τὸν Χρηστὸν ἐπικληθέντα Νικομήδην ἀντικαθίστη· ἐπεκράτει δ' ὅμως ἡ Ῥωμαίων κρίσις καὶ ἄκοντος Μιθριδάτου. The usurper *Socrates* was put to death by *Mithridates* himself<sup>e</sup>: *Non regem Bithyniæ Chreston, in quem senatus arma decreverat, a se in gratiam illorum occisum?*

*Nicomedes* was expelled again by *Mithridates* at the commencement of the Mithridatic war in B. C. 88. Related by Livy in the transactions of that year<sup>f</sup>. He was restored at the

<sup>u</sup> See above p. 417.

<sup>x</sup> He is called at the time of his accession νεανίας by Appian Mithr. c. 6. adolescens by Justin XXXIV. 4. If he was ten years of age when he accompanied *Prusias* to Rome in B. C. 167, he would be about twenty-eight at his accession in B. C. 149, and eighty-six at his death in B. C. 91.

<sup>y</sup> See below, *Kings of Pontus* No. 9. and the Tables 131. 2.

<sup>z</sup> Diod. apud Photium cod. 244. p. 1173.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. Epit. 74. For the transactions described in Liv. Ep. 73. see the Tables B. C. 90. In lib. 74. the Epitomator commences in this manner: *Cn. Pompeius victoriam prælio fudit et obsedit: propter quam vicentiam Romæ prætextæ et alia magistratuum insignia sumpta sunt. C. Marius cum Marsis dubio eventu pugnavit.—A. Plotius legatus*

*Umbros L. Porcius prætor Marsos—prælio vicerunt.* These events happened before the consulship of *Pompey*: see Appian. Civ. I. 48. 49. Oros. V. 18. Then follows the narrative of the affairs of Asia.

<sup>b</sup> XXXVIII. 3. <sup>c</sup> Mith. c. 10.

<sup>d</sup> Memnon apud Phot. Cod. 224. p. 729.

<sup>e</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. Epit. 76. *Ariobarzanes Cappadociæ Nicomedes Bithyniæ regno a Mithridate Ponti rege pulsus sunt. Epit. 77. Mithridates Ponti rex, Bithynia et Cappadocia occupatis et pulso Aquillio legato, Phrygiam provinciam populi Romani cum ingenti exercitu intravit.* See the Tables B. C. 88. Memnon apud Photium cod. 224. p. 729. ἔσπερον δὲ Σύλλα καὶ Μαρίον περὶ τὴν Ῥωμαϊκὴν πολιτείαν ἀναβρίψαντων τὴν στάσιν [B. C. 88], τέσσαρας μυριάδας πεζῶν καὶ μυρίους ἵππείας Ἀρχελάῳ τῷ στρατηγῷ παρα-

peace in B. C. 84.<sup>8</sup> It has been shewn in the Tables<sup>h</sup> that *Nicomedes* died in the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74: and this date is confirmed by another passage of Appian<sup>i</sup>, who places his death just before *Mithridates* made an irruption into Bithynia in the consulship of *Cotta*: ἐνέβαλεν ἐς Βιθυνίαν Νικομήδους ἄρτι τεθνεῶτος ἄπαιδος καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ῥωμαίοις ἀπολιπόντος. Κόττας δ' ἡγούμενος αὐτῆς—ἔφυγεν ἐς Χαλκηδὸνα μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμεως καὶ Βιθυνία μὲν ἦν αὖθις ὑπὸ τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ. We may therefore fix the death of *Nicomedes III.* to the beginning of B. C. 74, in the seventeenth year (current) of his reign, computed from the death of his father. The dynasty ended with *Nicomedes III.* grandson of *Prusias* κυνηγός<sup>k</sup>.

δοὺς ὁ Μιθριδάτης κατὰ Βιθυνῶν ἐκέλευσε στρατεῖν καὶ κρατεῖ τῆς μάχης συμβαλὼν Ἀρχέλαος φεύγει δὲ καὶ Νικομήδης μετ' ὀλίγων. ταῦτα μαθὼν Μιθριδάτης παραγεγονότος αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ ἄρας ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τῇ Ἀμασίᾳ πεδίου διὰ τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἦει, πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδας στρατὸν ἐπαγόμενος. Μάνιος δὲ, τῶν ἀμφὶ Νικομήδην συστρατευομένων αὐτῷ μόνῃ τῇ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου φήμῃ διασκεδασθέντων, μετὰ Ῥωμαίων ὀλίγων ἀντιπαρατάσσεται Μηροφάνει τῷ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγῷ, καὶ τραπείς φεύγει πᾶσαν τὴν δυνάμιν ἀποβαλὼν. ἐμβαλὼν δὲ σὺν ἀδελφῇ Μιθριδάτης εἰς τὴν Βιθυνίαν τὰς τε πόλεις καὶ τὴν χώραν ἀμαχῇ κατέσχε. The first transactions of the Mithridatic war, the defeat of *Aquilius*, and the occupation of the two kingdoms by *Mithridates*, are related at large by Appian *Mithrid. c. 12—22.* and briefly by Justin XXXVIII. 3. *Mithridates intellecto quantum bellum suscitaret legatos ad Cimbro, alios ad Gallo-Græcos et Sarmatas Bastarnasque auxilium petitem mittit.—Ab Scythia quoque exercitum venire jubet, omnemque orientem adversus Romanos armat. Non magno igitur labore Aquillium et Maltinum Asiano exercitu instructos vincit; quibus simul cum Nicomede pulsus ingenti favore civitatum excipitur.* Strabo XII. p. 562. ἐνταῦθα [near the river Amnias in Paphlagonia] Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εἰπάτωρ τὰς Νικομήδους τοῦ Βιθυνῶ δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἠφάνισεν, οὐδ' αὐτὸς παρατυχὼν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ ὁ μὲν φεύγων μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς τὴν εἰκείαν ἐσώθη κακεῖθεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἔπλευσεν· ὁ δ' ἠκούσθησε, καὶ τὴν τε Βιθυνίαν εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφίδου καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέσχε μέχρι Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας. In the scene of the action Appian *Mithr. c. 18.* agrees with Strabo: ἐν πεδίῳ πλατεῖ παρὰ τὸν Ἀμνεῖον ποταμὸν κατιδόντες ἀλλήλους ὃ τε Νικομήδης καὶ οἱ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγοὶ παρέταττον ἐς μάχην.

<sup>8</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>h</sup> B. C. 74. 2.

<sup>i</sup> *Mithr. c. 71.*

<sup>k</sup> Νικομήδῃ τῷ Νικομήδους τοῦ Προυσίῳ according to Appian himself already quoted. The passage

therefore in Appian *Mithrid. c. 7.* (Φιλοπάτωρ διεδέξατο).—καὶ, εἴ τῳ σπονδῇ πάντα προμαθεῖν, ἰωνὸς τοῦδε ἑτερος Νικομήδης Ῥωμαίοις τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐν διαθήκαις ἀπέλιπε, is justly pronounced by Schweigh. to be corrupt or mutilated.

Palmerius apud Schweigh. Appian. tom. III. p. 591. has the following account of the kings of Bithynia: *Primus est Bas. Hujus filius Zipates 2. cui Nicomedes I. successit 3. Post eum Prusias I. qui Claudus dictus est 4. Post eum Prusias Ziela filius 5. cujus filius Prusias Venator 6. cujus filius et intersector Nicomedes Epiphanes 7. cujus Nicomedes Philopator 8. Post quem Nicomedes ultimus qui hæredem populum Romanum instituit.* In this account there are three errors. 1. He omits *Zielas*. 2. He supposes *Prusias* χωλὸς and *Prusias Ziela* to be two different persons. 3. He supposes a fourth *Nicomedes* after *Nicomedes Philopator*. That these are errors is sufficiently manifest from the preceding testimonies.

Syncellus mentions the kings of Bithynia p. 276. C. οἱ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεῖς ἢ κατὰ Διονύσιον ἐντεῦθεν [between A. M. 5223—5282] ἤρξαντο, διαρκέσαντες ἔτη σιγ'. Idem p. 313. D. τῷ ἐνπ' ἔτει τοῦ κόσμου [B. C. 21] ἢ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἢ βασιλέων ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο ὑπὸ Αὐγούστου χρηματίσασα, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐσξή' κοσμικοῦ ἔτους [B. C. 233] ἀρξαμένη. The period corresponds. B. C. 233—21 both inclusive are 213 years. But, as Syncellus committed in the times of the kings of Pergamus a *metachronism* of ninety-five years, he has here committed a *metachronism* of fifty-four. If we compute 213 years from B. C. 74, the true conclusion of the Bithynian monarchy, we are carried back to B. C. 287: perhaps the period at which *Zipates* made himself independent. The eight kings in Syncellus, of whom *Zipates* would be the first, will include *Socrates*, who was appointed king by *Mithridates*, as already described.



## VIII.

## KINGS OF PONTUS.

1. <i>Ariobarzanes I.</i>	y.	B. C.
2. <i>Mithridates I.</i>		
3. <i>Ariobarzanes II.</i> .....	26.	363.
4. <i>Mithridates II.</i> κτίστης .....	35.	337.
5. <i>Mithridates III.</i> .....	36.	302.
6. <i>Ariobarzanes III.</i> .....	—	266.
7. <i>Mithridates IV.</i> .....	—	[240]
8. <i>Pharnaces I.</i> .....	—	[190]
9. <i>Mithridates V. Evergetes</i> .....	—	[156]
10. <i>Mithridates VI. Eupator</i> .....	57.	120.
11. <i>Pharnaces II.</i> .....	16.	63.

The descent of this dynasty from one of the seven chiefs who overthrew the Magi in B. C. 521 is attested by Polybius, by Florus, Diodorus, and Appian<sup>a</sup>.

1. 2. **ARIOBARZANES I. MITHRIDATES I.** We may trace the mention of these in Xenophon<sup>b</sup>: νῦν δὲ καὶ ἤν τις, ὥσπερ Μιθριδάτης τὸν πατέρα Ἀριοβαρζάνην προδούς. And in Aristotle<sup>c</sup>: οἱ δὲ ἐπιτίθενται—διὰ κέρδος, ὥσπερ Ἀριοβαρζάνη Μιθριδάτης.

3. **ARIOBARZANES II.** His government of twenty-six years ending in B. C. 337 is marked by Diodorus<sup>d</sup>: περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς [sc. ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Φρυνίχου B. C. 337] Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ἐτελεύτησε βασιλεύσας ἔτη εἴκοσι καὶ ἕξ· τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης ἤρξεν ἔτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα. He engaged in rebellion against *Artaxerxes* in B. C. 362<sup>e</sup>: ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Μόλωνος—οἱ τὴν παράλιον οἰκοῦντες τῆς Ἀσίας ἀπέστησαν ἀπὸ Περσῶν, καὶ τινες τῶν σατραπῶν καὶ στρατηγῶν ἐπαναστάντες πόλεμον ἐξήνεγκαν πρὸς Ἀρταξέρξην.—ὧν ἦσαν ἐπιφανέστατοι Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν ὁ τῆς Φρυγίας σατράπης, ὃς καὶ Μιθριδάτου τελευτήσαντος τῆς τούτου βασιλείας κεκυριευκὼς ἦν, κ. τ. λ. *Mithridates* therefore, upon whose death *Ariobarzanes* succeeded in B. C. 363, is the *Mithridates* of Xenophon, with whom he would be contemporary.

*Ariobarzanes II.* is mentioned by Nepos<sup>f</sup> in his account of *Datames*: and by Demosthenes in B. C. 352<sup>g</sup>: ὅμητις ἐποιήσασθε ἔν τισι καιροῖς καὶ χρόνοις Ἀριοβαρζάνην πολίτην καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνον Φιλίσκον.—(Φιλίσκος) διὰ τῆς Ἀριοβαρζάνου δυνάμεως πόλεις κατελάμβανεν Ἑλληνίδας, εἰς ἃς εἰσιῶν πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ ἐποίει.—ἡ ἴνα τῶν τελευταίων πρῶτον μνησθῶμεν, Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκεῖνον οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς τρεῖς ὄντας πάντων ἡξίωσαν (οἱ ῥήτορες) ὅσων ἡβουλήθησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ δύο Ἀβυδηνοὺς, μισαθηναιοτάτους καὶ πονηροτάτους ἀνθρώπους, προσέθηκαν αὐτῷ, Φιλίσκον καὶ Ἀγαθόν<sup>h</sup>. *Ariobarzanes* therefore and

<sup>a</sup> Florus III. 5. *Harum gentium atque regionum rex antiquissimus Ætæa: post Artabazes, a septem Persis oriundus.* For Diodorus and Appian see N°. 4. For Polybius, see N°. 6. Add the writer de vir. illustr. p. 300. *Mithridates rex Ponti oriundus a septem Persis.*

<sup>b</sup> Cyrop. VIII. 8, 4.

<sup>c</sup> De Rep. V. 10.=V. 8, 15. Schneid.

<sup>d</sup> XVI. 90.

<sup>e</sup> Diod. XV. 90.

<sup>f</sup> Vit. Datam. c. 2. *Datames bellum indixit*

*Thyo: in quo quum ab Ariobarzane præfecto Lydia et Ionia totiusque Phrygiae desertus esset, nihilo segnius perseveravit.* After this *Datames* revolted from the king of Persia and made alliance with *Ariobarzanes*: Nepos Ibid. c. 5. *Clam cum Ariobarzane facit amicitiam.* The revolt of *Datames* is noticed by Diodorus XV. 91. in B. C. 362.

<sup>g</sup> In Aristocrat. p. 666. <sup>h</sup> Idem Ibid. p. 687.

<sup>i</sup> *Ariobarzanes* and *Philiscus* are named by Xenophon



his three sons had been lately made Athenian citizens. In B. C. 351 Demosthenes mentions him again<sup>k</sup>: ἐπέμψατε Τιμόθεόν ποτε βοηθήσοντα Ἀριοβαρζάνη—ἰδὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος τὸν μὲν Ἀριοβαρζάνην φανερώς ἀφ'εστῶτα τοῦ βασιλείως—τῷ μὲν ἀπέγνω μὴ βοηθεῖν.

4. MITHRIDATES the successor of *Ariobarzanes II.* died in B. C. 302. Diodorus<sup>l</sup>, having related the passage of *Demetrius* from Athens to Asia in the beginning of B. C. 301<sup>m</sup>, proceeds to mention the death of *Mithridates*: περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὑπήκοος ὢν Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσσανδρον ἀνιρέθη περὶ Κίον τῆς Μυσίας, ἄρξας αὐτῆς καὶ Ἀρρίνης ἔτη τριάκοντα πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ πολλοὺς προσεκτίσατο· τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παφλαγονίως ἤρξεν ἔτη τριάκοντα ἕξ. His death therefore occurred in the winter of the archon *Nicoles*, the thirty-fifth archon from *Phrynichus*, in whose year Diodorus had already placed his accession: and we may fix the beginning of his reign at the close of B. C. 337, and his death at the close of B. C. 302.

This *Mithridates* circumvented *Datames*<sup>n</sup>. He served under *Eumenes* against *Antigonus* in B. C. 315<sup>o</sup>: συνῆν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου μὲν υἱὸς ἀπόγονος δ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἑπτὰ Περσῶν. Probably soon after his escape from *Antigonus*<sup>p</sup>: Ἀντίγονος μὲν ἤρχε Συρίας—Μιθριδάτης δ' αὐτῷ συνῆν, ἀνὴρ γένους βασιλείου Περσικοῦ. καὶ ὁ Ἀντίγονος ἐνὺπνιον ἔδοξε πεδίον σπείρειν χρυσίῳ, καὶ τὸ χρυσίον ἐκθερίσαντα τὸν Μιθριδάτην ἐς τὸν Πόντον οἴχεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῷδε συλλαβὼν ἐβούλευεν ἀποκτείνειν· ὁ δ' ἐξέφυγε σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ἕξ, καὶ φραξάμενός τι χωρίον τῆς Καππαδοκίας—Καππαδοκίας τε αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ὁμόρων περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἐθνῶν κατέσχεν ἐπὶ τε μέγα τὴν ἀρχὴν προαγαγὼν παισὶ παρέδωκεν. This attempt of *Antigonus* is related by Plutarch<sup>q</sup>: τοῦ μέντοι καὶ φιλάνθρωπον φύσει καὶ φιλεταῖρον γεγονέναι τὸν Δημήτριον ἐν ἀρχῇ παράδειγμα τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν εἰπεῖν. Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς ἑταῖρος ἦν καὶ ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ συνήθης, ἐθεράπευε δ' Ἀντίγονον οὐτ' ὢν οὔτε δοκῶν πονηρός· ἐκ δ' ἐνὺπνιου τινὸς ὑποψίαν Ἀντιγόνῳ παρέσχεν, κ. τ. λ.—συνεῖς δ' ἐκεῖνος ἀπέδρα νυκτὸς εἰς Καππαδοκίαν. καὶ ταχὺ τὴν Ἀντιγόνῳ γενομένην ὄψιν ὕπαρ αὐτῷ συνετέλει τὸ χρεῶν· πολλῆς γὰρ καὶ ἀγαθῆς ἐκράτησε χώρας, καὶ τὸ τῶν Ποντικῶν βασιλείων γένος ὀγδόη πού διαδοχῇ παυσάμενον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων ἐκεῖνος παρέσχε. This occurred ἐν ἀρχῇ. early in the life of *Demetrius*; about B. C. 318 or 317. Palmerius<sup>r</sup> therefore, who is justly reprehended by Wesseling for his alteration of Plutarch, is in error, not only for the reason assigned by Wesseling<sup>s</sup>, but also because he supposes that young *Mithridates* fled by the aid of *Demetrius* after the death of his father: *jure Antigono suspectus, non tam ob somnium quam ob eadem patris*. But *Mithridates* was slain at Cius in the last year of the life of *Antigonus* B. C. 302<sup>t</sup>, and the escape happened early: ἐν ἀρχῇ.

nophon Hel. VII. 1, 27. ἔρχεται Φιλίσκος Ἀβυδηνὸς παρὰ Ἀριοβαρζάνους χρήματα ἔχων πολλά. καὶ πρῶτα μὲν εἰς Δελφούς σιγήσαγε περὶ εἰρήνης Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς ἐνιμάχους κ. τ. λ. This embassy for peace was in B. C. 368: see the Tables 368. 2. *Ariobarzanes* therefore was already in command under the court of Persia five years before the death of *Mithridates*, whom he succeeded.

<sup>k</sup> Pro Rhod. p. 193.

<sup>l</sup> XX. 111.

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables 301. 2.

<sup>n</sup> Nepos vit. Datam. c. 10. 11. *Hic tam callidus vir extremo tempore captus est Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii dolo*. This occurred long after B. C. 362, the date of the revolt of *Datames*: although Diodorus XV. 91. (as is not unusual with him) recites under that year the whole history of *Datames* from his revolt to his death.

<sup>o</sup> Diod. XIX. 40.

<sup>p</sup> Appian. Mithr. c. 9.

<sup>q</sup> Demetr. c. 4.

<sup>r</sup> Exercit. p. 212.

<sup>s</sup> Wess. ad Diod. XIX. 40. Μιθριδάτης ἀπόγονος ἐνὸς τῶν ἑπτὰ Περσῶν] Consentit Polybius V. 43. *Aripius Mithrid.* p. 303. [c. 9.] *Ab istis Lucianus* Macrob. c. 13. *ubi ex condito instauratore eo regno κτίστης appellatur, nihil dissentit. Quae omnia veterum testimoniis satis cum sint munita, non debuerat Palmerius Mithridatem hunc Mithridatis facere filium Ariobarzanis nepotem; nedum Plutarchi verba Μιθριδάτης ὁ Ἀριοβαρζάνου παῖς mutare ac scribere M. ὁ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ἀρ. παῖς. Praeferunt quidem speciem aliquam quae de aetate Mithridatis Ariobarzanis filii obmoventur. Plutarchus aequalem perhibet Demetrio et νεανίσκον. Atqui Mithridates hoc tempore sexagenario major erat. Male proin νεανίσκος. Quia vero Mithridates hoc praetio cum Eumene stetit, fuga ea in Pontum hac pugna prior censeri potest.*

The eighth successor of *Mithridates* is mentioned by Plutarch. The eighth is also expressed by Appian in one passage<sup>t</sup>, but the sixth in another<sup>v</sup>. These difficulties are considered by Mr. Schweighæuser<sup>w</sup>, who observes that *Mithridates I.* from whom *Eupator* was the eighth, might have been sometimes confounded with *Mithridates II.* or *κτίστης*, from whom he was the sixth. This may be accepted as a satisfactory explanation. He proposes, indeed, another solution: that *Eupator* might be the eighth from *Mithridates κτίστης*, *licet in disiectis historiæ laciniis quæ ad nostram ætatem pervenerunt non occurrat mentio singulorum*: or, in other words, that two reigns may have been lost to us, which occurred between *Mithridates II.* who died B. C. 302 and *Mithridates Eupator*, who began to reign B. C. 120. But it will be seen in the following testimonies that this was not possible.

According to Lucian<sup>x</sup>, *Mithridates κτίστης* lived to the age of eighty-four years: *Μιθριδάτης ὁ Πόντου βασιλεὺς ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Κτίστης Ἀντίγονον τὸν μονόφθαλμον φεύγων ἐπὶ Πόντου ἐτελεύτησε, βιώσας ἔτη τέσσαρα καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, ὥσπερ Ἱερώνυμος ἱστορεῖ καὶ ἄλλοι συγγραφεῖς*. He would therefore be born about B. C. 385, would be older than *Antigonus* himself, and almost fifty years older than *Demetrius*. This account, then, and that of Plutarch, which makes him of the same age with *Demetrius*, are irreconcilable. The testimony of Hieronymus vindicates the account of Lucian from suspicion. We must therefore suppose with Wesseling that Plutarch is in error in describing *Mithridates* as *νεανίσκος* in B. C. 318.

5. *MITHRIDATES III.* succeeded his father in the archonship of *Nicocles* about the close of B. C. 302: consequently the thirty-six years ascribed to him by Diodorus<sup>y</sup> would terminate in B. C. 266. *Mithridates* is acknowledged by Memnon<sup>z</sup> as king in B. C. 281.

6. *ARIOBARZANES III.* began to reign in B. C. 266, to which year Diodorus determines the death of his predecessor. He is mentioned by Memnon<sup>a</sup>: *ἐπιστρατεύειν ἐγνακίτος Ἀντιόχου (τοῦ Σελεύκου) κατὰ Βιθυνῶν, ὁ τούτων βασιλεὺς Νικομήδης διαπρεσβεύεται πρὸς Ἡράκλειον συμμαχίαν αἰτῶν.—ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Ἡρακλεῷται τὴν τε Κίερον καὶ τὴν Τιον ἀνέσωσαντο καὶ τὴν Θυνίδα γῆν.—τὴν δὲ Ἀμαστριν—βουληθέντες τῶς ἀναλαβεῖν αὐτὴν οὐ κατώρθωσαν, τοῦ κατέχοντος αὐτὴν Εὐμένους Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τῷ Μιθριδάτου παιδί προῖκα μᾶλλον παραδοῦναι ταύτην—ὕπαρχθέντος*. These transactions happened before B. C. 261, when *Antiochus Soter* died, and after B. C. 266, when *Mithridates* was yet

<sup>t</sup> *Mithrid. c. 112. ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἀπέθνησκεν [Mithridates Eupator B. C. 63] ἑκκαίδεκατος ὃν ἐκ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάσπου, Περσῶν βασιλέως, ὕψους δ' ἀπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Μακεδόνων ἀποστάντος τε καὶ κτησαμένου τὴν Ποντικὴν ἀρχήν. An error in ἑκκαίδεκατος may be suspected. The seven chiefs destroyed the Magi in B. C. 521. Eupator died in B. C. 63. = 458 years; which would give for sixteen generations 29½ years to each. An amount not incredible, although the more usual proportion is thirty or thirty-three years. But, as the seven reigns or generations from *Mithridates II.* to *Eupator*, B. C. 337—63=274 years, give an average of thirty-nine years, the preceding nine generations would have no more than 18½ years, or only 20½ to each generation. Vaillant, as corrected by Mr. Schweighæuser ad Appian. l. c. proposes ἐνδέκατος. *Vaillant in regum Ponti historia pro ἑκκαίδεκατος legendum ἑκαίδεκατος contendit.—saltem ἐνδέκατος non ἑκαίδεκατος legere debebat.* But eleven generations and 458 years would give 41½ years to each; and*

the 184 years B. C. 521—338 inclusive would have four generations, and forty-six years to each. This proportion again is too much. Perhaps the number was *τρискаίδεκατος*, and *ιγ'* was corrupted into *ις'*. Thirteen generations would give about thirty-five years to each; and in the 184 years, 26½ to each.

<sup>v</sup> *Idem Mithrid. c. 9. οἱ δ' ἤρχον ἕτερος μεθ' ἑτερον, ἕως ἐπὶ τὸν ἕκτον ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου Μιθριδάτην ὃς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιλέμνησε.*

<sup>w</sup> Ad Appian. tom. III. p. 651.

<sup>x</sup> *Macrob. c. 13.*

<sup>y</sup> XX. 111.

<sup>z</sup> Apud Photium p. 716. Having related the death of *Lysimachus* (which occurred July B. C. 281: see the Tables) and the hostile designs of *Seleucus* against *Heraclea*, he subjoins, *ταῦτα δὲ Ἡρακλεῷται πιθόμενοι τά τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο καὶ συμμαχους ἤθροίζον, πρὸς τε Μιθριδάτην τὸν Πόντου βασιλέα διαπρεσβεύόμενοι καὶ πρὸς Βυζαντίους καὶ Χαλκηδόνους.*

<sup>a</sup> Apud Photium p. 720.



living. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was contemporary with *Nicomedes I.* and *Eumenes I.* and who began to reign in B. C. 266, was the son of *Mithridates III.* and the grandson of *Mithridates κτίστης*. These steps in the descent are attested by Diodorus and Memnon.

The death of *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by Memnon<sup>b</sup>. Having related the succession of *Ziela* and a war between the Byzantines and *Antiochus*, he proceeds to notice the death of *Ariobarzanes*: Βυζαντίους Ἀντιόχου πολεμοῦντος,—οἱ Ἡρακλεῶται τὸν πόλεμον παρεσκεύασαν μέχρῃς ἀπειλῶν προκίψαι. συνέβη δὲ μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Ἀριοβαρζάνην γενέσθαι, παῖδα Μιθριδάτην καταλιπόντα καὶ ἐν διαφορᾷ πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας γεγονότα δι' ἣν αἰτίαν καταφρονήσαντες τοῦ παιδὸς οὗτοι τὴν αὐτοῦ βασιλείαν ἐσίνοντο. *Antiochus* here mentioned is *Antiochus Theus*, who died B. C. 246 after the accession of *Ziela* to the kingdom of Bithynia. *Mithridates*, who succeeded his father *Ariobarzanes*, was a minor, παῖς, at his accession; and yet his daughter *Laodice* was married to *Antiochus* in B. C. 222<sup>c</sup>: παρῆν Διόγνητος—ἐκ Καππαδοκίας τῆς περὶ τὸν Εὐξείνου, ἄγων Λαοδικὴν τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, ἀρβηενον οὔσαν, γυναῖκα τῷ βασιλεῖ κατωνομασμένην. ὁ δὲ Μιθριδάτης εὐχετο μὲν ἀπόγονος εἶναι τῶν ἐπτά Περσῶν ἐνὸς τῶν ἐπαγελομένων τὸν μάγον διατετηγῆκει δὲ τὴν δυναστείαν ἀπὸ προγόνων τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς αὐτοῖς διαδοθεῖσαν ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρὰ τὸν Εὐξείνου Πύτου<sup>d</sup>. But, if he was a minor at his accession, and had a daughter marriageable in B. C. 222, we may place his accession at least eighteen or twenty years before the marriage of his daughter; which would fix the beginning of his reign at B. C. 240 or 242. And this agrees with the death of his father *not long after*—μετ' οὐ πολὺ—a transaction which occurred before B. C. 246. *Ariobarzanes* therefore, who was the grandson of *Mithridates κτίστης*, reigned about twenty-five years, and left a son *Mithridates* in minority about B. C. 240.

*Ariobarzanes* and his father *Mithridates* are mentioned by Stephanus<sup>e</sup>: Ἀπολλώνιος ἐν ἐπτακαιεκάτῃ Καρικῶν ἱστορεῖ Μιθριδάτη καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην νηήλυδας<sup>f</sup> τοὺς Γαλάτας συμμαχήσαντας διῶξαι τοὺς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου σταλέντας Αἰγυπτίους ἄχρι θαλάσσης κ. τ. λ. The Gauls were brought into Asia twelve years before the death of *Mithridates III.* and were therefore νηήλυδες when *Mithridates* and *Ariobarzanes* sought their assistance.

7. MITHRIDATES IV. It has been shewn that *Mithridates* who was left a minor by *Ariobarzanes* was no other than the *Mithridates* recorded by Polybius, whose daughter *Laodice* married *Antiochus*. The descent therefore from *Mithridates κτίστης* to *Mithridates IV.* is ascertained: and consequently the two reigns which Mr. Schweighæuser supposed might be lost to us<sup>g</sup> could not have occurred in this part of the history. *Mithridates II.* died in B. C. 302, and his son *Mithridates III.* in B. C. 266: for these facts we have the testimony of Diodorus. *Ariobarzanes* son of *Mithridates III.* left a son *Mithridates* in minority about twenty-five years after the last date mentioned by Diodorus. For this we have the testimony of Memnon. Lastly, we know from Polybius that *Mithridates* who was reigning in B. C. 222, only forty-four years after the accession of *Ariobarzanes III.*, had a daughter marriageable. He was no other therefore than the minor, the son of that *Ariobarzanes*. But this *Mithridates* of whom Polybius speaks was the great-grandfather of *Eupator*<sup>h</sup>: Σιβί (Εὐπατορί) ρυπίλλο μαζορεμ Φρυγίαν ἀδεμερίντ,—gentem quam et proavo suo Mithridati Seleucus Callinicus in dotem dedisset<sup>i</sup>. And his son *Pharnaces* was the grandfather of *Eupator*<sup>k</sup>:

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 724.

<sup>c</sup> See above p. 314. 315.

<sup>d</sup> Polyb. V. 43.

<sup>e</sup> v. Ἀγκυρα.

<sup>f</sup> Thus amended by Gronovius. Corruptly in Stephanus Μιθριδάτην καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην νηήλυδας τοῖς Γαλάταις—

<sup>g</sup> See the preceding page.

<sup>h</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 5.

<sup>i</sup> *Mithridates* had married the sister of *Seleucus Callinicus* (see p. 310.), who thus yielded him Phrygia as a dowry.

<sup>k</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 6.



*Avum suum Pharnacem*. The steps therefore in the succession through *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates Evergetes* the grandfather and father of *Eupator* are clearly attested: so that two omitted reigns could not have occurred after *Mithridates IV*. The suspicion, then, of Mr. Schweighæuser, that two reigns of which we now know nothing might have intervened between *Mithridates* κτίστης and *Mithridates Eupator*, is altogether unfounded.

Another daughter of *Mithridates IV*, also named *Laodicē* was married to *Achæus*, who fell into the hands of *Antiochus* in B. C. 214<sup>1</sup>: 'Αχαιὸς ἦν Ἀνδρομάχου μὲν υἱὸς τοῦ Λαοδίκης ἀδελφοῦ τῆς Σελεύκου γυναικὸς· ἔγημε δὲ Λαοδίκην τὴν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα κύριος δὲ ἐγγόνει τῆς ἐπὶ τὰδε τοῦ Ταύρου πάσης<sup>m</sup>. *Laodicē*, who was with her husband at Sardis at the time of his capture<sup>n</sup>, is mentioned by Polybius<sup>o</sup> in B. C. 218, when her marriage is noticed as a past transaction. *Laodicē* therefore was probably not much younger than the wife of *Antiochus*, and *Mithridates* might have two daughters marriageable in B. C. 222.

This king made war upon Sinopë in B. C. 220<sup>p</sup>: περὶ τοὺς καιροὺς τούτους καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἐξήνεγκε Σινωπεῦσι πόλεμον.—καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σινώπης ἐν τούτοις ἦν. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς Φίλιππος ἀναξεύξας ἐκ Μακεδονίας—ἔρμησεν ἐπὶ Θετταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἡπείρου, σπεύδων ταύτῃ ποιήσασθαι τὴν εἰσβολὴν τὴν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν. This expedition into Ætolia was a part of the transactions which were in preparation in the spring of B. C. 219, and which Polybius had before described<sup>q</sup>. We may therefore refer this war of *Mithridates* to B. C. 220. He joined the other kings, *Seleucus Callinicus*, *Prusias I.*, *Attalus*, and *Antigonus Doson*, in presents to the Rhodians<sup>r</sup> to repair their losses in an earthquake. This must have occurred after the accession of *Antigonus Doson*, and before the death of *Seleucus Callinicus*: consequently between B. C. 229 and B. C. 226.

This *Mithridates*, who was a minor at his accession, appears to have reigned about fifty years<sup>s</sup>.

8. PHARNACES I. conquered Sinopë<sup>t</sup>: Σινώπη—ἐκ πολιουρκίας ἐάλω καὶ ἐδούλευσε Φαρνάκη πρῶτον ἔπειτα τοῖς διαδεξαμένοις ἐκείνον μέχρι τοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ τῶν καταλυσάντων Ῥωμαίων ἐκείνον. ὁ δ' Εὐπάτωρ καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐκεῖ καὶ ἐτράφη. This had occurred before B. C. 182, when the destruction of Sinopë was mentioned at Rome. Livy<sup>v</sup>: *Coss. Cn. Bæbio L. Æmilio—Legationes transmarinæ in senatum introductæ sunt. Prima Eumenis et Pharnacis regum, et Rhodiorum querentium de Sinopensium clade*. Polybius<sup>w</sup>: κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος [Ol. 149. 2.] ἡ σύγκλητος παραγενομένων πρέσβειων παρὰ Εὐμένους καὶ Φαρνάκους καὶ παρὰ τοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἔθνους—ἐχρημάτισε τούτοις· ἦκον δὲ καὶ Ῥόδιοι πρεσβεύοντες ὑπὲρ τῆς Σινωπέων ἀτυχίας. This embassy is fixed to the spring of B. C. 182; within Ol. 149. 2. according to the date of Polybius, and in the beginning of the year of *Bæbius* and *Æmilius* according to the date of Livy. The conquest therefore of Sinopë is carried back to B. C. 183, and *Pharnaces* was already king before that date. If we suppose his accession to have been about B. C. 190, we shall assign to his predecessor a reign of about fifty years. The war of *Pharnaces* against *Eumenes II.* in B. C. 182—179 has been already described<sup>x</sup>. A fragment of Diodorus<sup>y</sup> refers to this war: Λεώκριτος ὁ τοῦ Φαρνάκου στρατηγὸς συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ποιούμενος ἠνάγκασε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Τίῳ μισθοφόρους τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.—τῶν δὲ μισθοφόρων τότε μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας προπεμπομένων ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἐπάνω χρόνοις ἡδονηκῶν τὸν Φαρνάκην, ὁ Λεώκριτος ἐντολὰς ἔχων παρὰ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πάντα ἀνελεῖν παρε-

<sup>1</sup> For *Achæus* see p. 315.

<sup>m</sup> Polyb. VIII. 22. <sup>n</sup> Idem VIII. 21. 23.

<sup>o</sup> V. 74. Ἀργεῖσις, —δοθείσης ἐν παρακαταθήκῃ Λαοδίκης αὐτῇ, τῆς Ἀχαιοῦ γενομένης γυναικὸς, ἐτετράφη ταύτην ὡς θυγατέρα καὶ διαφερόντως ἐπιφιλοστοργήκει τὴν πάρθενον.

<sup>p</sup> Polyb. IV. 56.

<sup>q</sup> IV. 37. See the Tables B. C. 219. 2.

<sup>r</sup> Polyb. V. 89. 90.

<sup>s</sup> Strabo XII. p. 545.

<sup>w</sup> XXIV. 10.

<sup>y</sup> Tom. IX. p. 405.

<sup>x</sup> See N<sup>o</sup>. 8.

<sup>v</sup> XL. 2.

<sup>x</sup> See p. 404.

σπόνδρσε τοὺς μισθοφόρους.—ὁ Σέλευκος ἀξιόλογον δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν προῆγεν ὡς ὑπερβησόμενος τὸν Ταῦρον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ Φαρνάκου· ἐννοίαν δὲ λαβὼν τῶν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους τῷ πατρὶ γενομένων συνθηκῶν, καθ' ἃς οὐκ ἐξῆν.... Οἱ τὰ δεινὰ τολμήσαντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἀνελόντες οὐκ ἐξέφυγον τὴν—τιμωρίαν. The mention of *Seleucus Philopator* and of the death of *Demetrius* son of *Philip*, which happened in B. C. 181<sup>z</sup>, and which the siege of *Tius* preceded, fixes that incident to the war with *Eumenes*: in which also it appears that *Leocritus* was employed<sup>a</sup>. But, if *Pharnaces* in B. C. 182 had been king ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω χρόνοις, we are confirmed in the conjecture that he began to reign about B. C. 190, eight years before.

*Pharnaces* is mentioned again in the fragments of *Polybius* in B. C. 170<sup>b</sup>.

9. MITHRIDATES V. EVERGETES the son of *Pharnaces*<sup>c</sup> was in the throne before B. C. 155, when he assisted *Prusias* against *Attalus*<sup>d</sup>. In the consulship of *Crassus* and *Flaccus* B. C. 131 he was the ally of the Romans<sup>e</sup>: *P. Licinius Crassus, consul et pontifex maximus, adversus Aristonicum Attali fratrem—cum instructissimo missus exercitu<sup>f</sup>, præterea a magnis regibus, hoc est Nicomede Bithyniæ, Mithridate Ponti et Armeniæ, Ariarathe Cappadociæ, Pylemene Paphlagoniæ, eorumque maximis copiis adjutus<sup>g</sup>*. For this service *Mithridates* received *Phrygia* as a recompense<sup>h</sup>.

The alliance of *Mithridates* with the Romans is noticed by *Appian*<sup>i</sup>: ὁ γέ τοι Ῥωμαίοις πρώτος ἐν φιλίᾳ γενόμενος καὶ ναῦς τινὰς ἐπὶ Καρχηδονίους καὶ συμμαχίαν ὀλίγην παρασχὼν βασιλεὺς Πόντου Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἐπὶ κλησιν ὡς ἄλλοτριαν τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐπέδραμε. καὶ διαδέχεται Μιθριδάτης υἱός, ὃς Διόνυσος καὶ Εὐπάτωρ ἐπώνυμα ἦν. *Mithridates* therefore, the father of *Eupator*, was the ally of the Romans in the third Punic war B. C. 149—146. He was slain at *Sinopë*<sup>k</sup>: ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς δολοφονηθέντα τὸν Εὐεργέτην ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἐν Σινώπῃ, τὴν διαδοχὴν δὲ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ τὰ παῖδια ἤκουσαν<sup>l</sup>. His death is determined by the succession of his son to B. C. 120<sup>m</sup>, thirty-five years after the first mention of him in the fragment of *Polybius*. The two reigns of *Pharnaces* and *Mithridates* B. C. 190—120 might be equal to seventy years.

#### 10. MITHRIDATES VI. EUPATOR.

He began the war with the Romans in B. C. 88<sup>n</sup>, in the 173rd Olympiad<sup>o</sup>. He agreed to a peace in B. C. 84<sup>p</sup>. In the consulship of *Lucullus* and *Cotta* B. C. 74 the war was renewed<sup>q</sup>; and *Mithridates* is driven into *Armenia* at the close of B. C. 72<sup>r</sup>. *Cicero*<sup>s</sup> remarks

<sup>z</sup> Conf. Liv. XL. 24. 25.

<sup>a</sup> Polyb. XXV. 4. Φαρνάκης—Λεώκριτον ἔτι κατὰ χειμῶνα [early in B. C. 181] μετὰ μυρίων στρατιωτῶν ἐξαπέστειλε πορθήσοντα τὴν Γαλατίαν.

<sup>b</sup> Polyb. XXVII. 15. Φαρνάκης πάντων τῶν προτοῦ βασιλέων ἐγένετο παρانونώτατος. Ἀτταλος χειμάζων ἐν Ἐλατείᾳ κ. τ. λ. This winter at *Elatea* was the winter of B. C. 179<sup>o</sup> (see above p. 405.), which refers the notice of *Pharnaces* to about the same period.

<sup>c</sup> See p. 425.

<sup>d</sup> See above p. 408.

<sup>e</sup> Oros. V. 10.

<sup>f</sup> See the Tables 131. 2.

<sup>g</sup> *Strabo* quoted in the Tables notices *Nicomedes* and the kings of *Cappadocia*. *Eutropius* IV. 20. agrees in the names, except that he mistakes *Mithridates* the father for *Mithridates* the son: *Bithyniæ rex Nicomedes Romanos juit, et Mithridates Ponticus (cum quo bellum postea gravissimum fuit), et Ariarathes Cappadox, et Pylæmenes Paphlagon*. Perhaps, however, the words *cum quo—fuit* are an interpolation.

<sup>h</sup> See below, *Kings of Cappadocia* No. 8.

<sup>i</sup> *Mithrid.* c. 10.

<sup>k</sup> *Strabo* X. p. 477.

<sup>l</sup> *Justin* XXXVII. 1. also mentions the death of *Evergetes*: *Mithridates quoque repentina morte interceptus filium qui et ipse Mithridates dictus est reliquit.*

<sup>m</sup> See No. 10.

<sup>n</sup> *Liv. Epit.* 76—78. See the Tables B. C. 88, and *Kings of Bithynia* p. 419.

<sup>o</sup> *Appian. Mithrid.* c. 17. πρώτον ἦσαν εἰς ἀλλήλους Ῥωμαῖοί τε καὶ Μιθριδάτης ἀμφὶ τὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα τρεῖς ὀλυμπιάδας [sic bene Schweigh.]. The consulship of *Sulla* was in Ol. 17<sup>3.1</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> See the Tables B. C. 84. 2.

<sup>q</sup> *Appian. Mithrid.* c. 72—76. See the Tables B. C. 74.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 72. 70. *Mithridates* was defeated by *Lucullus* in B. C. 72, and *Amisus* surrendered in B. C. 71. But *Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum* 682 places this campaign in B. C. 71. *His* *cos.* (quantum ex epitoma lib. 97. duci possum



that the year B. C. 66 was the twenty-third from the beginning of the war: *Ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat.* Mithridates died in B. C. 63, the year of Catiline's conspiracy<sup>t</sup>. His death was related by Livy in the 102nd book. According to Appian<sup>v</sup> he died at the age of sixty-eight or sixty-nine, after a reign of fifty-seven years. Strabo<sup>w</sup>, who makes him eleven years old at his accession, agrees with this account of his age. Memnon<sup>x</sup> reckons him thirteen at his accession. Justin<sup>y</sup> implies that he passed seven years in minority, and assumed the government in the eighth year of his reign. The account of Appian places the beginning of his reign at B. C. 120. According to Pliny<sup>z</sup> he reigned fifty-six years: *Annis LVI quibus regnavit*: which nearly agrees with Appian. According to Eutropius<sup>a</sup>, sixty years.

Mithridates is called the Cappadocian by Posidonius<sup>b</sup>, and king of the Cappadocians in an epigram at Delos<sup>c</sup>. This is explained by Strabo<sup>d</sup>: τὴν Καππαδοκίαν εἰς δύο σατραπείας μερισθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν παραλαβόντες Μακεδόνες περιεῖδον—εἰς βασιλείας ἀντὶ σατραπειῶν περιστάσαν. ὦν τὴν

*ad suspicandum*) Lucullus feliciter pugnavit. And Freinshemius Supplem. ad lib. 97. cap. 18. also places the campaign in B. C. 71, and the capture of Amisus in B. C. 70. (c. 47.) But it will be seen in the Tables, from Sallust, that Amisus was besieged in the second winter of Lucullus in Asia; and the campaign in Pontus followed that winter. Moreover twenty months between the flight of Mithridates and his interview with Tigranes, in the Tables B. C. 70, will not admit the flight to have been so low as the end of B. C. 71. Sallust therefore and Memnon confirm each other. Nor does the order of the narrative in the Epitomator render the date of Sigonius necessary: Ep. lib. 97. *M. Crassus prator—cum Spartaco debellavit &c.—L. Lucullus in Ponto adversus Mithridatem feliciter pugnavit.—M. Crassus et Cn. Pompeius consules facti &c.—Mithridates ad Tigranem Armeniæ regem confugit.* The Epitomator does not represent the order of time, but the order of Livy's narrative; who, having finished the affairs of Italy, proceeded to the affairs of Asia, which he took up from a higher point, that he might not interrupt the continuity of the narrative.

<sup>s</sup> Cic. pro Manil. c. 3. This computation is exact: and to his death in B. C. 63 was a space of twenty-six years from the beginning of the war in B. C. 88. The number was exaggerated by the Roman writers. It was called thirty years by Plin. H. N. VII. 26. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus Imp. bello XXX annorum confecto.* Forty by Florus III. 5. *Ille per quadraginta annos restitit; donec tribus ingentibus bellis subactus felicitate Sullæ virtute Luculli magnitudine Pompeii consumeretur.* Forty-six by Justin XXXVII. 1. *Bella cum Romanis per quadraginta sex annos varia victoria gesserit.* Forty by Eutropius VI. 12. *Bellum habuit annis quadraginta.* And by Appian Mithrid. c. 112. *Ῥωμαίοις τεσσαρακοντούτῃ πόλεμον ἐγκρατῶς*

*ἐπολέμησεν.* Idem Syr. c. 48. *ἐκπεσόντων καὶ τῶνδε [Ariarathes and Holophernes] καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνου μετ' αὐτοῖς οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ὑπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Ποντικῷ βασιλέως, ὁ Μιθριδάτειος πόλεμος ἐπὶ τῷδε καὶ ἐφ' ἑτέροις ἤρξατο συνίστασθαι,—παρατείνας ἐς ἔτη μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα.*

<sup>t</sup> See the Tables B. C. 63. 2.

<sup>v</sup> Mithrid. c. 112. *ἐβίω δ' ὀκτὼ ἢ ἐννέα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐξήκοντα ἔτεσι καὶ τούτων ἑπτὰ καὶ πενήκοντα ἔτεσιν ἐβασίλευσεν. ἐς γὰρ ὄρφανὸν ὄντα περιῆλθεν ἡ ἀρχή.*

<sup>w</sup> X. p. 477. *δυοῖν ὄντων υἱῶν τοῦ Εὐεργέτου, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐπάτωρ, ἑνδεκα ἔτη γεγονώς.*

<sup>x</sup> Apud Photium p. 728. *φονικώτατος ἐκ παιδὸς ὁ Μιθριδάτης ἦν· τὴν γὰρ ἀρχὴν τρισκαίδεκάτης παραλαβὼν μετ' οὐ πολὺ τὴν μητέρα, κοινῶν αὐτῷ πατρὸς τῆς βασιλείας καταλειφθεῖσαν, δεσποτηρίῳ κατασχὼν βίᾳ καὶ χρόνῳ ἐξανάλωσε, καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀπέκτεινε. κατεστρέψατο δὲ πολέμῳ καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Φᾶσιν βασιλείς.*

<sup>y</sup> XXXVII. 2. 3. *Puer tutorum insidias passus est, &c.—Venandi studium finxit, quo per septem annos neque urbis neque ruris tecto usus est.—Ad regni deinde administrationem cum accessisset, statim de augendo regno cogitavit.* His first conquests were in Scythia: Ibid. *Scythas—perdomuit: auctus viribus, Pontum quoque ac deinceps Cappadociam occupavit.*

<sup>z</sup> II. N. XXV. 2.

<sup>a</sup> VI. 12. *Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus.* Orosius VI. 5. also makes him seventy-two: *Annos natus septuaginta duos.*

<sup>b</sup> Apud Athen. V. p. 212. a. *Ἀθηναίαν—μέγιστα παρὰ τῇ Καππαδόκῃ δυνάμενος.*

<sup>c</sup> Apud Athen. V. p. 215. b.

*τὴν ἱερὰν ὅτε νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι κεράϊζον κοινὸν Ἄρῃ βασιλεῖ Καππαδόκων θέμενοι.*

<sup>d</sup> XII. p. 534.



μὲν ἰδίως Καππαδοκίαν ὠνόμασαν καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ νῇ Δία μεγάλην Καππαδοκίαν, τὴν δὲ, Πόντον οἱ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ Καππαδοκίαν.

11. PHARNACES II. Dio<sup>c</sup>: (ὁ Πομπήριος) τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Βοσπόρου μισθὸν τῷ Φαρνάκῃ τῆς μισαιφονίας ἔχαριστο, καὶ ἐξ γὰρ τοὺς φίλους τοὺς τε συμμάχους αὐτὸν ἀνέγραψεν.—<sup>f</sup>οὗτος μὲν γὰρ παῖς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου ἦν καὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου ἤρχεν· ἐπιθυμήσας δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν πατρῴαν βασιλείαν ἀνακτῆσασθαι ἐπανεῖστη κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν τε τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ Πομπηίου στάσιν. He was defeated by *Cæsar* in B. C. 47<sup>g</sup>, and slain after his escape to Bosphorus<sup>h</sup>. According to Appian<sup>i</sup> he reigned fifteen years: ἀπέθανε πεντηκοντούτης ὧν καὶ βασιλεὺς Βοσπόρου πεντεκαίδεκα ἔτεσιν. Perhaps he computed from the grant of *Pompey*: for *Mithridates* died in B. C. 63 while *Pompey* was in Syria<sup>k</sup>, and the victory of *Cæsar* was in the end of May B. C. 47, in the 16th year from the death of *Mithridates*: so that the reign of *Pharnaces*, computed from the death of his father, was at the least fifteen years and a half.

*Pharnaces* left a son named *Darius*, appointed king of Pontus by *Antony* in B. C. 39<sup>l</sup>. But *Antony* before B. C. 36 removed *Darius* and appointed *Polemo* in his stead<sup>m</sup>. *Asander*, by whom *Pharnaces* was slain, reigned or governed about thirty years in Bosphorus. He died, according to Dio—<sup>n</sup>Ἀσάνδρος μὲν ἐτενήνκει—a little before the visit of *Agrippa* in B. C. 16<sup>n</sup>.

As the reigns of this race of kings were also generations, it was not necessary to add a genealogical Table to the list of reigns. *Pharnaces II.* who was defeated and slain in B. C. 47 was the eighth in descent (both extremes being included) from *Mithridates* χτίστης, and the tenth from *Mithridates I.*<sup>o</sup>

<sup>c</sup> XXXVII. 14. Add Appian. Mithr. c. 113. βασιλεὺς ἐδωκεν αὐτῷ Βοσπόρον χωρὶς Φαναγορέων, οὓς ἐλευθέρους καὶ αὐτονόμους ἀφῆκεν.

<sup>f</sup> XLII. 45. <sup>g</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>h</sup> Dio XLII. 47. ἐκείνῳ ἐκφυγόντα ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Βόσπορον μετὰ τοῦτο ἐκβιαζόμενον ὁ Ἀσάνδρος εἰρξέ τε καὶ ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Mithrid. c. 120. ἐπολέμησε δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ Καίσαρι—καὶ ἡττηθεὶς ἔφευγε σὺν χιλίοις ἵππευσιν ἐς Σινώπην.—ναυσὶ δ' ἐπιβὰς ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἔφυγε, καὶ Σκεθῶν τινας καὶ Σαυροματῶν συναγαγὼν Θεοδοσίαν καὶ Παντικάπαιον κατέλαβεν· ἐπιθεμένου δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος Ἀσάνδρου, οἱ μὲν ἵππεῖς—ἐνικῶντο αὐτῷ δὲ ὁ Φαρνάκης μόνος ἡγωνίζετο κάλῳς, μέχρι κατατρωθεὶς ἀπέθανε.

<sup>i</sup> Mithrid. c. 120. <sup>k</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>l</sup> Appian. Civ. V. 75. ἴσθη βασιλέας [after the peace with *Sex. Pompeius*—Πόντον μὲν Δαρείῳ τὸν Φαρνάκου τοῦ Μιθριδάτου.

<sup>m</sup> *Polemo*, the son of *Zeno* of Apamea, in B. C. 39 received a part of Cilicia from *Antony*: Πολέμωνα μέρους Κιλικίας Appian. Civ. V. 75. But in B. C. 36, when he served with *Antony* against the Parthians, he is called king of Pontus: Dio XLIX. 25. προσηγορεύετο πάντας πλὴν τοῦ Πολέμωνος τοῦ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύοντος καὶ τότε συστρατεύοντος αὐτῷ ἐφύενυσαν· τούτων γὰρ δὴ μόνον καὶ ἑξάγρησαν καὶ ἀπέλυσαν χρήματα λαβόντες. Plutarch. Anton. c. 38. εἶλον δὲ παμπόλοισι ἐν οἷς καὶ Πολέμων ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς. Fabricius ad Dion. l. c. observes, *Polemonem regem inter occisos fuisse Plutarchum et Appianum diserte tradunt, sed falluntur*. He misinterprets Plutarch, who

agrees with Dio that *Polemo* was taken prisoner. The account of Appian is quoted from Parthie. p. 78. a spurious piece, which exhibits here a corrupted transcript of the passage of Plutarch. Among the forces of *Antony* in B. C. 30, ἐκ Πόντου Πολέμων στρατὸν ἔπεμπε Plutarch. Anton. c. 61. He is mentioned by Dio LIV. 25. in B. C. 26. ἐν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ [Aug. VIII. et Tauro coss.] ὁ Πολέμων ὁ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ βασιλεύων ἐς τε τοὺς φίλους καὶ ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους τοῦ δήμου ἐνεγράφη. Strabo XII. p. 578. mentions his favour with *Antony* and *Augustus*: Ζήνων ὁ ῥήτωρ—καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Πολέμων, ὃς καὶ βασιλείας ἡξιώθη διὰ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ἱπ' Ἀντωνίου μὲν πρότερον ὑπὸ Καίσαρος δὲ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα. In B. C. 16 *Agrippa*, who was then in Asia (see the Tables), granted *Polemo* the kingdom of Bosphorus, and gave him in marriage *Dynamis* the daughter of *Pharnaces*: Dio LIV. 24. After her death, it should seem, he married *Pythodoris*, who survived him: Strabo XII. p. 556. Πιθοδωρίς—ἔστι δὲ θυγάτηρ Πιθοδώρου τοῦ Τραλλιανοῦ, γυνὴ δ' ἐγένετο Πολέμωνος καὶ συνεβασίλευσεν ἐκείνῳ χρόνον τινα, εἴτα διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχὴν, τελευτήσαντος ἐν τοῖς Ἀσπουργιανοῖς καλουμένοις τῶν περὶ τὴν Σινδικὴν βαρβάρων.

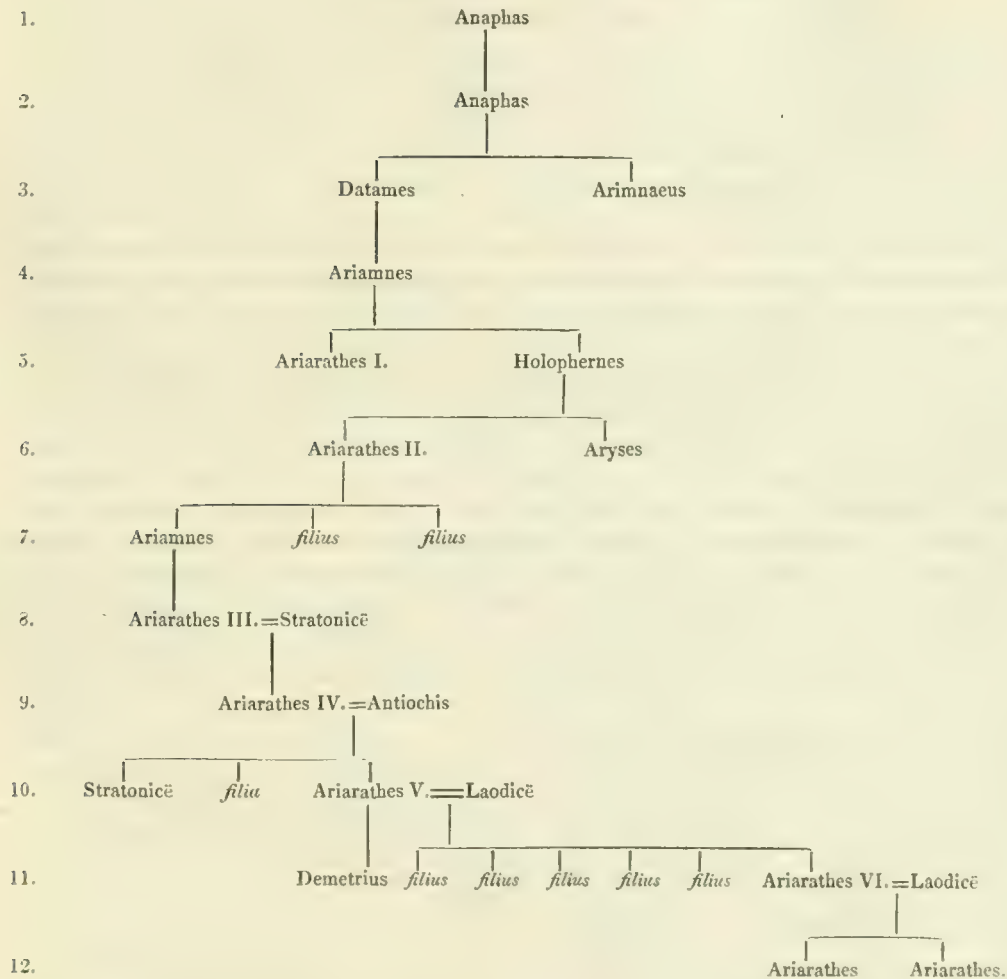
<sup>n</sup> Dio LIV. 24. Conf. Lucian. Macrob. c. 17. Ἀσάνδρος ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ θεοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντὶ ἐθνάρχου βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς Βοσπόρου—ἐτελεύτησε βιωὺς ἔτη τρία καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.

<sup>o</sup> Syncellus p. 275. C. has the following notice: Ἄρατος ποιητὴς ἐγνωρίζετο [cir. B. C. 272].

Οἱ βασιλεῖς Ποντίων δέκα κατὰ ταύτους ἤρξαν τοῖς

## IX.

## KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.



χρόνους διαρκέσαντες ἔτη σιγῇ. περὶ αὐτῶν Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ Διονύσιος ἱστοροῦσιν. Idem p. 313. D. τῷ ἐν π' ἔτει [B.C. 21] ἡ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἡ βασιλείων ἀρχὴ ἐπαύσατο.— ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ποντικῶν ἡ βασιλείων. Ten kings of Pontus, if we suppose them to commence with *Mithridates* κτίστης, and to include *Darius* and *Polemo*, will express the true number. The period of years is erroneous or corrupt. Computed

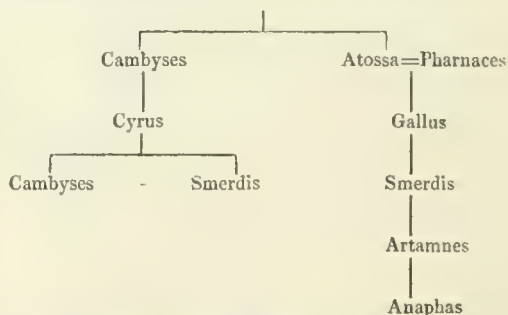
upwards from B.C. 21, the 218 years would commence in the reign of *Mithridates* IV. Computed downwards from the rise of *Mithridates* κτίστης cir. B.C. 315, they would terminate thirty-five years before the death of *Eupator*. Nor has Syncellus placed the termination at the right date; for in B.C. 21 *Polemo* was still reigning.

	y.	B.C.
1. <i>Datames</i> .		
2. <i>Ariamnes</i> .		
3. <i>Ariarathes I.</i> ob. B. C. 322.		
4. <i>Ariarathes II.</i> .....	315.	
5. <i>Ariamnes II.</i> .....		
6. <i>Ariarathes III.</i> .....		
7. <i>Ariarathes IV.</i> .....	58.	220.
8. <i>Ariarathes V. Philopator</i> ...	32.	162.
9. <i>Ariarathes VI.</i> .....(34.)	130.	
10. <i>Ariobarzanes I.</i> .....	30.	93.
11. <i>Ariobarzanes II.</i> .....	21.	63.
12. <i>Ariarathes VII.</i> .....	6.	42.
13. <i>Archelaüs</i> .....	50.	36.

1. 2. **DATAMES. ARIAMNES.** According to Diodorus<sup>a</sup> *Datames* was the grandson of *Anaphas*, one of the seven who slew the Magi in B. C. 521, and descended from the grandfather of the great *Cyrus*. Appian<sup>b</sup> knows nothing of the kings of Cappadocia before the time of *Alexander*.

We have seen that northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, gradually became a powerful kingdom under a race of princes who reigned there in hereditary succession, and who traced their origin, like the kings of southern Cappadocia, to one of the seven Persian chiefs. Northern Cappadocia, or Pontus, appears first to have assumed the character of an independent kingdom in the time of *Mithridates* κτιστής: southern Cappadocia in the time of *Ariarathes*, the successor of that *Ariarathes* who was slain by *Perdiccas*. But neither these nor the kingdom of Bithynia could have possessed any real power while the peninsula of Asia Minor felt the control of *Lysimachus* and *Seleucus*. After the death of these in the 124th Olympiad these provinces might acquire the stability and importance of independent monarchies. Although therefore the governors or satraps of Cappadocia held their government in hereditary succe-

<sup>a</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 244. p. 1157. = tom. X. p. 20. λέγουσιν ἑαυτοὺς οἱ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεῖς εἰς Κύρον ἀναφέρειν τὸ γένος τὸν ἐν Πέρσαις, διαβεβαιούνται δὲ καὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ Περσῶν τῶν τὸν Μάγον ἐπανελομένων ἐνὸς ὑπάρχειν ἀπόγονοι· καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀπὸ Κύρου συγγένειαν αὐτῷ καταριθμοῦνται. Καμβύσου τοῦ Κύρου πατὴρ ἀδελφὴν ὑπάρχειν γνησίαν Ἀτοσσαν· ταύτης δὲ καὶ Φαρνάκου τοῦ Καππαδοκίας βασιλέως γενέσθαι παῖδα Γάλλον, καὶ τούτου γενέσθαι Σμέρδιν, οὗ Ἀρτάμην· τοῦ δὲ Ἀναφᾶν, ὃν—γενέσθαι ἓνα τῶν ἑπτὰ Περσῶν.—ὃν φασὶ δι' ἀνδρείαν συγχωρηθῆναι τὴν Καππαδοκίαν δυναστείαν ὥστε μὴ τελεῖν φόρους Πέρσαις. οὗ τελευτήσαντος ὁμώνυμος υἱὸς ἄρχει μετὰ δὲ τὴν τούτου τελευτὴν ἀπολειφθέντων δυεῖν υἱῶν, Δατάμην καὶ Ἀριμναίου, διαδέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν Δατάμην, ἄνδρα κατὰ πόλεμον καὶ κατ' ἄλλα μέρη τῆς βασιλείας ἐπαινούμενον, ὃς Πέρσαις διὰ μάχης ἐλθὼν—ἐν αὐτῇ τελευτᾷ. διεδέξατο δὲ τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ υἱὸς Ἀριάμνης. In this account of the descent from *Atossa* there are too many steps in the pedigree: for according to Diodorus the genealogy would stand thus:



*Cambyses* died in the eighth year after his father, and was therefore contemporary with *Anaphas* who destroyed the usurper. But *Cambyses* is the fourth from the common ancestor, and *Anaphas* is the sixth.

<sup>b</sup> Mithrid. c. 8. Καππαδοκίας δὲ πρὸ μὲν Μακεδόνων οἵτινες ἤρχον οὐκ ἔχω σαφῶς εἰπεῖν εἴτε ἰδίαν ἀρχὴν εἴτε Δαρείου κατήκονον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς ἀρχοντας



sion, and are dignified by Diodorus with the title of kings, yet they could have possessed only a precarious and permitted authority till the death of *Seleucus*, the last of the successors of *Alexander*, in January B. C. 281 removed the power by which the whole of Western Asia was commanded<sup>c</sup>.

3. **ARIARATHES I.** Diodorus<sup>d</sup>: ('Αριάμνου) γίνονται παῖδες 'Αριαράθης καὶ 'Ολοφέρνης· οὗτος δὲ ἔτη πεντήκοντα δυναστεύσας καὶ μηδὲν ἔργον ἄξιον μνήμης πράξας τελευτᾷ· τὴν δὲ ἀρχὴν διεδέξατο ὁ πρεσβύτερος τῶν υἱῶν 'Αριαράθης, ὃς φιλοστοργῆσαι διαφερόντως λέγεται τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ προάγειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας τάξεις· ὃν καὶ Πέρσαις κατ' Αἰγυπτίῳ ἀποσταλέντα συμμαχεῖσθαι καὶ μετὰ μεγάλων τιμῶν ἐπανελθεῖν, ἃς Ὡχος ὁ Περσῶν βασιλεὺς ὑπὲρ ἀνδρείας ἐδίδου [B. C. 350].<sup>e</sup> καὶ τὸν βίον ἐν τῇ πατρὶδι λιπεῖν, υἱοὺς ἐγκαταλιπόντα 'Αριαράθην καὶ 'Αρύσῃν· ὁ δὲ ἀδελφὸς καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας ἔχων τὴν ἀρχὴν (οὐ γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ γυνὴ γνησία) τὸν πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων τᾶδελεφτοῦ 'Αριαράθην υἱοποιεῖται. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους 'Αλεξάνδρος ὁ Μακεδὼν καταπολεμεῖ μὲν Πέρσας, εἶτα καὶ τελευτᾷ· καὶ Περδίκκας ὁ τῶν ὄλων τότε ἡγούμενος Εὐμένην πέμπει Καππαδοκίας στρατηγόν. καὶ καταπολεμηθέντος 'Αριαράθου πείσόντος τε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ αὐτῇ τε ἡ Καππαδοκία καὶ τὰ πλησιόχωρα αὐτῆς ἔπεσεν ὑπὸ Μακεδόνας.

*Ariarathes I.*, whose brother *Holophernes* attended *Ochus* to Egypt in B. C. 350, died at the age of 82 in B. C. 322<sup>f</sup>: 'Αριαράθης ὁ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς δύο μὲν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα ἐξησεν ἔτη, ὡς Ἱερώνυμος ἱστορεῖ. ἐδυνήθη δὲ ἴσως καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν διαγενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ πρὸς Περδίκκαν μάχῃ ζωγρηθεὶς ἀνεσκολοπίσθη. which carries back his birth to B. C. 404. The fifty years therefore ascribed to his father *Ariamnes* probably commenced before that date. The death of *Ariarathes* is mentioned by *Arrian* g: πολεμεῖ δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας 'Αριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκίας, ὅτι Εὐμένει ἀρχεῖν ἐπιτετραμμένῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐκ ἐξίστατο· καὶ δυσὶ νικήσας μάχαις καὶ συλλαβὸν ἐκρέμασεν. And by *Diodorus* himself<sup>h</sup>: Περδίκκας—ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ 'Αριαράθῃ τὸν Καππαδοκίας δυνάστην—ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας συνάψας αὐτῷ μάχῃ—ἀνέειλε μὲν εἰς τετρακισχιλίους ἐξώγρησε δὲ ὑπὲρ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ 'Αριαράθης. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν καὶ τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ πάντας αἰκισάμενος ἀνεσταύρωσε. *Arrian* already quoted agrees with this account<sup>i</sup>.

4. **ARIARATHES II.** son of *Holophernes* recovered Cappadocia after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315; Diodorus<sup>k</sup>: 'Αριαράθης δὲ ὁ τοῦ προβεβασιλευκότος υἱὸς [that is, son by adoption] ἀπελίσσας κατὰ τὸ παρὸν ἀποχωρεῖ μετ' ὀλίγων πρὸς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν. μετ' οὐ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῶν περὶ τὸν Εὐμένην καὶ Περδίκκαν τελευτησάντων<sup>l</sup>, Ἀντιγόνου δὲ καὶ Σελεύκου περισπωμένων, λαβὼν δυνάμιν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἀρμενίων Ἀρδοάτου τὸν μὲν τῶν Μακεδόνων στρατηγὸν Ἀμύνταν ἀπέκτεινεν, ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ Μακεδόνας ταχέως τῆς χώρας, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀρχὴν ἀνεκτήσατο. τούτῳ δὲ τριῶν παίδων γενομένων παρέλαβε τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ πρεσβύτατος 'Αριάμνης.

5. **ARIAMNES II.** Diodorus<sup>m</sup>: (ὁ 'Αριάμνης) ἐπιγαμίαν πρὸς Ἀντίοχον ποιησάμενος τὸν ἐπονομα-

τῶνδε τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπὶ φόρῳ καταλιπεῖν ἐπειγόμενος ἐπὶ Δαρεῖον. φαίνεται γὰρ καὶ Ἀμισὸν ἐν Πόντῳ, πόλιν Ἀττικῆς γένους, ἐπὶ δημοκρατίαν—ἀγαγόν. Ἱερώνυμος δὲ οὐδ' ἐπιφαύσαι τῶν ἐθνῶν ὅλως ἀλλ' ἀνὰ τὴν παράλιον τῆς Παμφυλίας καὶ Κιλικίας ἐτέραν ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν Δαρεῖον τραπέσθαι. Περδίκκας δὲ, ὃς ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἦρχεν, Ἀριαράθῃ Καππαδοκίας ἡγούμενον, εἴτε ἀφιστάμενον εἴτε τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτοῦ περιποιούμενος Μακεδόσιν, εἴλε καὶ ἐκρέμασε.

<sup>c</sup> *Appian*. Syr. c. 55. ἀπὸ Φρυγίας ἐπὶ ποταμὸν Ἰνδὸν ἄνω πάντα Σελεύκῳ κατήκουε. See the description there given of the dominions of *Seleucus*.

<sup>d</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1157.=tom. X. p. 22.

<sup>e</sup> For the recovery of Egypt by *Ochus* see part II. p. 316.

<sup>f</sup> *Lucian*. *Macrob.* c. 13.

<sup>g</sup> *Apud Photium* Cod. 92. p. 217. <sup>h</sup> XVIII. 16.

<sup>i</sup> See above note <sup>b</sup>. The variation in *Diodorus* *apud Photium*, where *Ariarathes* is made to fall in the battle, in *Wesseling's* opinion may be ascribed to *Photius*.

<sup>k</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1160.=tom. X. p. 23.

<sup>l</sup> The death of *Perdiccas* was before midsummer B. C. 321; the death of *Eumenes* early in B. C. 315: see the Tables 321. 315.

<sup>m</sup> *Apud Photium* p. 1160.=tom. X. p. 24.

σθέντα Θεὸν τὴν τούτου θυγατέρα Στρατονίκην συνάκησε τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ τῶν υἱῶν Ἀριαράθῃ· ὑπάρχων δὲ φιλότεκνος διαφερόντως περιέθετο τῷ παιδί διάδημα. This marriage of *Ariarathes* has been already related <sup>n</sup>.

6. *ARIARATHES III.* Diodorus <sup>o</sup>: τοῦ δὲ πατρὸς τελευτήσαντος Ἀριαράθης βασιλεύει καθ' ἐαυτόν· καὶ μεταλλάσων τὸν βίον κατέλιπε τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ υἱῷ, νηπίῳ παντελῶς ὄντι τὴν ἡλικίαν.

7. *ARIARATHES IV.*, son of *Ariarathes* and *Stratonice*, was a child at his accession. The account of Diodorus is confirmed by Justin <sup>p</sup>: *Cappadociæ quoque regnum Ariarathi puero admodum pater ipse tradiderat.* His accession is fixed to about B. C. 220 by Polybius <sup>q</sup>; who enumerates the kings in July B. C. 220 Ol. 140. 1. Φίλιππος μὲν γάρ—ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἄρτι παρελάμβανε τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχήν [B. C. 220]· Ἀχαιὸς δὲ τῆς ἐπὶ τάδε τοῦ Ταύρου δυναστεύων οὐ μόνον προστασίαν εἶχε βασιλικὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμιν· ὁ δὲ μέγας ἐπικληθεὶς Ἀντίοχος μικροῖς ἀνώτερον χρόνους [B. C. 223] τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Σελεύκου μετελλαχότος, ἔτι κομιδῇ νέος ὢν, τὴν ἐν Συρίᾳ διεδέδεκτο βασιλείαν· ἅμα δὲ τούτοις Ἀριαράθης παρέλαβε τὴν Καππαδοκῶν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Φιλοπάτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς καιροῖς [B. C. 222] τῶν κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἐγγεγόνει κύριος· Λυκοῦργος δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων μετ' οὐ πολὺ [B. C. 219] κατεστάθη βασιλεύς. We may therefore place the accession of *Ariarathes IV.* in B. C. 220. The three preceding reigns occupy a space of 95 years from the accession of *Ariarathes II.* after the death of *Eumenes* B. C. 315, or 102 years, if computed from the death of *Ariarathes I.*

In B. C. 192 *Ariarathes* married *Antiochis* the daughter of *Antiochus* the Great <sup>r</sup>: ὁ Ἀντίοχος—ῥῶν τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἐγνωκὼς ἀποκαλύπτειν—Πτολεμαίῳ μὲν ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἔσταντε Κλεοπάτραν—Ἀντιοχίδα δ' ἔπεμπεν Ἀριαράθῃ τῷ Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖ. This marriage is mentioned by Diodorus <sup>s</sup>: ἔγημε θυγατέρα τοῦ μεγάλου κληθέντος Ἀντίοχου, ὀνομαζομένην Ἀντιοχίδα, πανοῦργον μάλιστα. ταύτην δὲ μὴ γινομένων τέκνων ὑποβαλέσθαι δύο παῖδας, ἀγνωστὸς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην. μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον τῆς φύσεως ἐπιδηξαμένης ἀνελπίστως τεκεῖν αὐτὴν δύο μὲν θυγατέρας υἱὸν δὲ ἓνα τὸν ὀνομασθέντα Μιθριδάτην. ἐξ οὗ τοὺς ὑποβολιμαίους ἀναδιδαξαμένην τάνδρῃ τὸν μὲν πρεσβύτερον μετὰ συμμέτρου χρεῖας εἰς Ῥώμην ἀποσταλῆναι παρασκευάσαι, τὸν δὲ νεώτερον εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν, χάριν τοῦ μὴ διαμφισβητεῖν περὶ τῆς βασιλείας τῷ γνησίῳ.

*Ariarathes* after this alliance joined with *Antiochus* in the war against the Romans. While *Manlius* was in Asia in B. C. 188 <sup>t</sup>, he received an embassy from *Ariarathes* <sup>v</sup>: ἦλθε καὶ παρ' Ἀντίοχου Μουσᾶιος—ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλέως· καὶ γὰρ οὗτος, μετασχωὼν Ἀντίοχῳ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐλπίδων καὶ κοινωνήσας τῆς πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μάχης [in B. C. 190], ἐδείξει καὶ διηπορεῖτο περὶ τῶν καθ' αὐτόν·—ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς—τοῖς παρὰ Ἀριαράθου εἶπεν ἑξακόσια τάλαντα δόντας τὴν εἰρήνην ἔχειν. At this time his daughter is betrothed to *Eumenes*; by whose means he obtains more favourable terms, and is admitted to alliance with the Romans <sup>w</sup>. In B. C. 183—179 he was the ally of *Eumenes* against *Pharnaces* <sup>x</sup>.

*Ariarathes IV.* received an embassy from Rome after the death of *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

<sup>n</sup> See above p. 310.

<sup>o</sup> Apud Photium p. 1160. p XXIX. 1.

<sup>q</sup> IV. 2. See Polybius in another passage quoted in the Tables 220. 3.

<sup>r</sup> Appian. Syr. c. 5. For the time of these marriages see above p. 385.

<sup>s</sup> Apud Photium p. 1160. = tom. X. p. 24.

<sup>t</sup> See the Tables.

<sup>v</sup> Polyb. XXII. 24. He is followed by Livy XXXVIII. 37. *Legati—ab Ariarathe rege Cappadocum venerunt ad veniam petendam—quod auxi-*

*liis Antiochum juvisset. Huic sexcenta talenta argenti sunt imperata.*

<sup>w</sup> See p. 404. His marriage with *Antiochis* was about in the beginning of B. C. 192, only four or five years before; and *Antiochis* had no children till some time after the marriage. This daughter therefore of *Ariarathes*, who was betrothed to *Eumenes* in B. C. 188, must have been by another mother.

<sup>x</sup> See p. 404.



Polybius<sup>y</sup> relates the circumstances. *Demetrius Soter* applied to the senate for leave to claim the kingdom of Syria<sup>z</sup>; which the senate refused: ἔδοξε τῇ συγκλήτῳ τὸν μὲν Δημήτριον κατασχέειν τῷ δὲ καταλειμμένῳ παιδί συγκатаσκευάζειν τὴν ἀρχήν. And an embassy is sent to Asia: εὐθέως καταστήσαντες πρεσβευτὰς τοὺς περὶ Γνάϊον Ὀκταούσιον καὶ Σπόριον Λουκρήτιον καὶ Λεύκιον Αὐρήλιον ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς διοικήσοντας τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν ὡς αὐτοὶ προηρῶντο.—ἔδει δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον καὶ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀριαράθου βασιλείαν ἐποπτεῦσαι. The arrival of that embassy is described<sup>a</sup>: παραγενομένων τῶν πρεσβευτῶν—καὶ διαλεγομένων τῷ βασιλεῖ πάλιν περὶ τῶν πρὸς Γαλάτας αὐτῷ διαφερόντων, βραχέα περὶ τούτων κοινολογήσαντες—λοιπὸν ἤδη τὸν πλείω λόγον ὑπὲρ τῶν κατὰ Συρίαν ἐποιεῖτο πραγμάτων,—προσεπαγγελόμενος ἀκολουθήσειν μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ συνεξεδρεύσειν τοῖς καιροῖς ἕως ἂν ἐπανεέλθωσιν πάλιν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἀσφαλῶς. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Γνάϊον ἐν πᾶσιν ἀποδεχόμενοι τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως εὐνοίαν—κατὰ μὲν τὸ παρὸν οὐκ ἔφασαν προσδεῖσθαι τῆς παραπομπῆς, εἰς δὲ τὸ μέλλον—διασαφήσειν ἀόκνως<sup>c</sup> κρίνειν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἕνα τῶν ἀληθινῶν Ῥωμαίων φίλων. *Antiochus Epiphanes* died at the close of B. C. 164<sup>b</sup>: which fixes this embassy to B. C. 163. *Ariarathes* therefore was still living in the middle of B. C. 163. The succession of *Ariarathes V.* is the next fact recorded in the fragments of Polybius<sup>c</sup>: παρεγένοντο—παρὰ Ἀριαράθου τοῦ νεωστὶ διαδεδεγμένου τὴν Καππαδοκίαν βασιλείαν πρέσβεις ἀνανεωσόμενοι τὴν τε φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν.—ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος διακούσασα τῶν λόγων τὴν τε φιλίαν ἀνεनέωσατο καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν. He had succeeded while *Lysias* was still master of Antioch<sup>d</sup>: Ἀριαράθης ὁ βασιλεὺς Καππαδοκίας προσδεγμένος τοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀποσταλέντας πρεσβευτὰς—μετὰ ταῦτα πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν εἰς τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, σπουδάζων ἀνακομίσασθαι τὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς καὶ μητρὸς ἑστέα.—τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίαν συγχωρησάντων,—ἀποδεξάμενος μεγαλομερῶς τὴν παρουσίαν αὐτῶν ἔθαψε παρὰ τὸν τοῦ πατρὸς τάφον κηδεμονικῶς. *Lysias* was slain by *Demetrius Soter* in the autumn of B. C. 162<sup>e</sup>; which carries back the embassy to Rome (from whence it had returned before the communication with *Lysias*) to an earlier point in B. C. 162. These circumstances determine the death of the father and the succession of the son to the winter of B. C. 162½, the winter of Ol. 154. 2. The order of the narrative in the 46th book of Livy agrees with this date<sup>f</sup>. *Ariarathes* therefore reigned B. C. 220—163 both inclusive, about 58 years g.

S. ARIARATHES V. PHILOPATOR. His accession in the winter of Ol. 154. 2. has been already shewn<sup>h</sup>. *Ariarathes* was among the allies who joined the consul *Crassus* in the war

<sup>y</sup> Legat. 107. [XXXI. 12.]

<sup>z</sup> See above p. 324.

<sup>a</sup> Legat. 108. [XXXI. 13.]

<sup>b</sup> See above p. 322.

<sup>c</sup> Legat. 109. [XXXI. 14.]

<sup>d</sup> Legat. 112. [XXXI. 15.] <sup>e</sup> See p. 323.

<sup>f</sup> In the Epitomē the events lie in the following order:

1. *Eumenes rex Romam venit* [B. C. 167].
2. *Marcellus et Sulpicius coss.* [B. C. 166].
3. *Prusiæ legati conquesti sunt de Eumene.*
4. *Societas cum Rhodiis juncta.*
5. *Lustrum conditum* [B. C. 164].
6. *Ptolemaus, pulsus regno a minore fratre, restitutus est.*

7. *Ariarathes mortuo filius ejus regnum accepit et amicitiam cum populo Romano per legatos renovavit.*

8. *Res adversus Ligures et Corsos et Lusitanos* [B. C. 163. 162].

9. *Antiochum puerum cum Lysia tutore Demetrius interemit* [B. C. 162].

10. *L. Æmilius Paullus mortuus* [B. C. 160].

11. *Cornelius Cethegus consul* [B. C. 160].

<sup>g</sup> Steph. Byz. v. Ἀριαράθεια. πόλις πλησίον Καππαδοκίας, ἀπὸ Ἀριαράθου Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντος, γαμβροῦ Ἀντιόχου. Probably *Ariarathes IV.* although this would also describe *Ariarathes III.*

<sup>h</sup> Valesius apud Wess. ad Diod. tom. X. p. 309. observes, *Regnum iniiit Ol. 154. 2. Scipione Nasica et Figulo coss. non ut Casaubonus ponit Ol. 154. 3. Nam ante Demetrii ex urbe fugam regnare cepit, ut constat ex Polybio et Livio lib. 46.* Whom Mr. Schweighæuser follows ad Polyb. tom. VIII. p. 20. *Vales. initium regni ejus posuit in Ol. 154. 2. et in consulatum Nasicae et Figuli: id est in U. C. 592.* Neither Valesius nor Casaubon are quite accurate. Casaubon's date is inconsistent with the time of *Lysias*, whose death occurred in the beginning of Ol. 154. 3. Valesius inaccurately



against *Aristonicus*<sup>i</sup>. His death occurred in that war<sup>k</sup>. But *Crassus* fell in B. C. 130<sup>l</sup>: to which year we may accordingly refer the death of *Ariarathes V.* in the 33rd year, current, of his reign. *Diodorus*<sup>m</sup> speaks highly of this prince.

In the beginning of B. C. 160 *Ariarathes* sent an embassy to Rome bearing a golden crown—*στέφανόν τε κομίζοντες ἀπὸ μυρίων χρυσῶν καὶ διασαφούντες τὴν τοῦ βασιλείως προαίρεσιν*<sup>n</sup>. Noticed by *Diodorus*<sup>o</sup>. The time of this embassy has been examined above<sup>p</sup>. It was received at Rome a few months before the beginning of the 155th Olympiad.

*Demetrius Soter* revenged the rejection of his alliance by bringing forward *Holophernes*, the supposititious son of *Ariarathes IV.*<sup>q</sup>, and *Ariarathes* being driven from his kingdom took refuge with the Romans in the summer of B. C. 158<sup>r</sup>; by whom he was restored<sup>s</sup>. *Demetrius* was to have 1000 talents for this service<sup>t</sup>. The reign of *Holophernes* is noticed by *Diodorus* and *Justin*<sup>v</sup>.

According to *Appian*<sup>w</sup> the Romans appointed *Ariarathes* and *Holophernes* to reign together. This joint government seems to be confirmed by *Polybius*<sup>x</sup>. It did not however last

expresses Ol. 154. 2. by the consulship of *Nasica* and *Figulus*. Their consulship and U. C. 592 commenced only four months before that Olympic year ended. Nor will the embassy to Rome, the return of that embassy, the embassy to *Lysias*, all successively occurring before the death of *Lysias* in autumn, admit that the accession of *Ariarathes V.* could fall within the year of those consuls; that is, after the Ides of March. His accession must be placed under the preceding consuls, whose year expired *prid. Id. Mart.* B. C. 162.

<sup>i</sup> See p. 426.

<sup>k</sup> *Justin*. XXXVIII. 2. *Ariarathes qui bello Aristonici auxilia Romanis ferens cecidisset*. Idem XXXVII. 1. *Regibus qui adversus Aristonicum auxilia tulerant premia persoluta*: *Mithridati Pontico Phrygia major; filiis Ariarathis regis Cappadociae, qui eodem bello occiderat, Lycaonia et Cilicia datae*. The recompense of *Mithridates* is noticed by his son apud *Justin*. XXXVIII. 5. *Majorem Phrygiam—patri suo premium dati adversus Aristonicum auxilii concesserant*.

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables 130. 2.

<sup>m</sup> Apud Photium Cod. 244, p. 1160.=tom. X. p. 25. *τούτων ἀνδρωθέντα καὶ Ἀριαράθην φασὶ μέτονομασθῆναι παιδείας τε Ἑλληνικῆς μετασχεῖν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἀρετὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πατὴρ φιλοπάτορι ὄντι τῷ υἱῷ ἔσπευδεν ἀποδοῦναι τὴν τοῦ φιλοτέκνου σπουδὴν,—ὥστε ὁ μὲν πατὴρ ἐξίστασθαι τῆς ὅλης ἀρχῆς ἡγωνίζετο τῷ πατρὶ ὁ δὲ ἀδύνατον εἶδεν διέξασθαι αὐτὸν παρὰ γονέων ἐτι ζώντων τὴν τοιαύτην χάριτα. αὐτὸς τὸν πατέρα τοῦ πεπρωμένου καταλαβόντος διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν, τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀγωγὴν τοῦ βίου ἀξιολογώτατην ἐνδεικνύμενος καὶ φιλοσοφία προσανέχων. ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀγνωστὴ πάλαι Καππαδοκία τότε τοῖς πεπαιδευμένοις ἐμβιωτήριον ἐπήρχεν. ἀνεωόσατο δ' αὐτὸς καὶ τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν. His accession is also noticed in a fragment of *Diodorus* tom. X. p. 27.*

<sup>n</sup> Polyb. XXXII. 5.

<sup>o</sup> Tom. X. p. 28. *κατὰ τὴν μὲν δλυμπιάδα πρέσβεις παρεγένοντο παρὰ Ἀριαράθου στέφανον κομίζοντας ἀπὸ χρυσῶν μυρίων, καὶ διασαφούντες τὴν εἰνοιαν τοῦ βασιλείως ἣν ἔχει πρὸς Ῥωμαίους* ἔτι δὲ τὴν δι' ἐκείνου γενομένην ἀπέρρησιν τοῦ γάμου καὶ φιλίας πρὸς Δημήτριον.

<sup>p</sup> P. 406. note c.

<sup>q</sup> See p. 432.

<sup>r</sup> See the Tables B. C. 157. 2.

<sup>s</sup> In this restoration *Attalus II.* assisted. See p. 407.

<sup>t</sup> See above p. 324.

<sup>v</sup> *Diod.* tom. X. p. 41. *Ὀροφέρνης τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀριαράθην ἐκβαλὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ μὲν νουνεχῶς ἕκαστα διοικεῖν—πλείστον ὅσον ἀπέσχεον ἀργυρολογῶν δὲ καὶ πολλοὺς ἐπαναιρούμενος—χ' ἅλαντα προσεπαγγειλάμενος καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τετρακόσια δώσειν ἐν ἐτέρῳ καιρῷ, κ. τ. λ.* *Justin*. XXXV. 1. *Demetrius occupato Syria regno—Ariarathi regi Cappadociae propter fastiditas sororis nuptias infestus fratrem ejus Orophernem, per injuriam regno pulsum, supplicem recepit:—restituere eum in regnum statuit. Sed Orophernes ingrato animo—pellere ipsum regno a quo restituebatur consilium cepit. Quo cognito Demetrius vitæ quidem ejus—pepercit, ipsum autem comprehensum vinctum Seleuciae custodiri jubet.* Polyb. III. 5. *ὁ τῶν Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς Ἀριαράθης ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπὶ Ὀροφέρνης διὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ βασιλείως αἰθὺς ἀνεκτίσατο δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν πατρῴαν ἀρχήν.* Schweigh. ad locum reads δι' Ἀττάλου from *Polybius* quoted above p. 407.

<sup>w</sup> *Syr.* c. 47. *Ῥωμαῖοις ἐδόκει μὲν ὡς ἀδελφοὺς Ἀριαράθην καὶ Ὀλοφέρνην βασιλεῖν ἐμοῦ.*

<sup>x</sup> XXXII. 20. *ἀπεστάλκει δὲ Ὀροφέρνης πρεσβευτὰς—στέφανόν τε κομίζοντας τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ τὴν φιλίαν καὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἀνανεωσομένους κ. τ. λ.*—*λοιπὸν ἐδόκει σφίσι [to Demetrius and Holophernes] τὰ πράγματα κατὰ γνώμην χωρεῖν.*

long<sup>y</sup>: 'Οροφέρνην ὀλίγον χρόνον Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντα. And Polybius<sup>z</sup> about B. C. 154 describes *Ariarathes* as sole king.

*Ariarathes* was the ally of *Attalus* in his war against *Prusias* in B. C. 154, and *Demetrius* son of *Ariarathes* commanded the succours sent on that occasion<sup>a</sup>. According to Polybius<sup>b</sup>, when *Attalus III.* was presented to the senate, and *Alexander Bala* with *Laodicē*, in the beginning of B. C. 152<sup>c</sup>, ἦκε δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν· τυχὼν δὲ μετρίας ἀποδοχῆς, ὡς παῖς, αὐθις ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. Ursinus observes, *Demetrius Ariarathis filius designatur*: with whom M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser agrees. This is a probable opinion, and yet the term παῖς would seem improperly applied to one who had been entrusted with military command two years before.

9. *ARIARATHES VI.* the youngest son of *Ariarathes V.* was a minor at his accession<sup>d</sup>: *Laodice ex numero sex filiorum quos virilis sexus ex Ariarathe rege susceperat, timens ne non diutina administratione adultis quibusdam potiretur, quinque parricidalī veneno necavit: unum parvulum scelerī matris cognatorum custodia eripuit; qui post necem Laodices—solus regno potitus est.* If *Demetrius*, who commanded an army in B. C. 154, had been living at the death of his father in B. C. 130, he would have been at the least 40 years of age. It is not therefore probable that *Demetrius* was one of the sons of *Laodicē*, whose youngest son at that time was a child: *parvulus*.

*Ariarathes VI.* married *Laodicē* the sister of *Mithridates Eupator*, and was murdered by *Mithridates*, who also put to death *Arathes*, or *Ariarathes*, the son of *Laodicē*. Memnon<sup>e</sup>: ὁ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους βαρὺς Μιθριδάτῃ τῷ Πόντου βασιλεῖ συνέστη πόλεμος, φαινομένην λαβὼν αἰτίαν τὴν τῆς Καππαδοκίας κατάληψιν· ταύτης γὰρ δι' ἀπάτης καὶ ὅρκων συμβατηγῶν τὸν ἀδελφιδοῦν Ἀράθην συλλαβὼν ὁ Μιθριδάτης αὐτοχειρὶ ἀποσφάζας ἐκράτησε· παῖς δὲ ὁ Ἀράθης ἐκ τῆς ἀδελφῆς τοῦ Μιθριδάτου Ἀριάραθῃ γεγέννητο. Justin<sup>f</sup>: *Mithridates—sororis alterius Laodices filios, cujus virum Ariarathen regem Cappadociae per Gordium insidiis occiderat, tollendos statuit:—Interim Nicomedes rex Bithyniae vacuum morte regis Cappadociam invadit. Quod cum nuntiatum Mithridati fuisset, per simulationem pietatis auxilia sorori ad expellendum Cappadocia Nicomedem mittit. Sed jam Laodice per pactionem se Nicomedi in matrimonium tradiderat. Quod ægre ferens Mithridates præsidia Nicomedis Cappadocia expellit regnumque sororis filio restituit.—Interjectis mensibus, simulat se Gordium, quo ministro usus in Ariarathe interficiendo fuerat, restituere in patriam velle.—Quod ubi Ariarathes junior moliri cognovit,—ingentem exercitum contrahit. Igitur cum in aciem eduxisset Mithridates peditum octoginta millia equitum decem millia currus fulcatos sexcentos, nec Ariarathi, auxiliantibus finitimis regibus, minores copiae essent,—consilia ad insidias transfert; sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium—inspec-tante utroque exercitu interficit; regnum Cappadociae octo annorum filio, imposito Ariarathis nomine additoque ei rectore Gordio, tradidit. Sed Cappadoces—a Mithridate deficient fratremque regis, et ipsum Ariarathen nomine, ab Asia, ubi educabatur, revocant; cum quo Mithridates prælium renovat victumque Cappadociae regno expellit. Nec multo post adolescens ex ægritudine collecta infirmitate decedit. Post hujus mortem Nicomedes—subornat puerum,—quasi Ariarathes tres non duos filios genuisset, qui a senatu Romano paternum*

<sup>y</sup> Polyb. apud Athen. X. p. 440. b.

<sup>z</sup> XXXIII. 12. Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 440. remarks, ὅτι οὐκ ὀλίγοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων διὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα προσέθηκαν τοῖς χρήμασιν, ὡς [l. οἷς] Ὀλοφέρνης ὁ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεὺς κατάληπτος γενόμενος ἀπώλετο καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐξέπεσεν.

<sup>a</sup> See above p. 408.

<sup>b</sup> XXXIII. 16.

<sup>c</sup> For the date see p. 326.

<sup>d</sup> Justin. XXXVII. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Apud Photium cod. 224. p. 728.

<sup>f</sup> XXXVIII. 1.



*regnum pteret. Uxorem quoque Laodicem Romam mittit ad testimonium trium ex Ariarathe susceptorum filiorum. Quod ubi Mithridates cognovit, et ipse pari impudentia Gordium Romam mittit qui senatui adseveret puerum cui Cappadociæ regnum tradiderat ex eo Ariarathe genitum qui bello Aristonici cecidisset. Sed senatus—et Mithridati Cappadociam et Nicomedi Paphlagoniam ademit.—Uterque populus libertate donatus est.*

In these two sons of *Ariarathes VI.* the royal family was extinct; and *Ariobarzanes* was elected king by the direction of the Romans<sup>h</sup>. He was appointed king about the year B. C. 93.<sup>i</sup> The preceding events—the death of *Ariarathes V.* the restoration of his son; then, after a few months interval, the warlike preparation and death of the young prince; the advancement of his brother by the Cappadocians; his expulsion by *Mithridates*, and his death soon after; and lastly, the reference of the question to Rome;—these successive occurrences might occupy a space of two or three years, which carry back the death of *Ariarathes V.* to about B. C. 96, thirty-four years after the death of his father. And, as he succeeded in childhood, *parvulus*, and left sons who were at least nearly grown to manhood<sup>k</sup>, we cannot well assign a shorter period to his reign.

10. *ARIOBARZANES I.* is expelled by *Mithridates* and flies to Rome<sup>l</sup>: *Rex Ariobarzanes constituitur. Erat eo tempore Tigranes rex Armeniæ obses Parthis ante multum temporis datus, sed olim ab iisdem in regnum paternum remissus. Hunc Mithridates mire ad societatem Romani belli—pellicere cupiebat.—Per Gordium impellit ut Ariobarzani segni admodum bellum inferat.—Primo igitur adventu Tigranis Ariobarzanes sublatis rebus suis Romam contendit.* He was restored to his kingdom by *Sulla* in B. C. 92.<sup>m</sup> We may place the expulsion of *Ariobarzanes* and his flight to Rome in the preceding year, B. C. 93: and this agrees with the time of *Tigranes*, who was then reigning, and had been sent back from Parthia some time before—*olim remissus*. But *Tigranes* began to reign in B. C. 96.<sup>n</sup>

*Ariobarzanes* was expelled again in B. C. 88.<sup>o</sup> and restored at the peace in B. C. 84.<sup>p</sup> When *Lucullus* passed the Euphrates in B. C. 69<sup>q</sup>, *Ariobarzanes* is named again by Memnon<sup>r</sup>: Λεύκολλος εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐληλυθὼς καὶ φίλον ἔχων τὸν ἐπάρχοντα ταύτης Ἀριοβαρζάνην

<sup>h</sup> As this prince was a child *octo annorum*, and these facts occurred thirty-four years after the death of *Ariarathes V.*, we must understand this expression not literally that he was the son of *Ariarathes V.*, but only that he was descended from that king. *Mithridates* might pretend that he was his grandson.

<sup>i</sup> Strabo XII. p. 540. ἐκλιπόντος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γένους οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι συνεχάρουν αὐτοῖς αὐτονομεῖσθαι—οἱ δὲ πρεσβευσάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν παρηγοῦντο· οὐ γὰρ δύνασθαι φέρειν αὐτὴν ἔφασαν· βασιλεία δ' ἡξίουν αὐτοῖς ἀποδειχθῆναι. οἱ δὲ—ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτοῖς ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἐλῆσθαι κατὰ χειροτονίαν ὃν ἂν βούλονται· καὶ εἶλοντο Ἀριοβαρζάνην. Justin. XXXVIII. 2. Cappadoces munus libertatis abnuentes negant vivere gentem sine rege posse. Atque ita rex illis a senatu *Ariobarzanes* constituitur.

<sup>j</sup> See below, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.

<sup>k</sup> Justin calls them *adolescentes, juvenes*.

<sup>l</sup> Justin. XXXVIII. 3.

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables B. C. 92. 2. Plutarch. Sulla c. 5. μετὰ δὲ τὴν στρατηγίαν εἰς τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀπο-

στέλλεται, τὸν μὲν ἐμφανῆ λόγον ἔχων πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν Ἀριοβαρζάνην καταγαγεῖν, αἰτίαν δ' ἀληθῆ, Μιθριδάτην ἐπισχεῖν πολυπραγμονοῦντα.—ἰδίαν μὲν οὖν δύναμιν αὐτῷ πολλὴν ἐπήγετο, χρησάμενος δὲ τοῖς συμμάχοις προβήμῃς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν Καππαδοκῶν πλείονας δ' αὖθις Ἀρμενίων προσβοηθοῦντας ἀποκτείνοντας, Γόρδιον μὲν ἐξήλασεν Ἀριοβαρζάνην δ' ἀπέδειξε βασιλέα.

<sup>n</sup> See the Tables B. C. 71. 2.

<sup>o</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 15. Μιθριδάτης μὲν οὖν—ἔπεμπε σὺν πολλῇ χειρὶ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀριαράθην βασιλεῦν Καππαδοκίας· καὶ εὐθὺς ἤρχεν αὐτῆς ὁ Ἀριαράθης Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐκβαλὼν. For the time of this invasion see the Tables B. C. 88 and *Kings of Bithynia* p. 419.

<sup>p</sup> See the Tables B. C. 84. Appian. Mithrid. c. 60. (ὁ Σύλλας) Κουρίων προσέταξε Νικομήδην ἐς Βιθυνίαν καὶ Ἀριοβαρζάνην ἐς Καππαδοκίαν καταγαγεῖν. A year or two after the peace, *Murena* τῷ Καππαδοκίᾳ Ἀριοβαρζάνην τὴν ἀρχὴν βεβαιωτέραν ἐποίει Memnon apud Photium p. 733.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 69.

<sup>r</sup> Apud Photium p. 752.



διέβη—τὸν Εὐζεβάν. In B. C. 66 the kingdom of *Ariobarzanes* was again occupied by *Mithridates*<sup>s</sup>. He was restored by *Pompey*<sup>t</sup>, and resigned the kingdom to his son<sup>v</sup>. This resignation appears to have occurred while *Pompey* was in Syria before the death of *Mithridates*: and *Ariobarzanes* might reign about thirty years, from his appointment in B. C. 93 to B. C. 64 inclusive.

11. *ARIOBARZANES II. EUSEBES*<sup>w</sup>. When *Gabinus* after his consulship proceeded to the province of Syria in B. C. 57<sup>x</sup>, *Rex Ariobarzanes consulem ad eadem faciendam—conduxit*. *Ariobarzanes* is mentioned by *Cicero* when proconsul in Cilicia in B. C. 51.<sup>y</sup> His brother *Ariarathes* was at Rome in B. C. 45.<sup>z</sup>

*Ariobarzanes* supported *Pompey* against *Cæsar*<sup>a</sup>, who forgave him and enlarged his territories<sup>b</sup>. He was slain in B. C. 42 by *Cassius*<sup>c</sup>: he consequently reigned B. C. 63—42 about twenty-one years.

12. *ARIARATHES VII.* succeeded *Ariobarzanes II.* for *Antony* after the battle of Philippi B. C. 42 διήτα πόλεσι καὶ βασιλεῦσιν, ἐν μὲν Καππαδοκίᾳ Ἀριαράθῃ<sup>d</sup>. The son of *Ariobarzanes II.* (rather than the brother mentioned by *Cicero*) because, according to *Strabo*<sup>e</sup>, the family of *Ariobarzanes I.* who was elected in B. C. 93 reigned for three generations: εἶλοντο Ἀριοβαρζάνην· εἰς τριγωνίαν δὲ προσελθόντος τοῦ γένους ἐξέλιπε· κατεστάθη δ' ὁ Ἀρχέλαος, οὐδὲν προσήκων αὐτοῖς, Ἀντωνίου καταστήσαντος. *Ariarathes* was deposed and put to death by *Antony*<sup>f</sup> in the consulship of *Gellius* and *Nerva* B. C. 36<sup>g</sup>, when he had reigned about six years.

<sup>s</sup> Cic. pro Manil. c. 2. *Regnum Ariobarzanis—totum esse in hostium potestate*. Ibid. c. 5. *Regno expulsus est Ariobarzanes rex socius populi Romani atque amicus*.

<sup>t</sup> Appian. Mithrid. c. 105. ὁ δὲ Πομπήϊος—Ἀριοβαρζάνη ἀπεδίδου βασιλεῦεν Καππαδοκίας.

<sup>v</sup> Idem Ibid. Ἀριοβαρζάνης μὲν οὖν τὴν βασιλείαν ἔλην τῷ παιδὶ περιὼν ἐνεχείρισε. This transaction is referred to again by Appian Civ. I. 103. and is described by Val. Max. V. 7, 2. extern. *Ariobarzanes filio suo Cappadociae regno cessit in conspectu Cn. Pompeii &c.*

<sup>w</sup> The titles of this king are given by *Cicero* Ep. Fam. XV. 2. *Ariobarzanem Euseben et Philorhomæum*. Confirmed by the evidence of a coin: Ursinus ad Cic. l. c. *Incidi in argenteum nummum Ariobarzanis hujus, in cujus una parte Ariobarzanis ipsius imago, in altera inscriptio incisa est Ἀριοβαρζάνους Εὐσεβοῦς Φιλορωμαίου*.

<sup>x</sup> Cic. de prov. consul. c. 4.

<sup>y</sup> Ep. Fam. XV. 2. (*Ariobarzanes*) cum *Ariarathe fratre suo et cum paternis amicis majoribus natu ad me in castra venit*. XV. 4. *Regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu—commendatam habebam, presentibus insidiis nec opinantem liberavi: neque solum ei salutem fui sed etiam curavi ut cum auctoritate regnaret*. Noticed by *Plutarch* Cic. c. 36. προσταχθέν αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ περὶ Καππαδοκίαν Ἀριοβαρζάνη τῷ βασιλεῖ φίλα καὶ πειθήνια παρασχέιν. ταῦτα δὲ παρεστήσατο καὶ συνήρμοσεν ἀμέμπτως ἄτερ πολέμου. See also *Cato* apud Cic. Ep. Fam. XV. 5. *Cicero* Ep. Att. V. 20. *Ariobarzanes opera mea vivit, regnat*.

<sup>z</sup> Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 2. *Ariarathes Ariobarzani filius* [son of *Ariobarzanes I.*] *Romam venit: vult, opinor, regnum aliquod emere a Cæsare: nam quomodo nunc est pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet—veruntamen, quod mihi summo beneficio meo magna cum fratribus illius necessitudo est, invito eum per literas ut apud me diversetur*.

<sup>a</sup> Appian Civ. II. 71. enumerating the allies of *Pompey*, by mistake calls him *Ariarathes*: Ἀριαράθης Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεὺς.

<sup>b</sup> Dio XLI. 63. μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρμενίας τῆς τοῦ Δηϊοτάρου γενομένης Ἀριοβαρζάνει τῷ τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλεῖ ἔδωκεν· οὐ μόντοι καὶ τὸν Δηϊοτάρον—ἐβλαψεν ἀλλὰ καὶ προσευεργέτησεν.—ὑπὸ τοῦ Φαρνάκου πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καταληφθεῖσαν καταλαβὼν τὸ μὲν τι αὐτῆς τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνει τὸ δὲ δὴ τῷ Δηϊοτάρῳ ἐχαρίσατο. Idem XLII. 48. μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρμενίας, ὃ τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνη ἐχαρίσατο.

<sup>c</sup> Dio XLVII. 33. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν Ἀριοβαρζάνην συλλαβὼν ἀπέκτεινε. Appian. Civ. IV. 63. τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας προῖπεμψεν ἐς Καππαδοκίαν, αἱ Ἀριοβαρζάνη τε ἄφνω κατέκανον ὡς ἐπιβουλευόντα Κασσίῳ.

<sup>d</sup> Appian. Civ. V. 7.

<sup>e</sup> XII. p. 540.

<sup>f</sup> Dio XLIX. 32. ὁ Ἀντώνιος—δυναστείας Ἀμύντα μὲν Γαλατίας—ἔδωκεν—Ἀρχελάῳ δὲ Καππαδοκίας, ἐκβαλὼν τὸν Ἀριαράθην. *Valerius Maximus* IX. 15, 2. extern. (*Augustus*) *barbarum quendam Cappadociae regnum affectantem, tanquam Ariarathes esset quem a M. Antonio interemptum luce clarius erat,—caput justo impendere supplicio coëgit*.

<sup>g</sup> Dio XLIX. 24.

13. **ARCHELAÏUS**, who was appointed by *Antony* in B. C. 36, was the grandson of *Arche-laïus* the general of *Mithridates* in B. C. 88. Dio<sup>h</sup>: ὁ Ἀρχέλαος οὗτος πρὸς μὲν πατὴρ ἐκ τῶν Ἀρχελαίων ἐκείνων τῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀντιπολεμησάντων ἦν, ἐκ δὲ μητρὸς ἑταίρας Γλαφύρας ἐγγενένητο. *Archelaïus* received an accession of territory from *Augustus* in B. C. 20.<sup>i</sup> He reigned fifty years. Tacitus:<sup>k</sup> *Rex Archelaïus quinquagesimum annum Cappadocia potiebatur, invisus Tiberio quod eum Rhodi agentem nullo officio coluisset.—Ut—imperium adeptus est, elicit Archelaum matris literis; quæ non dissimulatis filii offensionibus clementiam offerebat si ad precandum veniret. Ille—in urbem properat: exceptusque immitti a principe et mox accusatus in senatu non ob crimina quæ fingeantur sed angore, simul fessus senio,—finem vitæ sponte an fato implevit. Regnum in provinciam redactum est.* The particulars of *Arche-laïus* at Rome are told by Dio<sup>l</sup> under the year of *Rufus* and *Flaccus* U. C. 770 A. D. 17. τὸν δὲ δὴ Ἀρχέλαον τὸν τῆς Καππαδοκίας βασιλέα δι' ὀργῆς σχῶν—ὅτι αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον ἐλθόντος ἡμέλησε—μετεπέμψατο ὡς νεωτερίζοντά τι, καὶ τῇ τῆς γερουσίας ψήφῳ παρέδωκεν, οὐ μόνον ὑπέργερων ὄντα ἀλλὰ καὶ δεινῶς ποδαγρῶντα καὶ προσέτι καὶ παραφρονεῖν δοκοῦντα, κ. τ. λ.—τότε μὲν ὁ Ἀρχέλαος ἐσώθη, ἀλλὰ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἀπέθανε. καὶ τούτου καὶ ἡ Καππαδοκία τῶν τε Ῥωμαίων ἐγένετο καὶ ἰππεῖ ἐπε-τρᾶπη<sup>m</sup>. *Archelaïus* began to reign in U. C. 718 B. C. 36. His fiftieth year therefore coincided with U. C. 768 A. D. 15; which was also the first year of *Tiberius*. He appears to have been called to Rome in A. D. 15, and to have died about A. D. 17.

## X.

## LUSTRA ROMANA.

THE census of the Roman citizens has been occasionally reported in the Tables. But, as the testimonies to each respective census could not have been given there without exceeding the proposed limits, a fuller account of this subject has been reserved for this place. The first census which belongs to the present period is that of B. C. 280. But it will be expedient to begin with the census taken in B. C. 293, on account of an apparent difference between *Livy* and the *Capitoline Marbles*.

<sup>h</sup> XLIX. 32. See *Strabo* XVII. p. 796. quoted above p. 395. *Archelaïus* is called *Sicimnes* by *Appian* Civ. V. 7. Conf. *Schweigh.* ad loc.

<sup>i</sup> Dio LIV. 9.

<sup>k</sup> *Annal.* II. 42.

<sup>l</sup> LVII. 17.

<sup>m</sup> *Appian.* *Mithrid.* c. 105. ἐπὶ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, καθάπερ τὰ λοιπὰ, καὶ ἥδε ἡ βασιλεία περιῆλθεν ἐς στρατηγίαν. *Palmerius* apud *Schweigh.* *Appian.* tom. III. p. 649. remarks that this is inaccurate: *Peccat hoc loco, ut videtur, Appianus. Nam Tiberio dum imperante redacta est Cappadocia in provinciam.* An incident recorded by Dio LVII. 17. will perhaps explain the difference: ἔπαθε μὲν γάρ ποτε τοῦτο ὄντως [sc. τὸ παραφρονεῖν], ὥστε καὶ ἐπίτροπον παρὰ τοῦ Αἰγούστου τῆς ἀρχῆς λαβεῖν. *Augustus* appointed a guardian to govern the kingdom in the imbecility of *Archelaïus*: and this may have

led *Appian* to suppose that *Augustus* reduced it into the form of a province.

*Syncellus* p. 275. C. ascribes 160 years to seven kings of Cappadocia: Καππαδοκῶν βασιλεῖς ἑπτὰ χρόνους ρε' διαρκέσαντες κατὰ τούτους ἤρξαντο τοὺς χρόνους, ὡς Διόδωρος γράφει. The next incident mentioned is an occurrence in the first Punic war. The seven kings belong to the dynasty which ended, as we have seen, in B. C. 93; from whence 160 years computed upwards will begin at B. C. 253: agreeing with the time at which *Syncellus* inserts this notice. The seven kings might include *Holophernes* and the two sons of *Ariarathes VI.*; and in that case the 160 years and the seven reigns might commence with the accession of *Ariarathes III.*, who was associated in the kingdom by his father.



B. C. Coss.

294. *Megello et Regulo*. Fasti Capitolin. [Cens. P.] *Cornelius A. f. P. n. Arvin* [a C. Marcius Rutilus l. f. X] XX. Liv. X. 47. *Lustrum conditum eo anno est* [sc. *L. Papirio Sp. Carvilio* coss. B. C. 293: c. 38.] a *P. Cornelio Arvina C. Marcio Rutilo censoribus: censa capitem millia ducenta sexaginta duo trecenta viginti duo*<sup>a</sup>. *Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, lustrum undevicesimum fuit*. It appears therefore from Livy that, although these censors entered upon their censorship in B. C. 294, yet in this, as in some other instances, they numbered the citizens towards the close of their office, in the year of the following consuls<sup>b</sup>. The error of Dodwell Diss. X. p. 632. who would substitute eighty-six pairs of censors for twenty-six, has been sufficiently shewn by Drakenborch ad locum. Sigonius p. 42. remarks, *Quod in Capitolinis tabulis hoc lustrum XXX sit non XIX, ut a Livio scribitur, obscura causa est. Ego, nisi in numerorum notis XXIX et XIX menda sit, lustra eum undecim præterire alios secutum annales putaverim*. But the cause is explained by Sigonius himself ad Liv. X. 47. *Varietatis causa est quod Livius decem lustra ante censores creatos acta præterire videtur*. The first *lustrum* of the censors according to Livy himself was the eleventh, for the preceding census was the tenth: Liv. III. 24. *Census—perficitur: idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum*. The nineteenth *lustrum a primis censoribus* we may perhaps interpret the nineteenth exclusive of the first: a mode of computing of which Dodwell p. 632. has given some examples; and the numbers in Livy, 11 + 19 = 30, will agree with the Marbles<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Drakenborch ad loc. observes, *In numero variant admodum Codices*. The chief variations are these:

millia CCLII. CCCXXI.

millia CCLII. CCCXX.

millia CCLX. CCCXXI.

millia CCLXXII. CCCXXI.

millia CCLXXX. CCCXXII.

In the Epitomē:

millia CCLXXII. CCCXX.

millia CCLXII. CCCXXII.

<sup>b</sup> Sigonius ad annum Capitolinum 459. p. 42. *Intelligi potest ex Livio X. 47. censores hoc anno [sc. Capitolino 459] fuisse illos quidem, at postero lustrum fecisse*.

<sup>c</sup> The tenth census was held Q. Fabio L. Cornelio consulibus Liv. III. 22. The first censors were appointed M. Geganio Macerino iterum T. Quinctio Capitolino quintum consulibus Idem IV. 8. An interval of seventeen years according to Dionysius Ant. XI. p. 2307. παραλαμβάνουσι τὴν ἕπατον ἀρχὴν τῇ διχομνηνίδι τοῦ Δεκεμβρίου μηνὸς [see Introd. p. xviii.] Μάρκος Γεγάγιος Μακερίνιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Τίτος Κοῖντιος Καπιτωλῖνος τὸ πέμπτον. οὗτοι διδάξαντες τὴν βουλὴν ὅτι πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα πράγματα διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς τῶν ἑπάτων στρατείας ἡμελημένα παρεῖται, πάντων δ' ἀναγκαιότατον τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμῆσεις τῶν βίων νόμιμον, — οὐδεμιᾶς τιμῆσεως ἐντὸς ἑπτακαίδεκα ἐτῶν γενομένης, ἀπὸ τῆς Λευκίου Κορνηλίου καὶ Κοῖντου Φαβίου ἑπατείας, κ. τ. λ. These seventeen years are to be understood of the Catonian computation, which places those consuls at B. C. 457—440.

It may be convenient to trace upwards, as far as the tenth *lustrum*, the variations between the Catonian computation (which Livy and Dionysius followed) and the computation of Varro. From B. C. 300 Varro and Cato concur together; but in the preceding period Cato omitted the dictatorship U. C. Varr. 453 B. C. 301: conf. Sigon. ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 40. Drakenborch. ad Liv. X. 3. and another dictatorship U. C. Varr. 445 B. C. 309: conf. Sigon. p. 39. So that the consuls of U. C. Varr. 444 Q. Fabius C. Marcius are placed by Varro at B. C. 310, but by Cato at B. C. 308. This difference of two years affects the preceding period as far as U. C. Varr. 431 L. Sulpicius Q. Aulius; who are consuls according to Varro in B. C. 323, but according to Cato in B. C. 321. There a dictatorship of the Varronian year 430 is again omitted: conf. Sigon. p. 36. Drakenborch. ad Liv. VIII. 29. and accordingly the consuls Camillus II. and Junius U. C. Varr. 429 are placed at B. C. 325 by Varro, but by Cato at B. C. 322. The same variations prevail in the preceding years. U. C. Varr. 388 L. Æmilius L. Sextius are in B. C. 366 according to Varro, but in B. C. 363 according to Cato. U. C. Varr. 323 T. Quinctius C. Julius are in Cato's reckoning at B. C. 428, but in that of Varro at B. C. 431: coinciding with the beginning of the Peloponnesian war according to Gellius XVII. 21. (quoted by Dodwell ad Dionys. tom. IV. p. 2504.) *Bellum Peloponnesiacum—captum est circa annum fere post conditam Romam*



B. C. Coss.

289. *Valerio et Cædicio*. Liv. Ep. 11. *Curius Dentatus consul* [B. C. 290]—*bis in eodem magistratu triumphavit. Coloniae deductæ sunt Castrum, Sena, Hadria. Triumviri capitales tunc primum creati sunt. Censu acto lustrum conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta duo millia*<sup>d</sup>. The censors who held this census are determined by the triumph of *Dentatus* to the year of these consuls, five years after the accession of their predecessors to office in B. C. 294.
280. *Lævino et Coruncanio*. Liv. Epit. 13. *Cincas legatus a Pyrrho ad senatum missus petiit ut componendæ pacis causa rex in urbem reciperetur: de qua re quum ad frequentiore senatum referri placuisset, Ap. Claudius, qui propter valetudinem oculorum jamdiu consiliis publicis se abstinuerat, venit in curiam, et sententia sua tenuit ut id Pyrrho negaretur* [conf. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 19.]. *Cn. Domitius censor primus ex plebe lustrum condidit &c.*<sup>e</sup> *Iterum adversus Pyrrhum dubio eventu pugnatum est.* The narrative of the Epitomator describes this census after the first campaign with *Pyrrhus* B. C. 280, and before the second B. C. 279. We may therefore place the census of *Domitius* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius* rather than in the year of the following consuls, where Sigonius places it<sup>f</sup>. The census was probably taken in the beginning of B. C. 279, towards the close of U. C. Varr. 474.

*trecentessimus vicesimus tertius*. The first censors U. C. Varr. 311 *M. Geganio T. Quinctio* coss. are according to Varro in B. C. 443, but according to Cato in B. C. 440. Up to this point therefore three years are omitted in the Catonian computation which are received by Varro. From hence we ascend to the third year of the decemvirs U. C. Varr. 305. Livy III. 38. 51. IX. 34. and Dionysius X. p. 2154. XI. p. 2156. reckon this third year to be complete, and place the consuls *L. Valerius M. Horatius* (Dionys. XI. p. 2273. Liv. III. 55.) in the year following. But Sigonius ad ann. Capitolin. 303. p. 17. b. shews from the Capitoline Marbles and from Rufus (*sub decemviris annis duobus* p. 400.) and Tacitus (Annal. I. 1.) that only two complete years belonged to the decemvirs, and that in the third these consuls were in office. Accordingly at this point two years in the Catonian computation are one year in Varro: and the space from the tenth census coss. *Q. Fabio L. Cornelio*, which is seventeen years in Dionysius, is only sixteen in the reckoning of Varro: and those consuls and that tenth *lustrum* (U. C. Varr. 295) are placed at B. C. 459 by one computation, but at B. C. 457 by the other.

In the Introduction p. xviii. note <sup>r</sup>, and the Tables B. C. 215, the dates require some correction and explanation. In the note for B. C. 401. 391. the reader will substitute B. C. 402. 392. These are the dates of Varro. The magistrates of U. C. Varr. 352 entered office Dec. B. C. 403, and abdicated Oct. B. C. 402. But this date is B. C.  $\frac{4}{3}\frac{2}{3}$  according to Cato. Again, the consuls of U. C. Varr. 362 entered office in B. C. 393, and their successors entered office on the first of July

B. C. 392. and these dates are B. C.  $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{3}$  in the Catonian reckoning. The consuls there mentioned, *Æmilius* and *Plautius* (U. C. Varr. 425), are placed at B. C. 329 by one reckoning, and at B. C. 326 by the other.

<sup>d</sup> One copy has *ducenta septuaginta millia*.

<sup>e</sup> See the Tables B. C. 280. Drakenborch gives the following variations:

*ducenta octuaginta duo millia.*

*CCLXXXVI millia.*

*CCLXXXVII millia.*

*CCLXXXVIII millia.*

In reporting the variations I shall not think it necessary to notice the numbers below one thousand.

<sup>f</sup> Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 45. b. *Quinquennale spatium in hunc annum (coss. Sulpicio et Decio) edi censores poscit.* But it is allowed by Sigonius himself p. 44. that five years before coss. *Servilio et Metello* no census was taken: *Quinquennium absolutum* [from U. C. Capitolin. 464] *postulat ut in hunc annum censores conferantur; de quibus tamen nihil acceptum est. Qui si fuerunt, lustrum certe non fecerunt: nam si fecissent, lustrum quod est factum anno [Capitolino] 497 esset 36<sup>um</sup> non 35<sup>um</sup> in Capitolina tabula scribendum.* And examples of irregular intervals occur. Sigonius himself places the thirty-fourth *lustrum* at an irregular interval. An irregular space followed the fortieth *lustrum*, and preceded the thirty-ninth and the sixty-fourth. The censors of B. C. 109 were elected after an irregular interval: see below, and compare Sigonius p. 100. ad annum Capitolinum 644. It must, however, be admitted, that the Epitomator, upon whose authority the thirty-

B. C. COSS.

275. *Curio II. et Cornelio. Censores C. Fabricius Luscinus Q. Æmilius Papus.* Liv. Ep. 14. *Curius Dentatus Pyrrhum—Italia expulit. Fabricius censor P. Cornelium Rufinum consularem senatu movit quod is decem pondo argenti facti haberet* [conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 4. Gellium IV. 8. XVII. 21, 39. Plutarch. Sull. c. 1.]. *Lustro a censoribus condito censa sunt capita civium ducenta septuaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti quatuor*<sup>s</sup>. Cicero Læl. c. 11. *Videmus Papum Æmilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse—bis una consules* [B. C. 282. 278] *et collegas in censura.* The account of the Epitomator will place this *lustrum* in the year of *Curius* and *Cornelius*, five years from the former *lustrum* in the consulship of *Lævinus* and *Coruncanius*. We may refer this census to the beginning of B. C. 274.
272. *Papirio II. et Carvilio II.* Frontinus de Aquæd. c. 6. *Man. Curius Dentatus, qui censuram cum L. Papirio Cursore gessit, Anionis—aquam perducendam in urbem ex manubiis de Pyrrho captis locavit Spurio Carvilio L. Papirio coss. iterum.* Sigonius p. 47. b. ascribes to these censors the thirty-fourth *lustrum*. That four *lustra* were reckoned by the Capitoline Marbles between B. C. 293 (which was the thirtieth) and B. C. 264 (which was the thirty-fifth) is manifest. Either therefore a census occurred here or in the time of those censors who preceded B. C. 280, and whom Sigonius p. 44. cannot trace. In either case the interval would be irregular. In the present instance, the censors *Curius* and *Papirius* are in office three years after their predecessors and seven years before the thirty-fifth *lustrum*.
265. *Q. Fabio III. L. Mamilio.* Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. Cn. Cornelius L. f. Cn. n. Blasio C. Marcius C. f. L. n. Rutilus II. qui in hoc honore Censorin. appell. e. l. f. XXXV.* Liv. Epit. 16. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est; censa sunt civium capita ducenta octoginta duo millia, ducenta triginta quatuor*<sup>h</sup>. Eutropius II. 18. *Cum jam clarum urbis Romæ nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant—census est habitus: inventa sunt civium capita CCXCII millia CCCXXXIV. quanquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum &c.* Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 49. *Lustrum sequenti anno conditum puto, quia in epitoma lustris mentio fit post pacem Hieroni datam.* But *Hiero* made peace *Valerio et Otacilio coss.* in whose year these censors were no longer in office. Their eighteen months would expire in the year of *Claudius* and *Fulvius*. Eutropius therefore is confirmed by the Capitoline Marble in placing this census before the Punic war: and we may suppose the Epitomator of Livy in this case (as in some few other instances) to have transposed the order of the facts. The census may be perhaps referred to the beginning of B. C. 264. On the censor *Marcus* conf. Val. Max. IV. 1, 3.
258. *Calatino et Paterculo.* Fasti Capitolini: *Cens. C. Duilius M. f. M. n. ....*<sup>i</sup>
253. *Servilio et Sempronio.* Fasti Capitol. *Cens. C. Junius D. f. D. n. Pera abd. L. Postumius L. f. L. n. Megell. idem qui pr. erat in mag. m. est.*

second *lustrum* is placed before the second campaign of *Pyrrhus*, sometimes violates the order of Livy's narrative. Some instances of this will be seen below.

<sup>s</sup> One copy gives CCLXI millia.

<sup>h</sup> Drakenborch. ad locum: *Codicum plerorumque consensus efficit ut—“OCTOGINTA quatuor*

*“millia” quam vel—“SEPTUAGINTA quatuor “millia” cum antt. edd. vel—“NONAGINTA “quatuor millia” cum Sigonio legere malim.* Sigonius had remarked, *Melius Eutropius CCXCII millia.*

<sup>i</sup> Sigonius p. 51. *Lustrum factum esse XXXVI probat sequens lustrum XXXVII.*



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252. *Cotta et Gemino*. Fast. Capitol. Cens. *M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Maxim. Messal. P. Sempronius P. f. P. n. Sophus l. f. XXXVII*. Liv. Ep. 18. *P. Sempronius Sophus M. Valerius Maximus censores, quum senatum legerent, tredecim senatu moverunt: lustrum condiderunt, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta nonaginta septem millia septingenta nonaginta septem*. On these censors conf. Val. Max. II. 9, 7.
247. *Cacilio II. et Fabio*. Fast. Capitolin. Censores *A. Atilius A. f. C. n. Calatinus A. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquat. Attic. l. f. XXXVIII*. Liv. Ep. 19. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta unum millia, ducenta viginti duo*<sup>k</sup>.
241. *Manlio et Cercone*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *C. Aurelius L. [f.].....* Euseb. Chron. Ol. 134. 3. *Censu Romæ acto reperta sunt ducenta quinquaginta millia*<sup>l</sup>. This date = U. C. Varr. 512 B. C. 242 is within one year of the true time. Placed by Hieronymus at Ol. 134. 1. which, as Scaliger remarks, is *prochronismus triennii*.
236. *Lentulo et Varo*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *L. Cornelius L. f. Ti. n. Lent. Caudin. Q. Lutatius C. f. C. n. Cerco in m. m. e.*
234. *Postumio et Carvilio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *C. Atilius A. f. A. n. Bulbus A. Postumius A. f. L. n. Albinus l. f. XL*.
231. *Mathone et Masone*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *T. Manlius T. f. T. n. Torquatus Q. Fulvius M. f. Q. n. Flaccus vit. facti abd.* Sigonius p. 56. b. *Confirmat Livius, qui XXIII. [34.] XXV. [5.] T. Manlium bis consulem et censorem vocat: et XXVII. T. Manlium ex censoriis qui viverent vetustissimum*<sup>m</sup>: *et XXIII. [30.] Q. Fulvium Flaccum consulem et censorem fuisse tradit.*
230. *Æmilio et Junio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *Q. Fabius Q. f. Q. n. Maxim. Verrucos. M. Sempronius C. f. M. n. Tuditan. l. f. XLI*.
225. *Æmilio et Regulo*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *C. Claudius Ap. f. C. n. Centho M. Junius D. f. D. n. Pera l. f. XXXXII*.
220. *Veturio et Lutatio*. Censores *L. Æmilius Papus C. Flaminius: Cassiodor. L. Veturius et C. Lutatius*. His coss. *via Flaminia munita, et circus factus qui Flaminius appellatur*. Liv. Ep. 20. *Illyrii quum rebellassent, domiti in deditionem venerunt. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est, quo censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta millia, ducenta tredecim*<sup>n</sup>. *Libertini in quatuor tribus redacti sunt (quum antea dispersi per omnes fuissent) Esquilinam, Palatinam, Suburranam, Collinam. C. Flaminius censor viam Flaminiam munivit et circum Flaminium exstruxit. That Æmi-*

<sup>j</sup> The various numbers are

CCXCVII millia.

CCCXVI millia.

CCCXVII millia.

CCXVII millia.

CCCXXVII millia.

<sup>k</sup> Five copies quoted by Drakenborch give CCXLI millia.

<sup>l</sup> In the version of Hieronymus ed. Scal. the numbers are CCLX millia.

<sup>m</sup> Sigonius refers to Liv. XXVII. 11. *Senatus lectionem contentio inter censores [B. C. 209] de principe legendo tenuit. Sempronii lectio erat: ceterum Cornelius morem traditum a patribus sequen-*

*dum aiebat, ut, qui primus censor ex iis qui viverent fuisset, eum principem legerent. Is T. Manlius Torquatus erat.—Quum diu certatum verbis esset, concedente collega, lectus a Sempronio princeps in senatu Q. Fabius Maximus consul. This occurred twenty-two years after the censorship of Manlius.*

<sup>n</sup> This number CCLXX millia occurs in all the copies apud Drakenborch. without variation. But he repeats a remarkable variation in the fact: *A censoribus bis conditum: primo lustro censa sunt &c.* He subjoins, *Vulgatum primum obvium fuit in edd. Sigonii, unde anno 1628 Gruterus adoptavit.*



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*lius* was the colleague of *Flaminius* is attested by Livy XXIII. 22. *Neque enim post L. Æmiliū et C. Flaminiū censores<sup>o</sup> senatus lectus fuerat, quum tantum senatorum adversæ pugnæ, ad hoc sui quemque casus, per quinquennium absumpsissent.* And by Pliny H. N. XXXV. 17. That they were censors in this year is attested by Cassiodorus; and by the term of five years—*quinquennium*—computed by Livy l. c. at the close of B. C. 216, after the battle of Cannæ.

Signonius remarks p. 60. *Lustrum, quod intelligi ex epitoma potest, postero anno conditum est.* This he probably collects from the mention of the Illyrians, who were subdued by the consul *Æmilius* in B. C. 219. See the Tables.

214. Q. Fabio IV. Marcello III. Liv. XXIV. 11. Q. Fabius comitia censoribus creandis habuit: creati M. Atilius Regulus et P. Furius Philus. The acts of these censors are described by Livy XXIV. 18. Idem Ib. c. 43. *Romæ quum tribuni plebis novi magistratum inissent [IV. Id. Decemb. B. C. 214], extemplo censoribus P. Furio et M. Atilio a L. Metello tribuno plebis dies dicta ad populum est:—sed novem tribunorum auxilio vetiti causam in magistratu dicere dimissique fuerant. Ne lustrum perficerent mors prohibuit P. Furii. M. Atilius magistratu se abdicavit.* In this case also the *lustrum* would have been deferred till the second year, the beginning of B. C. 213. These censors are mentioned by Val. Max. II. 9, 8. following Liv. XXIV. 18.
210. Lævino et Marcello IV. Liv. XXVII. 6. Censores hic annus habuit L. Veturiū Philonem et P. Licinium Crassum, maximum pontificem. Crassus Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante fuerat quam censor est factus: ex ædilitate gradum ad censuram fecit. Sed hi censores neque senatum legerunt neque quidquam publicæ rei egerunt: mors diremit L. Veturii: inde et Licinius censura se abdicavit<sup>r</sup>.
209. Fabio V. Flacco IV. Liv. XXVII. 11. Censoribus creandis Q. Fulvius consul comitia habuit. Creati censores ambo qui nondum consules fuerant, M. Cornelius Cethegus P. Sempronius Tuditanus. The census was taken in the following year, towards the close of their office: Liv. XXVII. 36. *Hoc eodem anno [sc. coss. Marcello V. et Crispino B. C. 208] et lustrum conditum est a censoribus P. Sempronius Tuditano et M. Cornelio Cethego. Censa civium capita centum triginta septem millia, centum et octo: minor aliquanto numerus quam qui ante bellum fuerat<sup>q</sup>.*
204. Cethego et Tuditano. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. Livius M. f. M. n. Salinator C. Claudius Ti. f. Ti. n. Nero l. f. XXXXV. Liv. XXIX. 37. *Dum hæc consules diversis regionibus agunt [B. C. 204], censores interim Romæ M. Livius et C. Claudius senatum recitaverunt.—Lustrum conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt censores ut civium Romanorum in exercitibus quantus ubique esset referretur numerus. Censa cum iis ducenta decem quatuor millia hominum<sup>r</sup>. Condedit lustrum C. Clau-*

<sup>o</sup> The censors L. Æmilius C. Flaminius are named again by Livy XXIII. 23. XXIV. 11.

<sup>p</sup> L. Veturius P. Licinius censores are mentioned again Liv. XXVII. 34.

<sup>q</sup> The variations are  
centum triginta sex millia.

In the Epitomè:  
centum triginta septem millia  
CXXVII millia.

But, as the preceding *lustrum* had given 270,000,

and the following *lustrum* had 214,000, and as the expression *minor aliquanto* would ill express the difference between 137,000 and 270,000, Drakenborch ad Liv. XXVII. 36. appears with reason to suspect that these numbers in B. C. 208 are defective.

<sup>r</sup> Some copies of the Epitomè have CCLXV millia and CCXV millia. But Drakenborch remarks ad Epit. CCXIV millia in optimis apud Livium codd. Idem ad Liv. XXIX. 37. CCXIV

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*dius Nero. Duodecim deinde coloniarum (quod nunquam antea factum erat) deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum censoribus censum acceperunt.* After this it is related c. 38. *Eadem æstate in Brutiis Clamptia a consule vi capta:—et quum comitiorum jam adpeteret tempus,—(Cornelius) consules Cn. Servilium Capionem et C. Servilium Geminum creavit.* Although therefore this *lustrum* was *serius*, it appears to have been held by these censors in their first year, and before the comitia for the ensuing consuls. Which refutes the supposition of Duker, that this *lustrum* was delayed till the end of the eighteen months and even beyond them<sup>s</sup>. As this *lustrum* was the forty-fifth and the census of B. C. 225 was the forty-second, it is plain that two *lustra* occurred between in the Capitoline Marbles; which agree therefore in this point with Livy, by whom these two *lustra* are recorded.

These censors are noticed by Val. Max. II. 9, 6. after Liv. XXIX. 37.

199. *Lentulo et Villio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. P. Cornelius P. f. L. n. Scipio African. P. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus l. f. XXXXVI. Liv. XXXII. 7. Consul L. Lentulus—comitia censoribus creandis habuit. Multis claris petentibus viris, creati censores P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus et P. Ailius Pætus. Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 67. b. remarks that Livy makes no mention of this *lustrum*.
194. *Scipione II. et Sempronio.* Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Sex. Ailius Q. f. P. n. Paitus Catus C. Cornelius L. f. M. n. Cethegus l. f. XXXXVII. Liv. XXXIV. 44. Censorum inde comitia habita sunt. Creati censores Sex. Ailius Pætus et C. Cornelius Cethegus principem senatus P. Scipionem consulem, quem et priores censores legerant, legerunt &c. The census is not taken till the following year: Liv. XXXV. 9. Censores erant priore anno creati Sex. Ailius Pætus et C. Cornelius Cethegus. Cornelius *lustrum* condidit: censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia, septingenta quatuor<sup>t</sup>.

Separate seats for the senators at the Roman games<sup>u</sup> were appointed by these censors: Liv. XXXIV. 44. *Gratiam ingentem apud eum ordinem pepererunt quod ludis Romanis ædilibus curulibus imperarunt ut loca senatoria scernerent a populo.* Asconius ad Cic. Cornel. I. p. 961. *Hoc factum est secundo consulatu Scipionis:—fac-*

*millia, quem numerum optimi hoc loco codd. præferunt, legendum esse ex omnium MStorum et vet. edd. auctoritate docui.*

<sup>s</sup> Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37. *Lustrum conditum peractis omnibus quæ censorum muneris erant constat ex multis locis Livii, quibus post relata ea quæ censores in magistratu gesserant altero anno quam creati erant lustrum conditum memorat. Vide XXXVII. 11. 36. [the forty-fourth lustrum.] XXXIV. 44. XXXV. 9. [the forty-seventh.] XXXVII. 58. XXXVIII. 36. [the forty-eighth.] XLI. 27. XLII. 10. [the fifty-first.] Quid ergo est quod his censoribus lustrum *serius* conditum scribit? An hoc significat, eos ultra tempus lege finitum censuram gessisse? Ita sane videtur ob causam quam dicit: nam octodecim mensium (vel pauciorum si non statim inito magistratu per provincias dimiserunt) spatium angustius fuisse videtur quam ut eo numerus civium qui in exercitibus erat iniri*

*potuerit.* That the *lustrum* was often deferred till the close of the censorship is attested by some of the passages which Duker has adduced, and by others in the Epitomæ compared with the Capitoline Marbles. But that this was not always done is shewn from the forty-eighth *lustrum*, which was held by the censors a few months after their appointment; and which is therefore improperly quoted by Duker on this occasion.

<sup>t</sup> The numbers in the next census B. C. 188 render these numbers suspicious. Duker ad locum remarks, *Pighius suspicatur legendum CCXLIII millia.—Dubitationem Pighii confirmat quod sequente lustro censa sunt civium capita CCLVIII millia.* Drakenborch reports no variations of moment. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

<sup>u</sup> See the Tables B. C. 194. 2.



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*tum id esse autem Antias tradit ludis Romanis quos fecerunt ædiles curules Atilius Serranus T. Scribonius Libo: id eos fecisse jussu censorum Sex. Ælii Pati C. Cornelii Cethegi.*

189. *Manlio et Fulvio.* Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. Flaminin. M. Claudius M. f. M. n. Marcellus l. f. XXXXVIII.* Liv. XXXVII. 58. *Censores T. Quinctius Flamininus M. Claudius Marcellus creati. Per eodem dies L. Æmilio Regillo—triumphus navalis est decretus.* He triumphed *Kal. Feb.* B. C. 188: see the Tables: which fixes the creation of these censors towards the close of this consulship, about the beginning of B. C. 188. They held the *lustrum* early in the year of the following consuls: Liv. XXXVIII. 36. *Priusquam in provincias novi magistratus proficiscerentur,—de Formianis Fundanisque municipibus et Arpinatibus C. Valerius Tappus tribunus plebis promulgavit uti iis suffragii latio (nam ante sine suffragio habuerant civitatem) esset.—Rogatio perlata est ut in Æmilia tribu Formiani et Fundani in Cornelia Arpinates ferrent: atque in his tribubus tum primum ex Valerio plebiscito censi sunt. M. Claudius Marcellus censor, sorte superato T. Quinctio, lustrum condidit. Censa sunt civium capita ducenta quinquaginta octo millia, trecenta decem et octo<sup>v</sup>. Lustrum perfecto, consules [sc. C. Livius M. Valerius] in provincias profecti sunt.* We may refer this census to the end of March or the beginning of April B. C. 188, a few months after the accession of the censors to their office.

Duker explains the deficiency of the numbers in the forty-fourth and forty-seventh *lustra* by supposing that the citizens on service in the armies, who, according to Livy himself, were computed in the forty-fifth *lustrum*, were not included in these<sup>w</sup>. This explanation may account for the numbers in the former case, but not in the latter. In B. C. 208, during the forty-fourth *lustrum*, twenty-one legions were employed, two of which were stationed at Rome: Liv. XXVII. 22. and, if the soldiers of nineteen legions were omitted in that census, this omission would account for the difference between the numbers in the forty-fourth *lustrum* and the numbers in the forty-fifth. But in B. C. 193 it appears from Livy XXXIV. 56. XXXV. 2. (who describes the forces of that year in Liguria and Spain) that no great armies were employed: and yet the numbers are less by 114,600 than they are found to be five years afterwards<sup>z</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> The variations are,  
In the Epitomē

CCLIII millia

CCLVIII millia.

The text of Livy has CCLVIII millia.

<sup>w</sup> Duker. ad Liv. XXIX. 37. *Hoc extraordinarium fuisse [sc. numerum civium qui in exercitibus erant referri] argumento est quod neque unquam ante hoc tempus id factum, ni valde fallor, prodit Livius; quodque et superiore lustro [in B. C. 208] et eo quod U. C. [Varr.] 560 conditum est longe fuit minor civium censorum numerus XXVII. 36. et XXXV. 9. ubi, vulgatam scripturam tuentibus mss. non est quod cum Pighio numeros corruptos suspicemur. Idem ad Liv. XXXV. 9. Nihil vitii in numero apud Liv. XXIX. 37. esse credo, quia Livius in illa censura quasi extraordinarium memorat quod censores per provincias dimiserunt ut civium Romanorum quantus in exercitibus ubique es-*

*set numerus referretur;—quod superiore censu non videtur factum.*

<sup>z</sup> Duker himself, as quoted in a former note, appears to doubt these numbers, and to concur in the opinion of Pighius. The numbers, however, in this forty-eighth *lustrum*, were perhaps augmented by the Latins who were registered with the Roman citizens, and of whom 12,000 are mentioned in the next year: Liv. XXXIX. 3. *Legatis sociorum Latini nominis—senatus datus est: his querentibus magnam multitudinem civium suorum Romam commigrasse et ibi censos esse, Q. Terentio Culleoni pratori negotium datum est, ut eos conquireret, et, quem C. Claudio M. Livio censoribus [B. C. 204] postre eos censores ipsum parentemve ejus apud se censum esse probassent socii, ut redire eo cogeret ubi censi essent. Hac conquisitione duodecim millia Latinorum domos redierunt.*



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184. *Pulchro et Licino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. L. Valerius P. f. L. n. Flaccus M. Porcius M. f. Cato l. f. XXXXVIII. See the Tables B. C. 184. 4. Add to the testimonies Val. Max. II. 9, 3. IV. 5, 1. Ascon. ad Cic. Divinat. p. 328. This censorship is described by Livy XXXIX. 42—44. who omits to give the *lustrum*.
179. *Manlio et Fulvio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. M. Aemilius M. f. M. n. Lepidus M. Fulvius M. f. Ser. n. Nobilior lustr. f. L. Liv. XL. 45. *Hiems eo anno* [the winter of B. C. 1 $\frac{80}{79}$ ] *nive sæva—fuit:—&c.* *Ludi deinde votivi* Q. Fulvii consulis *per dies decem magno adparatu facti*. *Censorum inde comitia habita: creati* M. Aemilius Lepidus pontifex maximus et M. Fulvius Nobilior.—*Comitiis confectis, ut traditum antiquitus est, censores in Campo ad aram Martis sellis curulibus consederunt: quo repente principes senatorum cum agmine venerunt civitatis.* Idem Ib. c. 53. *Biduo quo senatum legerunt censores, Q. Fulvius consul profectus in Ligures—signis conlatis cum hoste pugnavit*<sup>y</sup>. These incidents fix the creation of the censors to the beginning of this consulship, towards the spring of B. C. 179. The *lustrum* is recorded in Liv. Epit. 41. *Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit:—et a Postumio Albino proconsule Vaccæi ac Lusitani subacti sunt. Uterque triumphavit. Antiochus—mortuo fratre Seleuco—in regnum Syriæ ab urbe dimissus.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita ducenta septuaginta tria millia ducenta nonaginta quatuor*<sup>z</sup>. From this account, compared with Liv. XL. 59. it appears that this *lustrum* was celebrated in B. C. 178, in the year of *Brutus* and *Manlius*: consequently towards the close of this censorship. But it also appears from this narrative that the epitomator does not always arrange his facts in the order of Livy. For the triumphs of *Gracchus* and *Albinus* were a little before the *comitia* of B. C. 177, and are recorded Liv. XLI. 7. the accession of *Antiochus* was in B. C. 175, and was related Liv. XLI. 20. the 50th *lustrum* was recorded in the beginning of the 41st book (where the text is mutilated), and preceded both those facts in Livy's narrative.

These censors are mentioned by Cicero de prov. consul. c. 9. Val. Max. IV. 2, 1. Gellius XII. 8. (*Aemilius Lepidus et Fulvius Flaccus* apud Val. Max. et Gellium) who all relate the circumstance told by Livy XL. 46.

174. *Postumio et Mucio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. Q. Fulvius Q. f. M. n. Flaccus A. Postumius A. f. A. n. Albinus lustr. f. LI. Liv. XLI. 27. *Censores eo anno creati* Q. Fulvius Flaccus et A. Postumius Albinus *legerunt senatum &c.—Moribus quoque regendis diligens et severa censura fuit: multis equi adempti.* c. 28. *Jam consularia comitia adpetebant, quibus—creati* L. Postumius Albinus et M. Popillius Lænas. Livy there-

<sup>y</sup> The campaign of *Fulvius* is noticed in the Tables B. C. 179. His triumph there mentioned occurred at the close of his year in the beginning of B. C. 178: Liv. XL. 59. *Secundum triumphum comitia edixit quibus creati consules sunt* M. Junius Brutus A. Manlius Vulso. *Prætorum inde, tribus creatis, comitia tempestas diremit: postero die reliqui tres facti ante diem quartum Idus Martias.* The *comitia* therefore for electing the prætors in B. C. 178 were held *V. Id. Mart.* only four days before they entered upon office. The triumphs of *Gracchus* and *Postumius*, noticed in the Tables

B. C. 178, also probably occurred at the close of that Roman year, in the beginning of B. C. 177, on account of the *comitia* which followed.

<sup>z</sup> Drakenborch gives the following variations:

CCLXIII millia.

CCLVIII millia.

CCLXXIII millia.

He adds, *Revocavi CCLXIII millia, ut non tantum omnes ante Curionem edd. sed et multi codd. præferunt.* But the argument of Drakenborch himself upon the numbers of the next census seems to require CCLXXIII millia.

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fore agrees with the Marbles in placing this censorship in the year of *Sp. Postumius* and *Q. Mucius*. The *lustrum* was in the year following: Liv. XLII. 10. *Eo anno* [sc. *coss. Albino et Popillio XLII. 1.*] *lustrum conditum est. Censores erant Q. Fulvius Flaccus A. Postumius Albinus. Postumius condidit. Censa sunt civium Romanorum capita ducenta sexaginta novem millia et quindecim*<sup>a</sup>. *Minor aliquanto numerus, quia L. Postumius consul pro concione edixerat, qui socium Latini nominis ex edicto C. Claudii consulis* [conf. XLI. 9.] *redire in civitates suas debuissent, ne quis eorum Romæ, sed omnes in suis civitatibus censerentur.*

On these censors conf. Vell. I. 10. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 41. De *Fulvio* Val. Max. II. 7, 5.

169. *Marcio et Cæpione*. Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. C. Claudius Ap. f. P. n. Pulcher Ti. Sempronius P. f. Ti. n. Gracchus l. f. LII.* Liv. XLIII. 14. *ensoribus deinde creandis comitia edicta sunt: petierunt censuram principes civitatis C. Valerius Lævinus &c. —C. Claudius Pulcher Ti. Sempronius Gracchus. Hos duos censores creavit populus Romanus.—Consules deinde sortiti provincias sunt;—Q. Marcio Macedonia obvenit, Latinisque actis Marcus extemplo est profectus.* The election of these censors therefore may be placed between the Ides of March and the Calends of April B. C. 169. Idem XLIV. 16. *Censores censum Idibus Decembribus* [Dec. B. C. 169] *severius quam ante habuerunt. Multis equi adempti.* Liv. Epit. 45. *Lustrum conditum est a censoribus: censa sunt civium capita trecenta duodecim millia octingenta quinque*<sup>b</sup>. The original passage is wanting in Liv. XLV. 15. where a *lacuna* occurs in the text: but the time may be gathered from the narrative of *Livy*. Having related XLV. 13. the return of *Popillius* from his mission, and the news of the capture of *Perseus*<sup>c</sup>, he returns to the acts of these censors: c. 15.—*In quatuor urbanas tribus descripti erant libertini præter eos quibus filius quinquenni major ex senatusconsulto esset. Eos ubi proximo lustro censi essent censi jusserunt &c.—Plures quam a superioribus et senatu emoti sunt et equos vendere jussi—neque ullius quem alter notaret ab altero levata ignominia. Petentibus ut—anni et bimensis tempus prorogaretur Cn. Tremellius tribunus—intercessit.* Then follows c. 16. *Q. Ælio M. Junio consulibus de provinciis referentibus &c.* These censors therefore held the *lustrum* in their last month, about September B. C. 168, and asked for an extension of their term to fourteen months longer.

These censors are mentioned by the writer de Vir. Illustr. p. 290. by Val. Max. VI.

<sup>a</sup> In the Epitomè *CCLVII* millia. Drakenborch. ad loc. *Pighius* veriore pronuntiat lectionem Epitomes quod *Livius* subjungat civium numerum multo minorem solito fuisse. *Lustro* autem priore censa sunt *CCLXXIII* millia. At mihi dubium est uter numerus verior sit. Non *Livius* “multo” sed “aliquanto” minorem fuisse tradit. Sufficere igitur videtur quatuor millibus minorem numerum hoc lustro censum fuisse. The numbers in the two *lustra* might have been *CCLXXIII* millia and *CCLXIX* millia. But if we are to read in Epit. 41. *CCLXIII* millia, we must read *CCLVII* millia in the present *lustrum*.

<sup>b</sup> *CCCXII* millia in all the copies reported by

Drakenborch.

<sup>c</sup> *Et Popillius et ea legatio quæ missa ad Antiochum erat Romam rediit.—Literæ deinde Macedonia adlatæ quæ victoria latitiam geminarent: Persea regem in potestatem consulis venisse.—Et ab Eumene et ab Attalo et ab Athenæo fratribus communis legatio de victoria gratulatum venit.* These transactions were in the autumn, or towards the close of B. C. 168. The Epitomator lib. 45. records the triumph of *Æmilius*, and then the *lustrum*. Another example of a departure from the order of *Livy*. For the triumph occurred in the following year, in November B. C. 167, and was described by *Livy* XLV. 35. seq.



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5, 3. by Cic. apud Gellium VI. 16. et Nonium p. 290. the censorship of *Gracchus* by Plutarch Tib. Gracch. c. 1. Cicero de Inv. I. 30. de Or. I. 9.<sup>d</sup>

164. *Torquato et Cassio*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *L. Aemilius L. f. M. n. Paullus Q. Marcius L. f. Q. n. Philippus l. f. LIII*. Liv. Epit. 46. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti septem millia viginti duo*<sup>e</sup>. Plutarch. *Æmil*. c. 38. ἀπεγράψαντο μὲν οὖν κατ' αὐτὸν [*Æmilium*] μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων τριάκοντα τρεῖς, ἔτι δ' ἑπτακισχίλιοι τετρακόσιοι πεντήκοντα δύο. τῆς δὲ βουλῆς προέγραψε μὲν Μάρκον Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον, ἥδη τετράκις καρπούμενον ταύτην τὴν προεδρίαν<sup>f</sup>, ἐξέβαλε δὲ τρεῖς συγκλητικούς οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, καὶ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξέτασιν ὁμοίως ἐμετρίασεν αὐτός τε καὶ Μάρκιος Φίλιππος ὁ συνάρχων αὐτῶν.

These censors are mentioned Plin. H. N. VII. 60. XXVI. 1. De *Æmilio* Val. Max. VII. 5, 3.

159. *Dolabella et Fulvio*. Fasti Capitolin. Cens. *P. Cornelius P. f. Cn. n. Scipio Nasica M. Popillius P. f. P. n. Lænas l. f. LIIII*. Liv. Epit. 47. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta triginta octo millia, trecenta quatuordecim*<sup>g</sup>. *Princeps senatus lectus Æmilius Lepidus*. Plin. H. N. XXXIV. 6. *L. Piso prodidit M. Æmilio C. Popillio II. coss. a censoribus P. Corn. Scipione M. Popillio statuas circa forum eorum qui magistratum gesserunt sublata omnes, præter eas quæ populi aut senatus sententia statuta essent*. The eighteen months expired in the year of these consuls B. C. 158: to which year Sigonius p. 76. perhaps justly assigns the *lustrum*.

These censors are named by Sabinus apud Gellium IV. 20, 11. and by Plin. H. N. VII. 60.<sup>h</sup>

154. *Opimio et Albino*. Fast. Capitolin. Cens. *M. Valerius M. f. M. n. Messalla C. Cassius C. f. C. n. Longinus lustr. f. LV*. Liv. Ep. 48. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti quatuor millia*<sup>i</sup>. Livy at the conclusion of lib. 47. had mentioned the consuls of B. C. 153: whence Sigonius ad Fast. Capitolin. p. 77. justly infers that this *lustrum* was held Coss. *Fulvio et Annio* B. C. 153.

Liv. Ep. 48. *Quum locatum a censoribus theatrum exstrueretur, P. Corn. Nasica auctore tanquam inutile et nociturum publicis moribus ex senatusconsulto destructum est, populusque aliquamdiu stans ludos spectavit*. Related by the Epitomator among the events of B. C. 150. This theatre had been erected by the censor *Cassius*: Val.

<sup>d</sup> Cic. de Or. I. 9. (*Gracchus*)—*libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit*. Liv. XLV. 15. *Postremo eo descensum est ut ex quatuor urbanis tribubus [conf. Liv. Epit. 20.] unam palam in atrio Libertatis sortirentur, in quam omnes qui servitutem servissent conjicerent. Esquilina sors exiit. In ea Ti. Gracchus pronuntiavit libertinos omnes censi placere*. Auctor de Vir. illust. *Censor libertinos qui rusticis tribus occupant in quatuor urbanas divisit*. Cicero in general terms alludes to the fact. The writer de Viris illust. perhaps founded his account of this matter upon the expression of Cicero. Livy, as far as his text remains entire, gives the exact particulars of what was done by *Gracchus* on this occasion.

<sup>e</sup> Drakenborch. ad loc. *Scripti nostri nihil mutant*.

<sup>f</sup> Confer Dukerum ad Liv. Epit. 46.

<sup>g</sup> Drakenborch records CCCXXVIII millia as the reading of many copies and of all the editions usque ad *Ascens*. qui CCCXXVIII millia anno 1513 substituit. *Sed ejus loco nunc priscam lectionem reduxi*.

<sup>h</sup> Plin. l. c. *Scipio Nasica collega Lænat's primus aqua divisit horas æque noctium ac dierum* [conf. *Censorin*. c. 23.]: *idque horologium sub tecto dicavit anno urbis DXXV*. The year of *Dolabella* and *Fulvius* was U. C. Varr. 595. Pliny therefore agrees with the Capitoline Marbles.

<sup>i</sup> Drakenborch reports only one variation, CCCXXIII millia.



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Max. II. 4, 1. *Inchoata quidem sunt a Messalla et Cassio censoribus: cæterum auctore P. Scipione Nasica omnem apparatus operis eorum subjectum hastæ venire placuit.* Appian. Civ. I. 28. Σκιπίων ὑπατος καθείλε τὸ θέατρον, οὗ Λεύκιος Κάσσιος ἤρχετο, καὶ ἤδη που τέλος ἐλάμβανεν. Velleius I. 15. *Abhinc [before Kal. Jan. A.D. 30] annos ferme CLXXXVII, ante triennium quam Cassius censor a Lupercali in Palatium versus theatrum facere instituit. Cui in demoliendo eximia civitatis severitas et cos. Scipio restitere.* Orosius IV. 21. *Eodem tempore [the time of the defeat of Galba B. C. 151] censores theatrum lapideum in urbe construi censuerunt; quod ne tunc fieret Scipio Nasica gravissima oratione obstitit.* The error of Appian in calling Scipio consul on this occasion has been marked by Sigonius ad Fast. Cap. p. 77. Manutius ad Velleium l. c.<sup>j</sup>

These censors are named by Pliny H. N. XVII. 25. *M. Messallæ C. Cassii censorum lustrum: a quo tempore pudicitiam subversam Piso gravis auctor prodidit.*

147. *Scipione et Druso.* Fasti Capitolini. [Cens. L. Cornelius] *Lentulus Lupus L. Marcius C.* [f. Censorinus l.] f. LVI. Euseb. Chron. Ol. 158. 3. [Ol. 158. 2. Hieronym.] *Censu Romæ instituto reperta sunt hominum trecenta viginti duo millia<sup>k</sup>.* The date of Eusebius coincides with the Capitoline Marbles. The censors came into office in Ol. 158. 2. and their eighteen months expired in Ol. 158. 3.

Val. Max. VI. 9, 10. *L. Lentulus consularis, lege Cæcilia repetundarum crimine oppressus, censor cum L. Censorino creatus est.*

142. *Metello et Fabio.* Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. P. Cornelius Scipio Afri] *can. Aemilian.* [L. Mummius Achaicus l.] f. LVII. Liv. Ep. 54. *Q. Pompeius consul [B. C. 141] in Hispania Terrestinos subegit.—Lustrum a censoribus conditum est. Censa civium capita trecenta viginti octo millia, quadringenta quadraginta duo<sup>l</sup>.* From the mention of the consul *Pompeius* we may collect that the *lustrum* was held by the censors in the second year B. C. 141.

These censors are mentioned in the following testimonies: Gell. XVI. 8, 10. *P. Scipio Paulli filius et bis consul fuit, et triumphavit, et censura functus est, et collega in censura L. Mummi fuit.* Cic. Brut. c. 22. *P. Cornelio L. Mummi censoribus.* Plin. H. N. XXXIII. 3. *Laquearia—post Carthaginem eversam primo inaurata sunt in Capitolio censura L. Mummi.* Cic. Somn. Scip. p. 914. speaking of Scipio: *Cum Karthaginem deleveris, triumphum egeris, censorque fueris, et obieris legatus Ægyptum, Syriam, Asiam, Græciam<sup>m</sup>, deligere iterum consul absens, bellumque maximum*

<sup>j</sup> Lipsius ad Velleium endeavours to vindicate Velleius: *Haud temere in Velleio mutem, qui tempora fortassis censuræ hujus aliter digessit. Præsertim cum Appianus Σκιπίων ὑπατος inquit.* The numbers of Velleius (187—3 = 184) would place these censors in the 184th year before the consulship of *Vinicius* A. D. 30, and would give U. C. Varr. 599 coss. *Nasica II. Marcello II.* B. C. 155 for the date of this censorship, within a year of the true time. Velleius, then, might perhaps refer these censors to the second consulship of *Nasica*. But he would still err in supposing that the theatre was removed in the same year in which the censors came into their office. That

was a subsequent transaction, and could not have fallen within the consulship of *Nasica*. On the passage of Appian (which, as it now stands, is liable to much objection) see Schweigh. ad locum.

<sup>k</sup> The same numbers are in Hieronym. ed. Scalig.

<sup>l</sup> The various readings are  
CCCCXXVIII millia.  
CCCXXVIII millia.  
CCXXVIII millia.

Sigonius and Drakenborch with reason prefer CCCXXVIII.

<sup>m</sup> We are not to understand from this order of the words that Scipio was censor before his em-

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*conficies, Numantiam excindes.* *Scipio τὴν τιμητικὴν ἀρχὴν μετῴων* is described by Plutarch *Æmil.* c. 38. conf. Plutarch. *Apophth.* p. 200. D.

The discordance between *Scipio* and his colleague is marked by Dio p. 34. fragm. 81. Val. Max. VI. 4, 2. the writer de Vir. illustr. p. 291. Plutarch. *Mor.* p. 816. C. Cic. de Or. II. 66. On the severity of *Scipio* in his office conf. Cic. de Or. II. 67. His oration *quam censor habuit ad populum de moribus* is quoted by Gellius V. 19. Idem IV. 20, 10. *P. Scipio Africanus Paulli filius—in oratione quam dixit in censura, cum ad majorum mores populum hortaretur.* An anecdote of *Scipio* is told by Cicero pro Cluent. c. 48. Val. Max. IV. 1, 10. and briefly in Plutarch *Apophthegm.* p. 200. E. Gellius III. 4. *In libris quos de vita P. Scipionis Africani compositos legimus scriptum esse animadvertimus P. Scipioni Paulli filio, postquam de Pænis triumphaverat censorque fuerat, eidem diem dictum esse ad populum a Claudio Asello tribuno plebei, cui equum in censura ademerat.* *Asellus* and *Scipio* are mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 66. and Lucilius apud Gellium IV. 17.<sup>n</sup>

136. *Furio et Serrano.* Fasti Capitolini ..... or. l. f. LVIII. The names of the censors are supplied by Sigonius from conjecture. The *lustrum* is preserved in Liv. *Epit.* 56. *Mancinus—deditus Numantinis* [B. C. 136] *non est receptus.* *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est.* *Censa sunt civium capita trecenta viginti tria millia.* *Fulvius Flaccus consul Vardæos subegit* [B. C. 135]. The Epitomator and the Marbles agree in the date of this censorship.

131. *Licinio et Valerio.* Fast. Capitolin. Ce... Q. Cæcil[ius Metellus Macedonicus Q. Pompeius l. f. 59]. Liv. *Ep.* 59. *M. Perperna consul* [B. C. 130] *Aristonicum in deditio-nem accepit.* *Q. Pompeius et Q. Metellus, tunc primum uterque ex plebe facti cen-sores, lustrum condiderunt.* *Censa sunt civium capita trecenta septemdecim millia, octingenta viginti tria<sup>p</sup>, præter pupillos et viduas.* *Q. Metellus censor censuit ut omnes cogerentur ducere uxores liberorum creandorum causa.* *exstat oratio ejus<sup>q</sup>.* The oration of *Metellus* is quoted by Gellius I. 6.<sup>r</sup> and mentioned by Sueton. *Aug.* c. 89. Liv. *Ibid.* C. *Atinius Labeo tribunus plebis Q. Metellum censorem, a quo in se-natu legendo præteritus erat, de saxo dejici jussit; quod ne fieret cæteri tribuni ple-bis auxilio fuerunt.* This incident is told at large by Pliny H. N. VII. 44.

bassy: for Cicero himself elsewhere plainly attests that the embassy preceded the censorship. See the Tables B. C. 143. 2.

<sup>n</sup> Gellius l. c. *Lucilii ex undecimo versus sunt:*

*Scipiadæ magno improbus objiciebat Asellus*

*Lustrum illo censore malum infelixque fuisse.*

Cicero l. c. *Asello Africanus objicienti lustrum illud infelix* "Noli, inquit, mirari: is enim qui te ex ærariis exemit lustrum condidit et taurum immo-lavit." *Tanta suspicio est ut religione civitatem obstrinxisse videatur Mummus quod Asellum igno-minia levarit.* It appears from Cicero that Val. Max. IV. 1, 10. is in error when he says *Africanus censor cum lustrum conderet.*

<sup>o</sup> The variations are

CCCXVII millia.

CCCXXXIII millia.

CCCXXIII millia.

<sup>p</sup> The variations

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVIII millia.

CCCXVII millia.

<sup>q</sup> See the Tables B. C. 18. 2. 4.

<sup>r</sup> Gell. l. c. *Legebatur oratio Metelli NUMIDICI, gravis ac disertus viri, quam in censura dixit ad populum de ducendis uxoribus.* The difficulty arising from this variation is considered by Duker ad Liv. *Epit.* 59. who thinks it possible *utrumque in censura de eodem argumento orationem habuisse.* The most natural solution of the difficulty is to suppose that Gellius has named *Numidicus* by mistake. This is more probable than that *Metellus Macedonicus* in B. C. 131 and *Metellus Numidicus* in B. C. 102 should each have delivered, and each have published, an oration *de ducendis uxori-bus.*



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Q. Pompeius qui censor fuit is mentioned by Cicero Brut. c. 76.

From the mention of *Perperna consul* Sigonius ad Fastos p. 93. b. collects that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 130.

125. *Hypsæo et Flacco*. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 8. *Cn. Servilius Cæpio et L. Cassius Longinus, qui Ravilla appellatus est*<sup>s</sup>, *censores anno post urbem conditam DCXXVII M. Plautio Hypsæo Fulvio Flacco coss. aquam quæ vocatur Tepula ex agro Lucullano Romam—adducendam curaverunt*. Obsequens c. 90. *P. Plautio M. Fulvio coss. Locustarum ingentia agmina in Africa.—Fregellæ dirutæ*. Oros. V. 11. *M. Plautio Hypsæo et M. Fulvio Flacco coss.—cum per totam Africam immensæ locustarum multitudines coaluissent &c.* Liv. Epit. 60. *L. Opimius prætor Fregellanos—in deditionem accepit, Fregellas diruit*<sup>t</sup>. *Pestilentia in Africa ab ingenti locustarum multitudine—fuisse traditur. Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta millia, septingenta triginta sex*<sup>u</sup>. Obsequens and Orosius supply the date: and their account combined with the narrative of the Epitomator enables us to fix this *lustrum*, or at least these censors, to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Plautius* where Frontinus places them<sup>v</sup>.

These censors are named by Cic. II. in Verr. I. 55. and by Velleius II. 10. *Prosequamur notam severitatem censorum Cassii Longini Cæpionisque, qui—Lepidum Æmilium augurem, quod sex millibus ædes conduxisset, adesse jusserunt*.

- [120.] Between the 58th *lustrum* B. C. 136 and the 63rd B. C. 108 four *lustra* necessarily intervened in the Marbles. Three of these may be traced in Livy at B. C. 130, 125, 114. Sigonius therefore from conjecture supplies the censors who held the 61st *lustrum*, and whom he places at B. C. 120.<sup>w</sup>
115. *Æmilio et Metello*. Cassiodorus: *His coss. L. Metellus et Cn. Domitius censoribus &c.* See the Tables B. C. 115. Liv. Ep. 63. *Cato Porcius consul—pugnavit* [B. C. 114]. *Lustrum a censoribus conditum est: censa sunt civium capita trecenta nonaginta quatuor millia, trecenta triginta sex*<sup>x</sup>. Sigonius truly concludes that the *lustrum* was held in B. C. 114.<sup>y</sup> The acts of these censors were recorded in the preceding book<sup>z</sup>, and the *lustrum* is described under the year of *Porcius*. It may be therefore placed within the last six months of their office.

<sup>s</sup> See the Tables B. C. 127. 1.

<sup>t</sup> Cicero in Pison. c. 39. *L. Opimius—is qui prætor et consul maximis remp. periculis liberarat*. Asconius ad locum: *Notum est Opinium in prætura Fregellas cepisse*.

<sup>u</sup> The variations are

CCCXXVIII millia.

CCCXCHIII millia.

<sup>v</sup> Sigonius ad Fast. Capit. p. 94. b. supposes censors in the preceding year: *Quinquennium admonet ut in hunc annum* [B. C. 126] *censores coniciamus, quos tamen aliqua de causa abdicasse arbitror nec lustrum fecisse: siquidem postero anno alii censores fuisse commemorantur*. But other instances of irregular intervals have been noticed already: see above p. 440. And the account of Frontinus does necessarily fix the creation of these censors to the year of *Hypsæus* and *Flaccus*. They

might have been elected to their office in the preceding consulship, and might have performed the acts described by Frontinus, and held the *lustrum* described by Livy, under these consuls. Thus the censors of the fifty-fourth *lustrum* are named by Pliny in their second year: see above at B. C. 159. The conjecture of Sigonius is therefore unnecessary.

<sup>w</sup> Sigon. p. 97. *Quinquennii ratio poscit ut in hunc annum censores et lustrum coniciamus.—Qui autem censores fuerint vix in tanto annalium silentio divinare possum. Utar autem conjecturis*.

<sup>x</sup> Drakenborch. ad loc. *Circa numerum vulgato fere consentiunt scripti et editi*.

<sup>y</sup> Sigon. p. 98. *Lustrum conditum puto anno (ut assolebat) sequenti. Nam in ep. 63. post Porcium consulem de lustris agitur*.

<sup>z</sup> See the Tables B. C. 115.



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These censors are mentioned by Cicero II. in Verr. I. 55. *Video in multis veteribus legibus*: "Cn. Domitius L. Metellus, L. Cassius Cn. Servilius [B.C. 125] *censores addiderunt*." Idem pro Cluent. c. 42. C. Getam, cum a L. Metello et Cn. Domitio censoribus ex senatu ejectus esset, censorem ipsum postea esse factum. Repeated by Val. Max. II. 9, 9.

109. Metello et Silano. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] .....in mag. m.e.

108. Galba et Scauro. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens.] .....l.f. LXIII. Sigonius p. 100. b. supplies the names of these censors from conjecture. This *lustrum* is unnoticed by the Epitomator.

102. Mario IV. et Catulo. Censores Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus ..... Val. Max. IX. 7, 1, 2. L. Equitium, qui se Ti. Gracchi filium simulabat tribunatumque adversus leges cum L. Saturnino petebat, a C. Mario quintum consulatum gerente in publicam custodiam ductum populus—humeris suis per summam animorum alacritatem portavit. Idem Q. Metellum censorem, quod ab eo tanquam Gracchi filio censum recipere nolebat, lapidibus prosternere conatus est. Cic. pro Sextio c. 47. Q. Metellus—qui cum florentem hominem in populari ratione L. Saturninum censor notasset, cumque insitivum Gracchum contra vim multitudinis incitæ censu prohibuisset, cumque in eam legem quam non jure rogatam judicaret jurare unus noluisse<sup>a</sup>, de civitate movit quam de sententia demoveri. We may conclude with Sigonius that Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus was censor in B.C. 102, five years before the following censors (who are fixed to B.C. 97 by the Capitoline Marbles), and that he held a *lustrum* in B.C. 101, according to the narrative of Valerius<sup>b</sup>. Appian Civ. I. 28. marks the censorship of Metellus: τιμητῆς Κόιντος Καικίλιος Μέτελλος Γλαυκίαν τε βουλευόντα καὶ Ἀπουλῆιον Σατορνίνον δεδημαρχηκότα ἤδη τῆς ἀξιώσεως παρέλκεν—οὐ μὲν ἐδυνήθη· ὁ γὰρ οἱ συνάραχων οὐ συνέθετο· μικρὸν οὖν ὕστερον ὁ Ἀπουλῆιος, ὡς ἀμυνόμενος τὸν Μέτελλον, ἐς ἐτέραν παρήγαγε δημαρχίαν. Equitius and Saturninus were candidates in B.C. 101 (see the Tables), after the censorship of Metellus had expired.

97. Lentulo et Crasso. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. L. Valerius] Flaccus M. Anton[ius l.f. 65]. Val. Max. II. 9, 5. M. Antonius et L. Flaccus censores Duronium senatu moverunt quod legem de coercendis conviviorum sumptibus latam tribunus plebis abrogaverat. Duronium is mentioned by Cicero de Or. II. 68. Tibi, Antoni, Mancian, cum audisset te censorem a M. Duronio de ambitu postulatam, Aliquando, inquit, tibi tuum negotium agere licebit. The censorship of Antonius is noticed again by Cicero de Or. III. 3.

92. Claudio et Perperna. Censores Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus L. Licinius Crassus: see the Tables B.C. 92. 2. 4.

Sigonius p. 107. concludes that Crassus and Domitius abdicated: *Hunc annum Cicero Or. III. ait primum fuisse Crasso ab honorum perfunctione, cumque alio loco illo anno censorium nominat. Ex quo intelligo Crassum hoc anno ob contentionem cum collega ortam abdicasse, neque eos lustrum fecisse: id quod etiam probant insequentes censores qui ante quinquennium facti sunt.* This, however, is not certain.

<sup>a</sup> See the Tables B.C. 100. 2.

<sup>b</sup> Sigon. ad Fast. p. 103. Censores in hunc annum conjecimus [B.C. 102] propter quinquennale spatium quod est ab his ad proxime sequentes; quo-

rum certum nobis annum Capitolini auctores tradiderunt. Ex Valerio intelligi potest Metellum sequente anno censum egisse.

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The dissension of the censors is no sufficient reason: for this happened in the 57th *lustrum*, and yet a census was held. Nor are the expressions of Cicero Or. III. 2. conclusive: for they refer to the month September B. C. 91, when the term of the censorship was expired. Of the short interval to the next censors we have already had an example in B. C. 272 the 34th *lustrum*: and, as no census was taken in the next censorship B. C. 89, it is the more probable that there was a *lustrum* in this.

89. *Pompeio et Porcio*. Fast. Capitolin. [Cens. P. Licinius] *Crassus L. Julius L. f. Sex. n.* [Cæsar.] Plin. H. N. XIII. 3. *Certum est Antiocho rege Asiaque devictis, urbis anno quingentesimo* [i. *sexcentesimo*] *sexagesimo quinto, P. Licinium Crassum L. Julium Cæsarem censores edixisse ne quis venderet unguenta exotica.* Idem XIV. 14. *P. Licinius Crassus et L. Julius Cæsar censores anno urbis conditæ DCLXXV* [i. DCLXV] *edixerunt &c.* That no census was taken appears from Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3.

86. *Cinna II. et Mario VII.* Fast. Capitolin. *Cens. L. Marcius Q. f. Q. n. Philippus M. Pe[r]perna*. Dio XLI. 14. *τούτω δὲ τῷ ἔτει* [B. C. 49] *καὶ ὁ Περπέρνας ὁ μετὰ Φιλίππου ποτὲ τιμηθεύσας ἀπέθανεν—τελευταῖος ἀπάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ τιμηταίᾳ αὐτοῦ βουλευουσάντων.* Fabricius ad locum adds the following testimonies: Val. Max. VIII. 13, 4. *Jam de M. Perperna quid loquar? qui omnibus quos in senatum consul* [B. C. 92] *vocaverat superstes fuit: septem quoque tantummodo, quos censor collega L. Philippi* [B. C. 86] *legerat, e patribus conscriptis reliquos vidit.* Plin. H. N. VII. 48. *Perperna septem reliquit ex iis quos censor legerat: Vixit annos XCVIII.* These censors are mentioned by Cicero II. in Verr. I. 55. *Qui de L. Marcio M. Perperna censoribus redemerit &c.* That they held a *lustrum* may be collected from another passage of Cicero quoted in the Tables B. C. 86. 3. The numbers are preserved by Hieronym. in Euseb. Chron. Ol. 173. 4. *Descriptione Romæ facta inventa sunt hominum CCCCLXIII millia*<sup>c</sup>. Nearly expressing the actual date. For the last six months of this censorship would expire at the close of Ol. 173. 3. or the beginning of Ol. 173. 4. Sigonius reckons this the 66th *lustrum*<sup>d</sup>.

70. *Pompeio et Crasso*. *Censores Cn. Cornelius Lentulus L. Gellius*. Asconius in Cic. in toga Candida p. 979. *Antonium Gellius et Lentulus censores sexcennio quo hæc dicerentur senatu moverunt.* Six years before B. C. 64. These censors are mentioned by Cicero pro Cluentio c. 42. in B. C. 66: *Quos ipse L. Gellius et Cn. Lentulus, duo censores,—notaverunt.* And are fixed to the consulship of Pompey by Plutarch<sup>e</sup>: and by Cicero himself II. in Verr. V. 7. who in B. C. 70 observes *Dicet vir clarissimus Cn. Lentulus censor.* He again alludes to these censors about June B. C. 70.<sup>f</sup> *Divinat. c. 3. Censorium nomen, quod asperius antea populo videri solebat, id nunc*

<sup>c</sup> Phlegon apud Photium cod. 97. gives the same date, although the numbers are doubtless corrupt: *τῆς ρς' ολυμπιάδος—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει ἀπετιμήθησαν μυριάδες ἐνεήκοντα καὶ μία.* Perhaps the numbers stood thus: *μυριάδες τετταράκοντα, χιλιάδες ἐνεήκοντα καὶ μία.* The words of similar termination caused the transcriber to omit a part.

<sup>d</sup> In the Fasti Capitolini p. 13. he supplies *L. f. LXVI.* and in the commentary p. 110. he treats *De censoribus et lustro LXVI.* He considers this to be the next *lustrum* after the census of B. C. 97,

which was the sixty-fifth.

<sup>e</sup> Pomp. c. 22. *προεκάθηντο μὲν οἱ τιμηταὶ Γέλλιος καὶ Λέντλος ἐν κόσμῳ, καὶ πάροδος ἦν τῶν ἱππέων ἐξεταζομένων. ὤφθη δὲ Πομπήϊος ἀναθεῖν ἐπ' ἀγορὰν κατερχόμενος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παράσημα τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχων* [the consulship], *αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ χειρὸς ἄγων τὸν ἵππον.*

<sup>f</sup> That oration was delivered more than fifty days before Non. Sextil.: see the Tables B. C. 70. 4. which would place it about June according to the Roman Calendar.



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*poscitur*. Asconius ad locum: *Hoc igitur tam triste severumque nomen populus Romanus sic oderat ut intermissum esset per plurimos annos*. Anonymus Scholiastes *Ibid. Decem tribuni eligebantur antea qui quasi tuerentur populi Romani majestatem, et censores qui mores senatorum censebant:—Hos omnes pro nobilitate faciens sustulit Sulla; qui hodie a populo propter infamiam iudicum, qui sunt de ordine senatorio, requiruntur*.

The Epitomator Liv. 98., who had omitted all the *lustra* after the 62nd B. C. 114, gives the numbers of this: *Cn. Lentulus et L. Gellius censores asperam censuram egerunt, quatuor et sexaginta a senatu motis: a quibus lustrum condito censa sunt civium capita quadringenta quinquaginta millia*. This *lustrum* was held forty-two years before the census in B. C. 28<sup>h</sup>: which again determines this *lustrum* to the consulship of Pompey and Crassus.

Sigonius calls this the 66th *lustrum*<sup>i</sup>. But, as according to Sigonius himself the preceding *lustrum* U. C. Capitolin. 667 was the 66th, the present, in U. C. Capitolin. 683, must by his own computation be the 67th.

65. *Cotta et Torquato. Censores Q. Lutatius Catulus M. Licinius Crassus*: Plutarch.

Crasso c. 13. ἡ τιμητεία παντάπασιν ἀτελής καὶ ἄπρακτος αὐτῷ [sc. Crasso] διήλθεν (οὐτὲ γὰρ βουλῆς ἐξέτασιν οὐδ' ἱππέων ἐπίσκεψιν οὐτ' ἀποτίμησιν πολιτῶν ἐποίησατο), καίτοι συνάρχοντα Ῥωμαίων ἔχοντι τὸν πρῶτατον, Λουτάτιον Κάτλον. ἀλλὰ φασὶν ἐπὶ δεινὸν δρμήσαντι τῷ Κράσσῳ πολίτευμα καὶ βίαιον, Αἴγυπτον ποιεῖν ὑποτελῆ Ῥωμαίοις, ἀντιβῆναι τὸν Κάτλον ἐρρωμένως· ἐκ δὲ τούτου γενομένης διαφορᾶς ἐκόντας ἀποθεσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν. The year is determined by Dio XXXVII. 1. 9. τοῦ τε Κόττου καὶ τοῦ Τορκουάτου ὑπατευόντων—οἱ τιμηταὶ περὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἡριδανὸν οἰκούντων διενεχθέντες—οὐδὲν οὐδὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπραξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπέειπον. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ διάδοχοι αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ ὑστέρω ἔτει οὐδὲν ἐποίησαν, ἐμποδισάντων σφᾶς τῶν δημάρχων πρὸς τὸν τῆς βουλῆς κατάλογον. The censor Catulus is mentioned by Plutarch Cat. Min. c. 16. Mor. p. 534. D.

64. *Cæsare et Figulo*. Dio XXXVII. 9. already quoted attests that censors were created in this year, and that they performed no functions. One of the censors was *L. Aurclius Cotta*: Plutarch. Cic. c. 27. Λευκίου δὲ Κόττα τιμητικὴν ἔχοντος ἀρχὴν, φιλονοτάτου δ' ὄντος, ὑπατείαν μετιῶν ὁ Κικέρων ἐβίβησε κ. τ. λ. Cicero was a candidate in B. C. 64. The name of the other censor is supplied by Sigonius from conjecture.

61. *Pisone et Messalla*. Dio XXXVII. 46. ἐπὶ τε Πίσωνος καὶ ἐπὶ Μάρκου Μεσσάλου ὑπάτων—ἐν τῷ ἔτει ἐκείνῳ οἱ τιμηταὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς γενομένους ἐς τὸ βουλευτικὸν καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἐσέγραψαν. Cicero in December mentions these censors: Ep. Att. I. 17. [written Non. Decemb. B. C. 61] *Asiani qui de censoribus conduxerant questi sunt in senatu se—nimium magno conduxisse*. In the February following a census was expected: Idem Ib. I. 18. [Kal. Febr. Q. Metello et L. Afranio coss.] *Ne absens censare curabo edicendum:—sub lustrum autem censerì germani negotiatoris est*.

Sigonius, to whom the Lapis Ancyranus was unknown, imagines that a *lustrum*, the 68th, was held by these censors<sup>k</sup>. But we know from this monument that no cen-

<sup>s</sup> Drakenborch. *Omnes editi vulgatum (numerus) constanter servant*.

<sup>h</sup> See the Tables B. C. 28. 2.

<sup>i</sup> He supplies in Fast. p. 13. b. l. f. LXVI. and in his annotation at p. 119. *De lustris LXVI*.

<sup>k</sup> Sigonius ad Fastos p. 124, b. *Cicero significat*

*lustrum ab his censoribus esse factum sed sequentibus consulibus. Nam Ep. Att. I. [18.] ait &c. He calls this in the Fasti p. 13. b. Annotation. p. 124. lustrum LXVII. He means the sixty-eighth. See above at B. C. 86. 70.*



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sus was taken between B. C. 70 and B. C. 28. The expected *lustrum* therefore in Cicero was never completed.

55. *Pompeio II. Crasso II.* Cicero Ep. Att. IV. 2. [written *post Kal. Octob.* B. C. 57] *Ego me a Pompeio legari<sup>1</sup> ita sum passus ut nulla re impedire quod ne, si vellem, mihi esset integrum,—si comitia censorum proximè consules [sc. Marcellinus et Philippus] haberent, petere.* Idem Ib. IV. 9. [written *IV Kal. Maias* B. C. 55] *Velim scire num censum impediunt tribunì diebus vitandis,—totaque de censura quid agant, quid cogitent.* Idem Ib. IV. 11. [B. C. 55] *Perscribe mihi quid censores, quid Appius* [sc. in *petitione consulatus*]. Idem Ib. IV. 16. [written *Kal. Octob.* B. C. 54] *Non enim te puto de lustro, quod jam desperatum est,—quærere.* Hence Sigonius p. 128. justly concludes that no *lustrum* was held by these censors.

As these censors were still in office in October B. C. 54, it is evident that their election could not have been earlier than April B. C. 55. Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 9. was consequently written soon after their appointment.

50. *Paullo et Marcello. Censores Ap. Claudius L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus.* See the Tables B. C. 50. 4. The censor *Piso* is mentioned by Cæsar in B. C. 50. B. Civ. I. 3. *L. Piso censor pollicetur se iturum ad Cæsarem.*

Sigonius<sup>m</sup> thinks that a *lustrum* was celebrated by these censors, and another by Cæsar in B. C. 46. But the Lapis Ancyranus attests that no *lustrum* occurred. The passages upon which Sigonius founds his opinion are these: Plutarch. Cæs. c. 55. μετὰ τοὺς θριάμβους [B. C. 46]—τὸν δῆμον ἀνελάμβανεν ἐστιάσει καὶ θέαις—μετὰ δὲ τὰς θέας γενομένων τιμῆσεων, ἀντὶ τῶν προτέρων δυσὶν καὶ τριάκοντα μυριάδων ἐξητάσθησαν αἱ πᾶσαι πεντεκαίδεκα· τηλικαύτην ἡ στάσις ἀπειργάσατο συμφορὰν, καὶ τοσοῦτον ἀπανήλωσε τοῦ δήμου μέρος. Appian. Civ. II. 102. τὸ τοῦ δήμου πλῆθος ἀναγραφάμενος ἐς ἥμισυ λέγεται τῶν πρὸ τοῦδε τοῦ πολέμου γενομένων εὐρεῖν. But Rualdus ad Plutarch. tom. IV. p. 874. and Duker ad Liv. Epit. 115. have shewn that this is to be otherwise understood: Dio XLIII. 21. τά τε ἄλλα διηκριβοῦτο καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους τοῦ τὸν σῆτον φέροντος ἐπὶ μακρότατον, οὐ κατὰ δίκην ἀλλὰ ὥς περ ἐν ταῖς στάσεσιν εἰώθε γίγνεσθαι, ἐπαυξηθέντος ἐξέτασιν ἐποίησατο· καὶ τοὺς γε ἡμίσεις ὁμοῦ τι αὐτῶν προσαήλειψε. Sueton. Cæs. c. 41. *Recensum populi nec more nec loco solito sed viciatim per dominos insularum egit; atque ex viginti trecentisque millibus accipientium frumentum e publico ad centum quinquaginta retraxit.* Liv. Ep. 115. *Recensum egit, quo censa sunt civium capita centum quinquaginta millia.* Plutarch (who gives the very numbers of Suetonius), and Appian, and the Epitomator (perhaps misrepresenting the meaning of Livy), have mistaken that enumeration of the poorer citizens who were fed at the public charge for a census of the whole Roman people<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> That is, *cum Pompeius quindecim sibi legaret rei frumentariæ causa*: Cic. Ep. Att. IV. 1. Fam. VII. 5. Manut. ad locum.

<sup>m</sup> Ad Fastos p. 131. *Censum actum* [in B. C. 50] *inde quis suspicari poterit quod scribit Plutarchus ante bellum civile CCCXX millia civium censa, cum, Cæsare censum agente* [B. C. 46], *dimidio minus inventa sint.* p. 134. *Cæsarem hoc anno* [B. C. 46] *censum egisse &c.*

<sup>n</sup> Ruhnkenius ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 41. well observes, *Male quidam hunc locum de censu lustrali, quem a Cæsare non actum esse constat, ceperunt.*

Dio XLIII. 25. mentions a census, a distinct transaction from the enumeration here described: ἐπειδὴ τε δεινὴ ὀλιγανθρωπία διὰ τὸ τῶν ἀπολωλότων πλῆθος, ὥς ἐκ τῶν ἀπογραφῶν (καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνας τά τε ἄλλα ὥσπερ τις τιμητῆς ἐποίησεν) ἠλέγχετο, ἣν, πολυπαιδίᾳ ἄθλα ἐπέθηκεν. But Duker ad Liv. Ep. 115. points out the error of Dio: who probably had in view the measures described by Suetonius Cæs. c. 42. *Octoginta civium millibus in transmarinas colonias distributis, ut exhaustæ quoque urbis frequentia sup-peteret, sanxit &c.*

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42. *Planco et Lepido*. Lapis Colotianus apud Sigon. p. 133. b. ... *Antonius P. Sulpicius cens. lust. n. f.* Sigonius p. 138. *Hos censores in Fastis Capitolinis non scripsi, quia Lepidum et Plancum censores* [B. C. 22] *ab auctoribus Capitolinis studiose post præteriri animadverti: quasi vero postquam Cæsar censoriam potestatem sibi arrogavit—censura nulla fuerit.*

28. *Cæsare VI. Agrippa II.* See this *lustrum* in the Tables°. Dio LIII. 1. marks the same date: ἔκτον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἤρξε κ. τ. λ.—καὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς ἐξέτελλεσε.

Censorinus de Die Nat. c. 18. reckons 75 *lustra*, of which the last was celebrated by *Vespasian* A.D. 74: *Lustrum ita quidem a Servio Tullio institutum ut quinto quoque anno censu civium habito lustrum conderetur; sed non ita a posteris servatum. Nam cum inter primum a Servio rege conditum lustrum et id quod ab Imperatore Vespasiano V. et Cæsare III. coss. [U. C. Varr. 827 A. D. 74] factum est anni interfuerint paullo minus sexcentis quinquaginta, lustra tamen per ea tempora non plura quam septuaginta quinque sunt facta. Et postea plane fieri desierunt.*

Three *lustra* were held by *Augustus*, one by *Claudius* P, and one by *Vespasian*. As the last was the 75th *lustrum*, the first of these would be the 71st; and the preceding *lustrum* B. C. 70 of the censors *Lentulus* and *Gellius* was the 70th. The *Fasti Capitolini* mark the 63rd *lustrum* at the consulship of *Galba* and *Scaurus* B. C. 108. It will consequently follow that six *lustra* intervened between the census of B. C. 108, which is the 63rd *lustrum* in the *Marbles*, and the census of B. C. 70, which is the 70th according to Censorinus. Sigonius reckons three *lustra* within that interval<sup>q</sup>. We have seen above that there was no good reason for excluding a census from the censorship of *Crassus* and *Domitius* B. C. 92. Hence we obtain a fourth *lustrum*. The other two we cannot trace. We might assign them to the fifteen years which preceded B. C. 70. But, if *Asconius* and the *Scholiast* on *Cicero* be accurate in the assertion that censors were discontinued *plurimos annos*, (or from the time of *Sulla*, as the *Scholiast* implies,) the two deficient *lustra* cannot be inserted there. It remains that we must either reject the authority of *Asconius* and the *Scholiast* upon this point, or conclude the *Capitoline Marbles* to have followed a different computation from that of Censorinus.

22. *Marcello et Arruntio. Censores Paullus Æmilius Lepidus L. Munatius Plancus*: Dio LIV. 2. εὐθύς ἑτέρους τιμητὰς Παῦλόν τε Αἰμίλιον Λέπιδον καὶ Λούκιον Μουνάτιον Πλάγκον, τοῦτον μὲν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Πλάγκου ἐκείνου τοῦ ἐπικηρυχθέντος ὄντα τὸν δὲ δὴ Λέπιδον αὐτὸν τότε θανατωθέντα, ἀπέδειξεν. *Paullus Lepidus* was the son of *Lucius* and the nephew of *Marcus* the triumvir: conf. *Reimar. ad locum*. Dio adds, ἔσχατοι οὗτοι τὴν τιμητείαν ἰδιῶται ἅμα ἔσχον. *Velleius* II. 95. *Censura Planci et Paulli acta inter discordiam*

° The words of Syncellus are these: τιμήσεως γενομένης ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεγράφησαν Ῥωμαίων μυριάδες υἱς' καὶ χιλιάδες τέσσαρες. Hieronymus, the Armenian copy, and Syncellus, all concur in 4,164,000. The Ancyran monument has 4,063,000. *Suidas* v. *Ἀγνοῦστος* gives the following account: Ἀγνοῦστος Καῖσαρ, δέξαν αὐτῷ, πάντας τοὺς οἰκίτας Ῥωμαίων κατὰ πρίστωπον ἀριθμεῖ, βουλόμενος γνῶναι πόσον ἐστὶ πλῆθος' καὶ εἰρίσκονται οἱ τὴν Ῥωμαίων οἰκοῦντες υἱ' μυριάδες καὶ χίλιοι ιζ' ἄνδρες.

In Hieronymus this census is placed at the sixteenth year of *Augustus*. In the Armenian copy, at the eighteenth year. Neither of these dates is accurate. For this year, coss. *Cæsare VI. Agrippa II.*, was the seventeenth of *Augustus* according to the reckoning of *Eusebius*. With respect to the Olympic year, Hieronymus gives the true date, *Ol.* 188. 1.

P The testimonies to this will be given below.

q At B. C. 101. 97. 86.



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*neque ipsis honori neque reipublicæ usui fuit.* Sueton. Claud. c. 16. *Gessit (Claudius) et censuram intermissam diu post Paullum Plancumque censores.*

S. *Censorino et Asinio.* See the Tables for this second *lustrum* of *Augustus*. Dio LIV. 35. notices this under the year of *Tubero* and *Fabius* B. C. 11: ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἐκεῖνα ἐγίγνετο Αὐγουστός ἀπογραφάς τε ἐποίησατο, πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντά οἱ, καθάπερ τις ιδιώτης, ἀπογραψάμενος· καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κατελέξατο. The review of the senate and other acts relating to the census began in that year, but the lustral ceremonies were not completed till the third year after.

A. D. 14. *Pompeio et Appuleio.* The third *lustrum* of *Augustus*. See the Tables<sup>r</sup>. Dio LV. 13. mentions a census in the year of *Ælius* and *Saturninus* A. D. 4. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπογραφὰς τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ κατοικούντων καὶ μὴ ἐλάττω πέντε μυριάδων οὐσίαν κεκτημένων ἐποίησατο. τοὺς γὰρ ἀσθενεστέρους τοὺς τε ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας οἰκοῦντας οὐκ ἠνάγκασεν ἀπογράψασθαι, δέισας μὴ νεωτερίσωσι τι ταραχθέντες· καὶ ὅπως γε μὴ δόξειεν ὡς τιμητῆς αὐτὸ ποιεῖν, δι' ὅπερ εἶπον πρότερον [conf. Dion. LIV. 2. Sueton. Aug. c. 27.], ἀνύπατον ἐξουσίαν πρὸς τε τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀπογραφῶν καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ καθαρσίου ποιήσιν προσέθετο. *Augustus* only thrice performed the lustral sacrifice, by the joint testimony of Suetonius and the Ancyran monument: and this monument, Eusebius, and Syncellus, all agree in placing the third *lustrum* of *Augustus* in his last year A. D. 14, ten years after the present date of Dio. We must therefore understand that this was a partial census, not to be confounded with the general census of all the people taken ten years afterwards. Suetonius and the Ancyran inscription would only take account of that general census of the whole which was properly called a *lustrum*.

48. *Vitellio et Vipsanio.* Tacit. Ann. XI. 25. *Claudius—condidit lustrum, quo censa sunt civium LVIII. LXXXIII. LXXII.* The censorship of *Claudius* is attested by Sueton. Claud. c. 16. already quoted. Plin. H. N. VII. 48. *CL annos cenum Claudii Caesaris censura T. Fullonium Bononiensem.* Idem Ibid. X. 2. *Claudii Principis censura, anno urbis DCCC.* The date of Pliny agrees with that of Tacitus. *Claudius* was censor in U. C. Varr. 800 A. D. 47, and completed the *lustrum*, according to ancient practice, in the second year U. C. Varr. 801 A. D. 48. Eusebius Chron. lib. II. p. 373. places the census at the fifth year of *Claudius* A. D. 45; a *prochronism* of two years with respect to the censorship and of three years with respect to the *lustrum*: *Censu Romæ habito a Claudio inventa sunt civium LXIX centena et XLI millia*<sup>s</sup>. Cassiodorus places it in the sixth year: *Asiaticus et Cornelius* [1. *Corvinus*].

<sup>r</sup> The Armenian copy preserves the genuine numbers of Eusebius, from whence we may supply the lacuna in the Ancyran inscription with [nona] ginta. The numbers will be 4,097,000 in the Marble, and 4,190,117 in Eusebius. In Hieronymus the amount was much corrupted. Syncellus p. 318. C. thus describes this census, which he also rightly places at the last year of *Augustus*: ὁ αὐτὸς τοῖς οἰκήτορας Ῥώμης κατὰ πρόσωπον ἀριθμήσας εἶπεν οἰκοῦντας αὐτὴν ἀνδρῶν μυριάδας ἑγ' καὶ αλζ'. Scaliger ad Euseb. Chron. p. 180. corrects the numbers ἑγ' καὶ ζ'. Perhaps they were μυριάδας ἑγ' καὶ ζ'.

<sup>s</sup> In Hieronymus the numbers are *LXVIII cen-*

*tena XLIV millia.* Syncellus p. 332. C. Κλαύδιος τοῖς πολίτας Ῥώμης ἀπογραψάμενος μυριάδας εἶπεν χι' ὅ καὶ α. Scaliger ad Euseb. p. 191. corrects καὶ ζ'. In Cassiodorus the numbers are doubtless defective: *Inventa sunt civium Romanorum centena millia et XLIV.* Either quinquagies novies, or sexagies novies, have been omitted.

The true numbers at this census probably were either 5,984,000, or 5,944,000. A corruption in the first numerals would lead to the error in Eusebius, whom Syncellus follows:

*LVIII. LXXXIII* (millia) became

*LXVIII. LXXXIII* (millia).

In the second numerals it may be doubted whe-



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*His coss. descriptio Romæ facta est:* which is one year nearer to the true date than Eusebius.

74. *Vespasiano V. et Tito III.* = U. C. Varr. 827. Censorinus c. 18. already quoted. Pliny H. N. III. 5. places their censorship one year lower: *Mænia Romæ collegere ambitu Imperatoribus censoribusque Vespasianis anno conditæ DCCCXXVIII.* Idem VII. 49. *Recentissimi census, quem intra quadriennium Imperatores Cæsares Vespasiani pater filiusque censores egerunt.* If this part of his work was written in U. C. Varr. 832 A. D. 79 (see the Tables B. C. 19. 4.), this agrees with his former date. Sueton. *Vespasiano c. 8. Suscepit et censuram.* Idem *Tito c. 6. Triumphavit cum patre censuramque gessit una.* The numbers at this *lustrum* are not delivered to us.

These registers were preserved with religious care in the families of those who had borne the office of censor; and, as far as they have escaped errors in the transcription, may be regarded as authentic documents: *τῶν καλουμένων τιμητικῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ διαδέχεται παῖς παρὰ πατρός, καὶ περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖται τοῖς μεθ' αὐτὸν ἐσομένοις ὥσπερ ἱερὰ πατρῷα παραδιδόναι.* πολλοὶ δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τῶν τιμητικῶν οἶκων ἄνδρες ἐπιφανεῖς, οἱ διαφυλάττοντες αὐτά· ἐν οἷς εὗρίσκω δευτέρῳ πρότερον εἶναι τῆς ἀλώσεως τήμῃσιν ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δήμου γενομένην.

The numbers of the Roman census appear to have described the males of military age. The expressions which Livy always employs—*censa civium capita*—might seem to speak more largely. But the terms of Dionysius make it clear that the enumeration was limited to the military age: *τῶν γὰρ ἐν ἥβῃ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἔγγιστα τιμήσεως εὐρέθη· γυναικῶν δὲ καὶ παίδων καὶ τῆς οἰκετικῆς θεραπείας, ἐμπόρων τε καὶ τῶν ἐργαζομένων τὰς βαναύσους τέχνας μετόικων,—οὐκ ἔλαττον ἢ τριπλάσιοι τοῦ πολιτικοῦ πλήθους.* <sup>w</sup> *τιμήσεις ἐγίνοντο—ἐξ ὧν εὐρέθη τῶν ἐν ἥβῃ Ῥωμαίων περὶ τρισκαίδεκα μυριάδας.* <sup>x</sup> *τιμήσεις κατὰ φυλὰς τῶν βίων ἐνεγκεῖν προσγράφοντας γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων ὀνόματα, καὶ ἡλικίας αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν τέκνων· ἐν ὀλίγῳ δὲ χρόνῳ πάντων τιμησαμένων—ἐπτακοσίοις πλείους εὐρέθησαν οἱ ἐν ἥβῃ Ῥωμαίων πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδων.* <sup>y</sup> *Τρισκαίδεκα μυριάδες εἰσὶ Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἐν ἥβῃ τετιμημένων.* <sup>z</sup> *τὸ περὶ τὰς τιμήσεις τῶν βίων νόμιμον, ἐξ ὧν ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἐχόντων τὴν στρατεύσιμον ἡλικίαν ἐγινώσκετο.* Fabius so understood the first census: <sup>a</sup> *Millia octoginta co lustrum civium censa dicuntur.* *Adjicit scriptorum antiquissimus Fabius Pictor eorum qui ferre arma possent eum numerum fuisse.* When, therefore, the expressions of Dionysius are more general, we may interpret them in the same manner: <sup>b</sup> *ἐγένετο ὁ σύμπασις τῶν τιμησαμένων τοὺς βίους Ῥωμαίων ἀριθμὸς, ὡς ἐν τοῖς τιμητικοῖς φέρεται γράμμασιν, ἐπὶ μυριάσιν ὀκτὼ χιλιάδες πέντε, τριακοσίων ἀποδέουσαι.* But these had been defined by Fabius to be those *qui ferre arma possent.* Dionysius describes a *lustrum*: <sup>c</sup> *ἐγένετο τήμῃσις—ἐξ ἧς εὐρέθησαν ὑπὲρ ἑνδεκα πάντων [πολιτῶν Sylb.] μυριάδες αἱ τιμησάμεναι.* These numbers express the military age. Again: <sup>d</sup> *ἐγένετο τήμῃσις,—καὶ ἦσαν οἱ τιμησάμενοι πολλῖται σφᾶς τ' αὐτοὺς καὶ χρήματα καὶ τοὺς ἐν ἥβῃ παῖδας ὀλίγῳ πλείους τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα μυριάδων.* But these he had before called, in a passage already quoted, *τοὺς ἐν ἥβῃ πολίτας* <sup>e</sup>.

ther the numbers stood *LXXXIII* (millia) or *XXXXVIII* (millia); that is, whether Tacitus is to be corrected by Eusebius, or Eusebius by Tacitus.

<sup>t</sup> Dionys. Ant. I. p. 190. The numbers of this census, taken the second year before the capture of the city, are preserved by Pliny H. N. XXXIII. 1. *Capta est Roma—cum jam capitum liberorum censa essent CLII millia quingenti LXXX.*

<sup>v</sup> Dionys. IX. p. 1811.

<sup>w</sup> Idem V. p. 891.

<sup>x</sup> Ibid. p. 1029.

<sup>y</sup> Idem VI. p. 1186.

<sup>z</sup> XI. p. 2308.

<sup>a</sup> Liv. I. 44.

<sup>b</sup> Ant. IV. p. 690.

<sup>c</sup> VI. p. 1265.

<sup>d</sup> IX. p. 1843.

<sup>e</sup> IX. p. 1811. He observes at U. C. 278 Coss. *Servilio et Virginio τῶν ἐν ἥβῃ πολιτῶν ὑπὲρ τὰς ἑνδεκα μυριάδας ἦσαν, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ἔγγιστα τιμήσεως εὐρέθη.* In the description of the census itself two years

The military age at Rome was from seventeen to sixty. Till the age of forty-five complete the citizens were liable to foreign service: <sup>f</sup> *C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit Servium Tullium,—cum illas quinque classes juniorum census faciendi gratia institueret, pueros esse existimasse qui minores essent annis septemdecim: atque inde ab anno septimo decimo, quo idoneos jam esse reipublicæ arbitraretur, milites scripsisse: eosque ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse.* In the second Punic war it was proposed *ut qui minores septem et decem annis sacramento dixissent, iis perinde stipendia procederent ac si septem et decem annorum aut majores milites facti essent.* In the fifty-second lustrum<sup>h</sup>, *Legem censui censendo dicturos esse, ut præter commune omnium civium jusjurandum hæc adjurarent: Tu minor annis sex et quadraginta es.* Hence Polybius<sup>i</sup>: ἐν τοῖς τετταράκοντα καὶ ἑξ ἔτεσιν ἀπὸ γενεᾶς. And Cicero<sup>k</sup>: *Sex et quadraginta anni—quantum spatium ætatis majores nostri ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt.* The period within which military service was required probably began at the entrance into the seventeenth year, and concluded at the entrance into the forty-sixth<sup>l</sup>.

At the forty-sixth year another period of duty commenced<sup>m</sup>: *Varro de vita populi Romani lib. II. Quum in quintum gradum pervenerant atque habebant sexaginta annos, tum denique erant a publicis negotiis liberi atque otiosi. Ideo in proverbio quidam putant venisse ut diceretur sexagenarios de ponte dejici oportere, quod suffragium non ferant quod per pontem ferebant.* Varro had divided human life into five grades or periods. The fourth extended from forty-five to sixty; the fifth comprehended all above sixty years of age<sup>n</sup>. Their duty is marked by Dionysius<sup>o</sup>: διελθὼν τοὺς ὑπὲρ τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε ἔτη γεγονότας ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχόντων στρατεύσιμον τὴν ἡλικίαν, δέκα μὲν ἐποίησε λόχους νεωτέρων [from the age of seventeen to forty-five], οὓς ἔδει προπολεμεῖν τῆς πόλεως, δέκα δὲ πρεσβυτέρων [from forty-six to sixty], οἷς ἀπέδωκε τεῖχοςφυλακείην. The *seniores* therefore to the age of sixty were liable to home-service. Since it appears from Varro that after the age of sixty they did not vote in the *comitia*, and since the civil duties commenced with the *toga virilis*<sup>p</sup>, it follows that the period for military service was nearly commensurate<sup>q</sup> with the period for civil functions; and the description of Livy, when properly understood, will nearly agree with the description of Dionysius<sup>r</sup>.

after, at U.C. 280 *coss. Manlio et Furio* (p. 1843), the numbers are not without suspicion: *τρισχιλίων τε καὶ δέκα.* A manuscript has *τρισκαίδεκα*, which Reiske has adopted. Neither of these numbers appears to be the true reading. Perhaps they stood *τρισχιλίων καὶ ἑνδεκα μυριάδων.* Dionysius had called them at p. 1811 more than 110,000, in round numbers. He might call them at p. 1843 a little more than 113,000.

<sup>f</sup> Gellius X. 28.

<sup>g</sup> Liv. XXV. 5.

<sup>h</sup> Idem XLIII. 14.

<sup>i</sup> VI. 19.

<sup>k</sup> De Senect. c. 17.

<sup>l</sup> What number of years' service was required within these limits is not distinctly delivered to us. See Schweigh. ad Polyb. VI. 19.

<sup>m</sup> Nonius c. 12. p. 523.

<sup>n</sup> Censorin. de Die Nat. c. 14. *Varro quinque gradus ætatis æquabiliter putat esse divisos.—In tertio gradu qui erant usque XLV annos juvenes appellatos, eo quod rempublicam in re militari possent juvare. In quarto autem adusque LX<sup>um</sup> an-*

*num seniores esse vocitatos:—inde usque finem vitæ quintum gradum factum, in quo qui essent senes appellatos.*

<sup>o</sup> Ant. IV. p. 678.

<sup>p</sup> Val. Max. V. 4, 4. *M. Cotta eo ipso die quo togam sumpsit virilem protinus ut e Capitolio descendit Cn. Carbonem, a quo pater ejus damnatus fuerat, postulavit; peractumque reum judicio afflixit.*

<sup>q</sup> The *toga virilis*, especially in the later times, was often assumed before the seventeenth year. Some examples have occurred: see the Tables B. C. 55. 4. 27. 2. But the seventeenth year was probably the more usual period.

<sup>r</sup> It must, however, be observed that the expressions neither of Livy nor of Dionysius are precisely accurate. The words of Livy, *censa civium capita*, must be limited to citizens under sixty years of age: the terms of Dionysius, *οἱ ἐν ἡβῇ*, which properly describe the men under forty-six, must be extended to the men as far as the



We may conclude from these testimonies that the enumeration included male citizens from seventeen to sixty years of age. The proportion of these to the whole, upon the principles which have formerly been explained<sup>s</sup>, we may assume to be about 4746 in 20,160 persons. In the following Table the total numbers are computed according to this proportion. It was not necessary to repeat these at every step of the register. In the fifty-first *lustrum* the numbers are nearly the same as they had been in the thirtieth. After some fluctuations, they had returned in 120 years to about the same amount. After the fifty-first *lustrum*, the increase was great and rapid<sup>t</sup>: and an occasional view of the total numbers is given in order to shew the numbers of the Romans of either sex and of every age, who were distributed through the empire<sup>u</sup> at these periods.

age of sixty, comprehending those who are called *seniores* by Varro.

<sup>s</sup> See part II. p. 387. It is there shewn that the proportion of males from the age of twenty to sixty is 4140, and from fifteen to twenty 1010 in 20,160 persons. If we assume  $\frac{3}{5}$  of 1010, or 606, for the proportion from seventeen to twenty, we obtain  $4140 + 606 = 4746$  for the number of males in 20,160 persons.

<sup>t</sup> It is to be remembered that this increase was produced not merely by the multiplying of the former numbers, but also by the admission of new citizens.

<sup>u</sup> The expressions of many writers are indistinct or erroneous upon this subject. Syncellus calls the numbers of the seventy-third *lustrum* *Ῥώμης οἰκήτορας*. Goldsmith in his Roman History part II. c. 3. 6. imagines that the numbers registered by *Augustus* and *Claudius* were contained within the walls of the city. Kuster ad Suid. v. *Αὔγουστος*, remarks *Vide Casaubonum contra Baronium et Usseium in Annalibus ad A. M. 3996, qui recte observarunt Suidam hic censum urbis pro censu totius orbis Romani lectori obtrudere*. The observation of Usher Annals p. 786. is to the following effect: *There was a second muster of the citizens made at Rome, in which were numbered 4,233,000 Roman citizens; as is gathered out of the fragments of the Ancyran Marble. In Suidas in Αὔγ. the number is far less of those that were mustered, 4,101,017. which yet very ridiculously*

*he obtrudes upon us, not for the muster of the city only, but of the world. But in reality the terms of Suidas, when properly understood and limited, are less liable to exception than those of Usher himself when he mentions "the muster of the city."* The census contained an account of Roman citizens, wherever they happened to reside. The numbers of the very first census, 80,000 or 84,700, were not inhabitants of the city only, but of the territory, of Rome. In B. C. 88, 80,000 Romans were resident in Asia alone: *octoginta millia civium Romanorum in Asia per urbes negotiandi gratia dispersa* Val. Max. IX. 2, 3. extern. The preceding census would doubtless have taken account of these. *Augustus* in A. D. 4 took a census, which has been shewn to be a partial enumeration; and yet this extended to the whole of Italy. Suidas describes *πάντας τοὺς οἰκήτορας Ῥωμαίων*—not the total population, but the Roman inhabitants: and these were *ἄνδρες*—the men of the state: Understood in this sense, the description is correct. That census registered the male adult citizens from the age of seventeen to sixty who were resident in various countries, and were mingled with the provincials in all parts of the empire.

Usher without good reason refers the account of Suidas to the second *lustrum* of *Augustus* rather than to the first, with which it more nearly agrees in the amount.



B.C.	Lustr.	Numbers.	Total N°.
293.	30.	262,322 .....	1,114,288
289. <sup>a</sup>	(31)	272,000	
279.	(32)	278,222	
274.	(33)	271,224	
272. <sup>a</sup>	(34)		
264.	35.	282,234	
258. <sup>a</sup>	(36)		
252. <sup>a</sup>	37.	297,797	
247. <sup>a</sup>	38.	251,222 (241,222)	
241. <sup>a</sup>	(39)	250,000	
234. <sup>a</sup>	40.		
230. <sup>a</sup>	41.		
225. <sup>a</sup>	42.		
219.	(43)	270,213	
208.	(44)	137,108	
204. <sup>a</sup>	45.	214,000	
199. <sup>a</sup>	46.		
193.	47.	†143,704	
188.	48.	258,318	
184. <sup>a</sup>	49.		
178.	50.	273,294 (263,244)	
173.	51.	269,015 (257,231)	
168.	52.	312,805 .....	1,328,728
164. <sup>a</sup>	53.	327,022 (337,452)	
158.	54.	338,314	
153.	55.	324,000	
147. <sup>a</sup>	56.	322,000	
141.	57.	328,442	
136. <sup>a</sup>	58.	323,000	
130.	(59)	317,823	
125.	(60)	390,736	
[120 <sup>a</sup> ]	(61)		
114.	(62)	394,336 .....	1,675,055
108. <sup>a</sup>	63.		
101.	(64)		
97.	(65)		
92. <sup>a</sup>	(66)		
86. <sup>a</sup>	(67)	463,000 .....	1,966,725
70. <sup>a</sup>	*70.	450,000	
28.	*71.	4,063,000 .....	17,258,761
8.	*72.	4,233,000	
A.D. 14.	*73.	4,097,000	
48.	*74.	5,984,072 (5,944,072) .....	25,419,066
74.	*75.		

<sup>a</sup> The years thus marked are those in which the censors entered upon their office. Where this mark is absent, the *lustrum* is referred to the second Julian year. This description, however, does not refer to the last five *lustra*.

† These numbers are probably defective.

• These six *lustra* are numbered on the authority of Censorinus. He determines the last to be the seventy-fifth *lustrum*, and the preceding five are fixed by Suetonius and the *Lapis Ancyranus*.

## XI.

## PARALLEL YEARS.

IN the following Table the years of each era are placed with that year before or after Christ in which they commenced. Thus the year B. C. 280 contained only the first six months of Ol. 125. 1. the first three months of the year of the *Seleucidæ* 33, the first eight months and ten days of U. C. Varr. 474, and the first sixty-one days of N. E. 469, which began on the first of November. A want of attention to this circumstance often leads to error. And this especially happens in assigning the years of Rome, because the Romans, after B. C. 153, had two fixed computations of their year beginning from different points<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> This has been already adverted to in the Introduction p. xviii. Sigonius in supplying the Capitoline Marbles always anticipates the year of the city. Fabricius ad Dion. LIII. 16. p. 709. anticipates in fixing the death of *Augustus*: *Quinta decennalia nuncupata die septima Januarii A. U. C. 767, qui Augusto emortalis fuit*. But January of U. C. 767 was January A. D. 15, five months after the death of *Augustus*. The author of the *Fasti* apud Noris. anticipates the years of the city. He reckons the Bissextile years, for instance, U. C. Varr. 333, 337, 341, &c. But the Bissextile February in reality occurred two months before those years commenced, in the tenth month of the preceding year. A similar anticipation

might inadvertently be made in comparing a Bissextile year with an Olympic. In a Table of Parallel Years the apparent place of a Bissextile would be in a fourth Olympic year. But February in the third year of each Olympiad was Bissextile. Thus the February of B. C. 421, commencing in the eighth month of Ol. 89. 3. and in the tenth of U. C. Varr. 332, was Bissextile. Norisius ad *Fast. Anon.* p. 29. observes that A. D. 312 was a Bissextile year. But February of A. D. 312 is February of Ol. 272. 3. and of U. C. Varr. 1064.

Norisius himself is generally exact in assigning the years of the city. He sometimes, however, errs from this cause. See above p. 370. note <sup>a</sup>. p. 377. note <sup>g</sup>.

PARALLEL YEARS.

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Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.
3938		1. 1.		776	4203	238	2	243	511	4258	293	81. 1	298	456
*		*		*	4204	239	3	244	510	4259	294	2	299	455
3961		6. 4.	1	753	4205	240	4	245	509	4260	295	3	300	454
*		*	*	*	4206	241	68. 1	246	508	4261	296	4	301	453
3967	1	8. 2.	7	747	4207	242	2	247	507	4262	297	82. 1	302	452
*	*	*	*	*	4208	243	3	248	506	4263	298	2	303	451
4154	188	55. 1	194	560	4209	244	4	249	505	4264	299	3	304	450
4155	189	2	195	559	4210	245	69. 1	250	504	4265	300	4	305	449
4156	190	3	196	558	4211	246	2	251	503	4266	301	83. 1	306	448
4157	191	4	197	557	4212	247	3	252	502	4267	302	2	307	447
4158	192	56. 1	198	556	4213	248	4	253	501	4268	303	3	308	446
4159	193	2	199	555	4214	249	70. 1	254	500	4269	304	4	309	445
4160	194	3	200	554	4215	250	2	255	499	4270	305	84. 1	310	444
4161	195	4	201	553	4216	251	3	256	498	4271	306	2	311	443
4162	196	57. 1	202	552	4217	252	4	257	497	4272	307	3	312	442
4163	197	2	203	551	4218	253	71. 1	258	496	4273	308	4	313	441
4164	198	3	204	550	4219	254	2	259	495	4274	309	85. 1	314	440
4165	199	4	205	549	4220	255	3	260	494	4275	310	2	315	439
4166	200	58. 1	206	548	4221	256	4	261	493	4276	311	3	316	438
4167	201	2	207	547	4222	257	72. 1	262	492	4277	312	4	317	437
4168	202	3	208	546	4223	258	2	263	491	4278	313	86. 1	318	436
4169	203	4	209	545	4224	259	3	264	490	4279	314	2	319	435
4170	204	59. 1	210	544	4225	260	4	265	489	4280	315	3	320	434
4171	205	2	211	543	4226	261	73. 1	266	488	4281	316	4	321	433
4172	206	3	212	542	4227	262	2	267	487	4282	317	87. 1	322	432
4173	207	4	213	541	4228	263	3	268	486	4283	318	2	323	431
4174	208	60. 1	214	540	4229	264	4	269	485	4284	319	3	324	430
4175	209	2	215	539	4230	265	74. 1	270	484	4285	320	4	325	429
4176	210	3	216	538	4231	266	2	271	483	4286	321	88. 1	326	428
4177	211	4	217	537	4232	267	3	272	482	4287	322	2	327	427
4178	212	61. 1	218	536	4233	268	4	273	481	4288	323	3	328	426
4179	213	2	219	535	4234	269	75. 1	274	480	4289	324	4	329	425
4180	214	3	220	534	4235	270	2	275	479	4290	325	89. 1	330	424
4181	215	4	221	533	4236	271	3	276	478	4291	326	2	331	423
4182	216	62. 1	222	532	4237	272	4	277	477	4292	327	3	332	422
4183	217	2	223	531	4238	273	76. 1	278	476	4293	328	4	333	421
4184	218	3	224	530	4239	274	2	279	475	4294	329	90. 1	334	420
4185	219	4	225	529	4240	275	3	280	474	4295	330	2	335	419
4186	220	63. 1	226	528	4241	276	4	281	473	4296	331	3	336	418
4187	221	2	227	527	4242	277	77. 1	282	472	4297	332	4	337	417
4188	222	3	228	526	4243	278	2	283	471	4298	333	91. 1	338	416
4189	223	4	229	525	4244	279	3	284	470	4299	334	2	339	415
4190	224	64. 1	230	524	4245	280	4	285	469	4300	335	3	340	414
4191	225	2	231	523	4246	281	78. 1	286	468	4301	336	4	341	413
4192	226	3	232	522	4247	282	2	287	467	4302	337	92. 1	342	412
4193	{ 227 }	4	233	521	4248	283	3	288	466	4303	338	2	343	411
	{ 228 }				4249	284	4	289	465	4304	339	3	344	410
4194	229	65. 1	234	520	4250	285	79. 1	290	464	4305	340	4	345	409
4195	230	2	235	519	4251	286	2	291	463	4306	341	93. 1	346	408
4196	231	3	236	518	4252	287	3	292	462	4307	342	2	347	407
4197	232	4	237	517	4253	288	4	293	461	4308	343	3	348	406
4198	233	66. 1	238	516	4254	289	80. 1	294	460	4309	344	4	349	405
4199	234	2	239	515	4255	290	2	295	459	4310	345	94. 1	350	404
4200	235	3	240	514	4256	291	3	296	458	4311	346	2	351	403
4201	236	4	241	513	4257	292	4	297	457	4312	347	3	352	402
4202	237	67. 1	242	512										



Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4313	348	4	353	401	4368	403	3		408	346	4423	458	2	22	463	291
4314	349	95.1	354	400	4369	404	4		409	345	4424	459	3	23	464	290
4315	350	2	355	399	4370	405	109.1		410	344	4425	460	4	24	465	289
4316	351	3	356	398	4371	406	2		411	343	4426	461	123.1	25	466	288
4317	352	4	357	397	4372	407	3		412	342	4427	462	2	26	467	287
4318	353	96.1	358	396	4373	408	4		413	341	4428	463	3	27	468	286
4319	354	2	359	395	4374	409	110.1		414	340	4429	464	4	28	469	285
4320	355	3	360	394	4375	410	2		415	339	4430	465	124.1	29	470	284
4321	356	4	361	393	4376	411	3		416	338	4431	466	2	30	471	283
4322	357	97.1	362	392	4377	412	4		417	337	4432	467	3	31	472	282
4323	358	2	363	391	4378	413	111.1		418	336	4433	468	4	32	473	281
4324	359	3	364	390	4379	414	2		419	335	4434	469	125.1	33	474	280
4325	360	4	365	389	4380	415	3		420	334	4435	470	2	34	475	279
4326	361	98.1	366	388	4381	416	4		421	333	4436	471	3	35	476	278
4327	362	2	367	387	4382	417	112.1		422	332	4437	472	4	36	477	277
4328	363	3	368	386	4383	418	2		423	331	4438	473	126.1	37	478	276
4329	364	4	369	385	4384	419	3		424	330	4439	474	2	38	479	275
4330	365	99.1	370	384	4385	420	4		425	329	4440	475	3	39	480	274
4331	366	2	371	383	4386	421	113.1		426	328	4441	476	4	40	481	273
4332	367	3	372	382	4387	422	2		427	327	4442	477	127.1	41	482	272
4333	368	4	373	381	4388	423	3		428	326	4443	478	2	42	483	271
4334	369	100.1	374	380	4389	424	4		429	325	4444	479	3	43	484	270
4335	370	2	375	379	4390	425	114.1		430	324	4445	480	4	44	485	269
4336	371	3	376	378	4391	426	2		431	323	4446	481	128.1	45	486	268
4337	372	4	377	377	4392	427	3		432	322	4447	482	2	46	487	267
4338	373	101.1	378	376	4393	428	4		433	321	4448	483	3	47	488	266
4339	374	2	379	375	4394	429	115.1		434	320	4449	484	4	48	489	265
4340	375	3	380	374	4395	430	2		435	319	4450	485	129.1	49	490	264
4341	376	4	381	373	4396	431	3		436	318	4451	486	2	50	491	263
4342	377	102.1	382	372	4397	432	4		437	317	4452	487	3	51	492	262
4343	378	2	383	371	4398	433	116.1		438	316	4453	488	4	52	493	261
4344	379	3	384	370	4399	434	2		439	315	4454	489	130.1	53	494	260
4345	380	4	385	369	4400	435	3		440	314	4455	490	2	54	495	259
4346	381	103.1	386	368	4401	436	4		441	313	4456	491	3	55	496	258
4347	382	2	387	367	4402	437	117.1	1	442	312	4457	492	4	56	497	257
4348	383	3	388	366	4403	438	2	2	443	311	4458	493	131.1	57	498	256
4349	384	4	389	365	4404	439	3	3	444	310	4459	494	2	58	499	255
4350	385	104.1	390	364	4405	440	4	4	445	309	4460	495	3	59	500	254
4351	386	2	391	363	4406	441	118.1	5	446	308	4461	496	4	60	501	253
4352	387	3	392	362	4407	442	2	6	447	307	4462	497	132.1	61	502	252
4353	388	4	393	361	4408	443	3	7	448	306	4463	498	2	62	503	251
4354	389	105.1	394	360	4409	444	4	8	449	305	4464	499	3	63	504	250
4355	390	2	395	359	4410	445	119.1	9	450	304	4465	500	4	64	505	249
4356	391	3	396	358	4411	446	2	10	451	303	4466	501	133.1	65	506	248
4357	392	4	397	357	4412	447	3	11	452	302	4467	502	2	66	507	247
4358	393	106.1	398	356	4413	448	4	12	453	301	4468	503	3	67	508	246
4359	394	2	399	355	4414	449	120.1	13	454	300	4469	504	4	68	509	245
4360	395	3	400	354	4415	450	2	14	455	299	4470	505	134.1	69	510	244
4361	396	4	401	353	4416	451	3	15	456	298	4471	506	2	70	511	243
4362	397	107.1	402	352	4417	452	4	16	457	297	4472	507	3	71	512	242
4363	398	2	403	351	4418	453	121.1	17	458	296	4473	508	4	72	513	241
4364	399	3	404	350	4419	454	2	18	459	295	4474	509	135.1	73	514	240
4365	400	4	405	349	4420	455	3	19	460	294	4475	510	2	74	515	239
4366	401	108.1	406	348	4421	456	4	20	461	293	4476	511	3	75	516	238
4367	402	2	407	347	4422	457	122.1	21	462	292	4477	512	4	76	517	237

# PARALLEL YEARS.

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Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.
4478	513	136. 1	77	518	236	4533	568	4	132	573	181	4588	623	3	187	628	126
4479	514	2	78	519	235	4534	569	150. 1	133	574	180	4589	624	4	188	629	125
4480	515	3	79	520	234	4535	570	2	134	575	179	4590	625	164. 1	189	630	124
4481	516	4	80	521	233	4536	571	3	135	576	178	4591	626	2	190	631	123
4482	517	137. 1	81	522	232	4537	572	4	136	577	177	4592	627	3	191	632	122
4483	518	2	82	523	231	4538	573	151. 1	137	578	176	4593	628	4	192	633	121
4484	519	3	83	524	230	4539	574	2	138	579	175	4594	629	165. 1	193	634	120
4485	520	4	84	525	229	4540	575	3	139	580	174	4595	630	2	194	635	119
4486	521	138. 1	85	526	228	4541	576	4	140	581	173	4596	631	3	195	636	118
4487	522	2	86	527	227	4542	577	152. 1	141	582	172	4597	632	4	196	637	117
4488	523	3	87	528	226	4543	578	2	142	583	171	4598	633	166. 1	197	638	116
4489	524	4	88	529	225	4544	579	3	143	584	170	4599	634	2	198	639	115
4490	525	139. 1	89	530	224	4545	580	4	144	585	169	4600	635	3	199	640	114
4491	526	2	90	531	223	4546	581	153. 1	145	586	168	4601	636	4	200	641	113
4492	527	3	91	532	222	4547	582	2	146	587	167	4602	637	167. 1	201	642	112
4493	528	4	92	533	221	4548	583	3	147	588	166	4603	638	2	202	643	111
4494	529	140. 1	93	534	220	4549	584	4	148	589	165	4604	639	3	203	644	110
4495	530	2	94	535	219	4550	585	154. 1	149	590	164	4605	640	4	204	645	109
4496	531	3	95	536	218	4551	586	2	150	591	163	4606	641	168. 1	205	646	108
4497	532	4	96	537	217	4552	587	3	151	592	162	4607	642	2	206	647	107
4498	533	141. 1	97	538	216	4553	588	4	152	593	161	4608	643	3	207	648	106
4499	534	2	98	539	215	4554	589	155. 1	153	594	160	4609	644	4	208	649	105
4500	535	3	99	540	214	4555	590	2	154	595	159	4610	645	169. 1	209	650	104
4501	536	4	100	541	213	4556	591	3	155	596	158	4611	646	2	210	651	103
4502	537	142. 1	101	542	212	4557	592	4	156	597	157	4612	647	3	211	652	102
4503	538	2	102	543	211	4558	593	156. 1	157	598	156	4613	648	4	212	653	101
4504	539	3	103	544	210	4559	594	2	158	599	155	4614	649	170. 1	213	654	100
4505	540	4	104	545	209	4560	595	3	159	600	154	4615	650	2	214	655	99
4506	541	143. 1	105	546	208	4561	596	4	160	601	153	4616	651	3	215	656	98
4507	542	2	106	547	207	4562	597	157. 1	161	602	152	4617	652	4	216	657	97
4508	543	3	107	548	206	4563	598	2	162	603	151	4618	653	171. 1	217	658	96
4509	544	4	108	549	205	4564	599	3	163	604	150	4619	654	2	218	659	95
4510	545	144. 1	109	550	204	4565	600	4	164	605	149	4620	655	3	219	660	94
4511	546	2	110	551	203	4566	601	158. 1	165	606	148	4621	656	4	220	661	93
4512	547	3	111	552	202	4567	602	2	166	607	147	4622	657	172. 1	221	662	92
4513	548	4	112	553	201	4568	603	3	167	608	146	4623	658	2	222	663	91
4514	549	145. 1	113	554	200	4569	604	4	168	609	145	4624	659	3	223	664	90
4515	550	2	114	555	199	4570	605	159. 1	169	610	144	4625	660	4	224	665	89
4516	551	3	115	556	198	4571	606	2	170	611	143	4626	661	173. 1	225	666	88
4517	552	4	116	557	197	4572	607	3	171	612	142	4627	662	2	226	667	87
4518	553	146. 1	117	558	196	4573	608	4	172	613	141	4628	663	3	227	668	86
4519	554	2	118	559	195	4574	609	160. 1	173	614	140	4629	664	4	228	669	85
4520	555	3	119	560	194	4575	610	2	174	615	139	4630	665	174. 1	229	670	84
4521	556	4	120	561	193	4576	611	3	175	616	138	4631	666	2	230	671	83
4522	557	147. 1	121	562	192	4577	612	4	176	617	137	4632	667	3	231	672	82
4523	558	2	122	563	191	4578	613	161. 1	177	618	136	4633	668	4	232	673	81
4524	559	3	123	564	190	4579	614	2	178	619	135	4634	669	175. 1	233	674	80
4525	560	4	124	565	189	4580	615	3	179	620	134	4635	670	2	234	675	79
4526	561	148. 1	125	566	188	4581	616	4	180	621	133	4636	671	3	235	676	78
4527	562	2	126	567	187	4582	617	162. 1	181	622	132	4637	672	4	236	677	77
4528	563	3	127	568	186	4583	618	2	182	623	131	4638	673	176. 1	237	678	76
4529	564	4	128	569	185	4584	619	3	183	624	130	4639	674	2	238	679	75
4530	565	149. 1	129	570	184	4585	620	4	184	625	129	4640	675	3	239	680	74
4531	566	2	130	571	183	4586	621	163. 1	185	626	128	4641	676	4	240	681	73
4532	567	3	131	572	182	4587	622	2	186	627	127	4642	677	177. 1	241	682	72



Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	B. C.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4643	678	2	242	683	71	4698	733	191. 1	297	738	16	4753	788	4	352	793	40
4644	679	3	243	684	70	4699	734	2	298	739	15	4754	789	205. 1	353	794	41
4645	680	4	244	685	69	4700	735	3	299	740	14	4755	790	2	354	795	42
4646	681	178. 1	245	686	68	4701	736	4	300	741	13	4756	791	3	355	796	43
4647	682	2	246	687	67	4702	737	192. 1	301	742	12	4757	792	4	356	797	44
4648	683	3	247	688	66	4703	738	2	302	743	11	4758	793	206. 1	357	798	45
4649	684	4	248	689	65	4704	739	3	303	744	10	4759	794	2	358	799	46
4650	685	179. 1	249	690	64	4705	740	4	304	745	9	4760	795	3	359	800	47
4651	686	2	250	691	63	4706	741	193. 1	305	746	8	4761	796	4	360	801	48
4652	687	3	251	692	62	4707	742	2	306	747	7	4762	797	207. 1	361	802	49
4653	688	4	252	693	61	4708	743	3	307	748	6	4763	798	2	362	803	50
4654	689	180. 1	253	694	60	4709	744	4	308	749	5	4764	799	3	363	804	51
4655	690	2	254	695	59	4710	745	194. 1	309	750	4	4765	800	4	364	805	52
4656	691	3	255	696	58	4711	746	2	310	751	3	4766	801	208. 1	365	806	53
4657	692	4	256	697	57	4712	747	3	311	752	2	4767	802	2	366	807	54
4658	693	181. 1	257	698	56	4713	748	4	312	753	1	4768	803	3	367	808	55
4659	694	2	258	699	55	4714	749	195. 1	313	754	A. D. 1	4769	804	4	368	809	56
4660	695	3	259	700	54	4715	750	2	314	755	2	4770	805	209. 1	369	810	57
4661	696	4	260	701	53	4716	751	3	315	756	3	4771	806	2	370	811	58
4662	697	182. 1	261	702	52	4717	752	4	316	757	4	4772	807	3	371	812	59
4663	698	2	262	703	51	4718	753	196. 1	317	758	5	4773	808	4	372	813	60
4664	699	3	263	704	50	4719	754	2	318	759	6	4774	809	210. 1	373	814	61
4665	700	4	264	705	49	4720	755	3	319	760	7	4775	810	2	374	815	62
4666	701	183. 1	265	706	48	4721	756	4	320	761	8	4776	811	3	375	816	63
4667	702	2	266	707	47	4722	757	197. 1	321	762	9	4777	812	4	376	817	64
4668	703	3	267	708	46	4723	758	2	322	763	10	4778	813	211. 1	377	818	65
4669	704	4	268	709	45	4724	759	3	323	764	11	4779	814	2	378	819	66
4670	705	184. 1	269	710	44	4725	760	4	324	765	12	4780	815	3	379	820	67
4671	706	2	270	711	43	4726	761	198. 1	325	766	13	4781	816	4	380	821	68
4672	707	3	271	712	42	4727	762	2	326	767	14	4782	817	212. 1	381	822	69
4673	708	4	272	713	41	4728	763	3	327	768	15	4783	818	2	382	823	70
4674	709	185. 1	273	714	40	4729	764	4	328	769	16	4784	819	3	383	824	71
4675	710	2	274	715	39	4730	765	199. 1	329	770	17	4785	820	4	384	825	72
4676	711	3	275	716	38	4731	766	2	330	771	18	4786	821	213. 1	385	826	73
4677	712	4	276	717	37	4732	767	3	331	772	19	4787	822	2	386	827	74
4678	713	186. 1	277	718	36	4733	768	4	332	773	20	4788	823	3	387	828	75
4679	714	2	278	719	35	4734	769	200. 1	333	774	21	4789	824	4	388	829	76
4680	715	3	279	720	34	4735	770	2	334	775	22	4790	825	214. 1	389	830	77
4681	716	4	280	721	33	4736	771	3	335	776	23	4791	826	2	390	831	78
4682	717	187. 1	281	722	32	4737	772	4	336	777	24	4792	827	3	391	832	79
4683	718	2	282	723	31	4738	773	201. 1	337	778	25	4793	828	4	392	833	80
4684	719	3	283	724	30	4739	774	2	338	779	26	4794	829	215. 1	393	834	81
4685	720	4	284	725	29	4740	775	3	339	780	27	4795	830	2	394	835	82
4686	721	188. 1	285	726	28	4741	776	4	340	781	28	4796	831	3	395	836	83
4687	722	2	286	727	27	4742	777	202. 1	341	782	29	4797	832	4	396	837	84
4688	723	3	287	728	26	4743	778	2	342	783	30	4798	833	216. 1	397	838	85
4689	724	4	288	729	25	4744	779	3	343	784	31	4799	834	2	398	839	86
4690	725	189. 1	289	730	24	4745	780	4	344	785	32	4800	835	3	399	840	87
4691	726	2	290	731	23	4746	781	203. 1	345	786	33	4801	836	4	400	841	88
4692	727	3	291	732	22	4747	782	2	346	787	34	4802	837	217. 1	401	842	89
4693	728	4	292	733	21	4748	783	3	347	788	35	4803	838	2	402	843	90
4694	729	190. 1	293	734	20	4749	784	4	348	789	36	4804	839	3	403	844	91
4695	730	2	294	735	19	4750	785	204. 1	349	790	37	4805	840	4	404	845	92
4696	731	3	295	736	18	4751	786	2	350	791	38	4806	841	218. 1	405	846	93
4697	732	4	296	737	17	4752	787	3	351	792	39	4807	842	2	406	847	94



Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4808	843	3	407	848	95	4863	898	2	462	903	150	4918	953	246.1	517	958	205
4809	844	4	408	849	96	4864	899	3	463	904	151	4919	954	2	518	959	206
4810	845	219.1	409	850	97	4865	900	4	464	905	152	4920	955	3	519	960	207
4811	846	2	410	851	98	4866	901	233.1	465	906	153	4921	956	4	520	961	208
4812	847	3	411	852	99	4867	902	2	466	907	154	4922	957	247.1	521	962	209
4813	848	4	412	853	100	4868	903	3	467	908	155	4923	958	2	522	963	210
4814	849	220.1	413	854	101	4869	904	4	468	909	156	4924	959	3	523	964	211
4815	850	2	414	855	102	4870	905	234.1	469	910	157	4925	960	4	524	965	212
4816	851	3	415	856	103	4871	906	2	470	911	158	4926	961	248.1	525	966	213
4817	852	4	416	857	104	4872	907	3	471	912	159	4927	962	2	526	967	214
4818	853	221.1	417	858	105	4873	908	4	472	913	160	4928	963	3	527	968	215
4819	854	2	418	859	106	4874	909	235.1	473	914	161	4929	964	4	528	969	216
4820	855	3	419	860	107	4875	910	2	474	915	162	4930	965	249.1	529	970	217
4821	856	4	420	861	108	4876	911	3	475	916	163	4931	966	2	530	971	218
4822	857	222.1	421	862	109	4877	912	4	476	917	164	4932	967	3	531	972	219
4823	858	2	422	863	110	4878	913	236.1	477	918	165	4933	968	4	532	973	220
4824	859	3	423	864	111	4879	914	2	478	919	166	4934	969	250.1	533	974	221
4825	860	4	424	865	112	4880	915	3	479	920	167	4935	970	2	534	975	222
4826	861	223.1	425	866	113	4881	916	4	480	921	168	4936	971	3	535	976	223
4827	862	2	426	867	114	4882	917	237.1	481	922	169	4937	972	4	536	977	224
4828	863	3	427	868	115	4883	918	2	482	923	170	4938	973	251.1	537	978	225
4829	864	4	428	869	116	4884	919	3	483	924	171	4939	974	2	538	979	226
4830	865	224.1	429	870	117	4885	920	4	484	925	172	4940	975	3	539	980	227
4831	866	2	430	871	118	4886	921	238.1	485	926	173	4941	976	4	540	981	228
4832	867	3	431	872	119	4887	922	2	486	927	174	4942	977	252.1	541	982	229
4833	868	4	432	873	120	4888	923	3	487	928	175	4943	978	2	542	983	230
4834	869	225.1	433	874	121	4889	924	4	488	929	176	4944	979	3	543	984	231
4835	870	2	434	875	122	4890	925	239.1	489	930	177	4945	980	4	544	985	232
4836	871	3	435	876	123	4891	926	2	490	931	178	4946	981	253.1	545	986	233
4837	872	4	436	877	124	4892	927	3	491	932	179	4947	982	2	546	987	234
4838	873	226.1	437	878	125	4893	928	4	492	933	180	4948	983	3	547	988	235
4839	874	2	438	879	126	4894	929	240.1	493	934	181	4949	984	4	548	989	236
4840	875	3	439	880	127	4895	930	2	494	935	182	4950	985	254.1	549	990	237
4841	876	4	440	881	128	4896	931	3	495	936	183	4951	986	2	550	991	238
4842	877	227.1	441	882	129	4897	932	4	496	937	184	4952	987	3	551	992	239
4843	878	2	442	883	130	4898	933	241.1	497	938	185	4953	988	4	552	993	240
4844	879	3	443	884	131	4899	934	2	498	939	186	4954	989	255.1	553	994	241
4845	880	4	444	885	132	4900	935	3	499	940	187	4955	990	2	554	995	242
4846	881	228.1	445	886	133	4901	936	4	500	941	188	4956	991	3	555	996	243
4847	882	2	446	887	134	4902	937	242.1	501	942	189	4957	992	4	556	997	244
4848	883	3	447	888	135	4903	938	2	502	943	190	4958	993	256.1	557	998	245
4849	884	4	448	889	136	4904	939	3	503	944	191	4959	994	2	558	999	246
4850	885	229.1	449	890	137	4905	940	4	504	945	192	4960	995	3	559	1000	247
4851	886	2	450	891	138	4906	941	243.1	505	946	193	4961	996	4	560	1001	248
4852	887	3	451	892	139	4907	942	2	506	947	194	4962	997	257.1	561	1002	249
4853	888	4	452	893	140	4908	943	3	507	948	195	4963	998	2	562	1003	250
4854	889	230.1	453	894	141	4909	944	4	508	949	196	4964	999	3	563	1004	251
4855	890	2	454	895	142	4910	945	244.1	509	950	197	4965	1000	4	564	1005	252
4856	891	3	455	896	143	4911	946	2	510	951	198	4966	1001	258.1	565	1006	253
4857	892	4	456	897	144	4912	947	3	511	952	199	4967	1002	2	566	1007	254
4858	893	231.1	457	898	145	4913	948	4	512	953	200	4968	1003	3	567	1008	255
4859	894	2	458	899	146	4914	949	245.1	513	954	201	4969	1004	4	568	1009	256
4860	895	3	459	900	147	4915	950	2	514	955	202	4970	1005	259.1	569	1010	257
4861	896	4	460	901	148	4916	951	3	515	956	203	4971	1006	2	570	1011	258
4862	897	232.1	461	902	149	4917	952	4	516	957	204	4972	1007	3	571	1012	259

Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.	Jul. P.	N. E.	Olymp.	Sel.	U. C.	A. D.
4973	1008	4	572	1013	260	5020	1055	3	619	1060	307	5067	1102	2	666	1107	354
4974	1009	260.1	573	1014	261	5021	1056	4	620	1061	308	5068	1103	3	667	1108	355
4975	1010	2	574	1015	262	5022	1057	272.1	621	1062	309	5069	1104	4	668	1109	356
4976	1011	3	575	1016	263	5023	1058	2	622	1063	310	5070	1105	284.1	669	1110	357
4977	1012	4	576	1017	264	5024	1059	3	623	1064	311	5071	1106	2	670	1111	358
4978	1013	261.1	577	1018	265	5025	1060	4	624	1065	312	5072	1107	3	671	1112	359
4979	1014	2	578	1019	266	5026	1061	273.1	625	1066	313	5073	1108	4	672	1113	360
4980	1015	3	579	1020	267	5027	1062	2	626	1067	314	5074	1109	285.1	673	1114	361
4981	1016	4	580	1021	268	5028	1063	3	627	1068	315	5075	1110	2	674	1115	362
4982	1017	262.1	581	1022	269	5029	1064	4	628	1069	316	5076	1111	3	675	1116	363
4983	1018	2	582	1023	270	5030	1065	274.1	629	1070	317	5077	1112	4	676	1117	364
4984	1019	3	583	1024	271	5031	1066	2	630	1071	318	5078	1113	286.1	677	1118	365
4985	1020	4	584	1025	272	5032	1067	3	631	1072	319	5079	1114	2	678	1119	366
4986	1021	263.1	585	1026	273	5033	1068	4	632	1073	320	5080	1115	3	679	1120	367
4987	1022	2	586	1027	274	5034	1069	275.1	633	1074	321	5081	1116	4	680	1121	368
4988	1023	3	587	1028	275	5035	1070	2	634	1075	322	5082	1117	287.1	681	1122	369
4989	1024	4	588	1029	276	5036	1071	3	635	1076	323	5083	1118	2	682	1123	370
4990	1025	264.1	589	1030	277	5037	1072	4	636	1077	324	5084	1119	3	683	1124	371
4991	1026	2	590	1031	278	5038	1073	276.1	637	1078	325	5085	1120	4	684	1125	372
4992	1027	3	591	1032	279	5039	1074	2	638	1079	326	5086	1121	288.1	685	1126	373
4993	1028	4	592	1033	280	5040	1075	3	639	1080	327	5087	1122	2	686	1127	374
4994	1029	265.1	593	1034	281	5041	1076	4	640	1081	328	5088	1123	3	687	1128	375
4995	1030	2	594	1035	282	5042	1077	277.1	641	1082	329	5089	1124	4	688	1129	376
4996	1031	3	595	1036	283	5043	1078	2	642	1083	330	5090	1125	289.1	689	1130	377
4997	1032	4	596	1037	284	5044	1079	3	643	1084	331	5091	1126	2	690	1131	378
4998	1033	266.1	597	1038	285	5045	1080	4	644	1085	332	5092	1127	3	691	1132	379
4999	1034	2	598	1039	286	5046	1081	278.1	645	1086	333	5093	1128	4	692	1133	380
5000	1035	3	599	1040	287	5047	1082	2	646	1087	334	5094	1129	290.1	693	1134	381
5001	1036	4	600	1041	288	5048	1083	3	647	1088	335	5095	1130	2	694	1135	382
5002	1037	267.1	601	1042	289	5049	1084	4	648	1089	336	5096	1131	3	695	1136	383
5003	1038	2	602	1043	290	5050	1085	279.1	649	1090	337	5097	1132	4	696	1137	384
5004	1039	3	603	1044	291	5051	1086	2	650	1091	338	5098	1133	291.1	697	1138	385
5005	1040	4	604	1045	292	5052	1087	3	651	1092	339	5099	1134	2	698	1139	386
5006	1041	268.1	605	1046	293	5053	1088	4	652	1093	340	5100	1135	3	699	1140	387
5007	1042	2	606	1047	294	5054	1089	280.1	653	1094	341	5101	1136	4	700	1141	388
5008	1043	3	607	1048	295	5055	1090	2	654	1095	342	5102	1137	292.1	701	1142	389
5009	1044	4	608	1049	296	5056	1091	3	655	1096	343	5103	1138	2	702	1143	390
5010	1045	269.1	609	1050	297	5057	1092	4	656	1097	344	5104	1139	3	703	1144	391
5011	1046	2	610	1051	298	5058	1093	281.1	657	1098	345	5105	1140	4	704	1145	392
5012	1047	3	611	1052	299	5059	1094	2	658	1099	346	5106	1141	293.1	705	1146	393
5013	1048	4	612	1053	300	5060	1095	3	659	1100	347	5107	1142	2	706	1147	394
5014	1049	270.1	613	1054	301	5061	1096	4	660	1101	348	5108	1143	3	707	1148	395
5015	1050	2	614	1055	302	5062	1097	282.1	661	1102	349	5109	1144	4	708	1149	396
5016	1051	3	615	1056	303	5063	1098	2	662	1103	350	5110	1145	[294]1	709	1150	397
5017	1052	4	616	1057	304	5064	1099	3	663	1104	351	5111	1146	2	710	1151	398
5018	1053	271.1	617	1058	305	5065	1100	4	664	1105	352	5112	1147	3	711	1152	399
5019	1054	2	618	1059	306	5066	1101	283.1	665	1106	353	5113	1148	4	712	1153	400



## XII.

## GREEK AUTHORS.

THIS chapter will be a commentary upon the third column of the Tables, and will contain such facts and testimonies as the compass of the Tables would not admit. The literary names in the Tables and in this Catalogue will frequently occur in a different order. Here it has been attempted either to arrange them in the order in which they flourished, or to place together contemporaries who were engaged in the same pursuits or studied in the same school. But in the Tables it was necessary to treat the literary history according to the nature of the materials which we possess. Sometimes, therefore, an author is described under the year of his birth: sometimes at the year of his death. Sometimes the account is given at some particular point of his history which happens to be marked. Hence, for instance, in the Tables *Evander* is placed at B. C. 215, and *Hermippus* at B. C. 203. But in this list this order is reversed, because *Hermippus*, who was still writing at that year, had studied under *Callimachus* thirty years before; while *Evander* in B. C. 215 began to preside in his school. *Hermippus* therefore seems to have preceded him, and in this list is placed before him.

Together with the names mentioned in the Tables some others are introduced; and especially the beginning of the Catalogue exhibits many of those who flourished in the times of the *διάδοχοι*, and preceded the 125th Olympiad, with which these Tables begin.

1. *Heraclides Ponticus*. The disciple of *Plato*, who died B. C. 347, of *Speusippus*, who taught B. C. 347—339, and of *Aristotle*, who taught at Athens B. C. 334—322. Laërt. V. 86. 'Ηρακλείδης Εὐθύφρονος, 'Ηρακλειώτης τοῦ Πόντου, ἀνὴρ πλούσιος. 'Αθήνησι δὲ παρέβηκε πρῶτον μὲν Σπευσίππῳ· ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων διήκουσε καὶ τὰ Πλάτωνος ἐξηλώκει, καὶ ὕστερον ἤκουσεν 'Αριστοτέλους, ὡς φησι Σωτίων ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Suidas: 'Ηρακλειδῆς Εὐφρόνης, φιλόσοφος, 'Ηρακλείας τῆς ἐν Πόντῳ· τὸ δὲ γένος ἄνωθεν ἀπὸ Δάμιδος ἐνὸς τῶν ἡγησαμένων τῆς εἰς 'Ηράκλειαν ἐκ Θηβῶν ἀποικίας· Πλάτωνος γινώσκων· ἐκδημήσαντος δὲ Πλάτωνος εἰς Σικελίαν προεστάναι τῆς σχολῆς κατελείβετο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. It is attested by Cicero Div. I. 23. that he had heard *Plato*: *Ponticus Heraclides, doctus vir, auditor et discipulus Platonis*<sup>a</sup>. Some of his works preceded *Aristoxenus*, but others were written in the time of *Chamaeleon*: Laërt. V. 92. φησὶ δ' 'Αριστόξενος ὁ μουσικὸς καὶ τραγωδίας αὐτὸν ποιεῖν καὶ Θέσπιδος αὐτὰς ἐπιγραφεῖν· Χαμαιλέων τε τὰ παρ' ἐαυτοῦ φησι κλέψαντα αὐτὸν τὰ περὶ 'Ησιόδου καὶ 'Ομήρου γράψαι. He was therefore contemporary with the disciples of *Aristotle*, and must have been young at the death of *Plato* in B. C. 347, whom he probably survived full forty years. The account of Suidas, who places him at *Plato's* Sicilian voyage, is refuted by the time of *Chamaeleon*<sup>b</sup>.

According to Laërtius V. 86. *φέρεται αὐτοῦ συγγράμματα κάλλιστά τε καὶ ἄριστα*. But his literary honesty is rendered questionable by *Aristoxenus* and *Chamaeleon*: and Cicero and Plutarch speak of his judgment with no respect: Cic. Nat. Deor. I. 13.

<sup>a</sup> Cicero attests the same in two other passages which will be produced below.

<sup>b</sup> Plutarch Camill. c. 22. speaking of the capture of Rome by the Gauls, observes, 'Ηρακλειδῆς ὁ

Ποντικὸς, οὐ πολὺ τῶν χρόνων ἐκείνων ἀπολειπόμενος. But, if *Heraclides* was later than that event B. C. 389, he was later than the Sicilian voyages of *Plato*.



*Ex eadem Platonis schola Ponticus Heraclides puerilibus fabulis refert liberos.* Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. 'Ηρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός—ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς συγγράμματι φησὶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας λόγον κατασχεῖν ὡς στρατὸς ἐξ 'Υπερβορέων ἐλθὼν ἐξωθεν ἤρῃκει πόλιν 'Ελληνίδα 'Ρώμην ἐκείῃ που κατοικήμενην περὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλασσαν. οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάσαιμι μυθώδη καὶ πλασματῖαν ὄντα τὸν 'Ηρακλείδην ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀλώσεως ἐπικομπάσαι τοὺς 'Υπερβορέους καὶ τὴν μεγάλην θάλατταν. Athenæus also remarks XV. p. 701. e. τὸ ὕφ' 'Ηρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ λεχθὲν φανερώς πέπλασται<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> Laërtius V. 87. 88. gives a catalogue of the works of *Heraclides*, which he distributes according to their subjects: *διάλογοι*, ὧν ἠθικά μὲν, περὶ δικαιοσύνης κ. τ. λ.—*φυσικά* δὲ, περὶ νοῦ κ. τ. λ.—*γραμματικά* δὲ, περὶ τῆς 'Ομήρου καὶ 'Ησιόδου ἡλικίας κ. τ. λ.—καὶ *μουσικά* δὲ, περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ κ. τ. λ.—*ῥητορικά* δὲ, περὶ τοῦ ῥητορεύειν, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. *ἱστορικά*, περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων, καὶ περὶ εὐρημάτων. τούτων τὰ μὲν κωμικῶς πέπλακεν, ὡς τὸ περὶ ἡδονῆς, καὶ περὶ σωφροσύνης· τὰ δὲ τραγικῶς, ὡς τὸ περὶ τῶν καθ' ἑδρῆν, καὶ τὸ περὶ εὐσεβείας, καὶ τὸ περὶ ἐξουσίας. ἔστι δ' αὐτῷ καὶ μεσότης τις ὁμιλητικὴ φιλοσόφων τε καὶ στρατηγικῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαλεγόμενων. ἀλλὰ καὶ γεωμετρικὰ ἔστιν αὐτοῦ καὶ διαλεκτικά. ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἅπασιν πικίλος τε καὶ διηρημένος τὴν λέξιν ἔστι καὶ ψυχολογικῶς ἱκανῶς δυνάμενος. It is not distinctly marked by Laërtius how many of these works were written in dialogue. That he wrote in dialogue is attested by Posidonius apud Strabon. II. p. 98. (ὁ Ποσειδώνιος) μνησθεὶς τῶν περιπλεῦσαι λεγομένων τὴν Λιβύην—φησὶν 'Ηρακλείδην τὸν Ποντικὸν ἐν διαλόγῳ ποιεῖν ἀφυγμένον παρὰ Γέλωνι μάγον τινα περιπλεῦσαι φάσκοντα. In the following catalogue of the works of *Heraclides*, where Laërt. simply is referred to, this passage of Laërtius, V. 87. 88., is to be understood.

1. Ἄβαρις. Plutarch. Mor. p. 14. E. οὐ μόνον τὰ Λισύπεια μυθάρια, καὶ τὰς ποιητικὰς ὑποθέσεις, καὶ τὸν Ἄβαριν τὸν 'Ηρακλείδου, καὶ τὸν Λύκωνα τὸν Ἀρίστωνος [Aristonis Ce] διερχόμενοι (οἱ νέοι), ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν ψυχῶν δόγματα μεμιγμένα μυθολογία μεθ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσιῶσι. Conf. Wyttēnb. ad locum.

2. περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ α'. Laërt.

3. περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδου. Laërt. Plutarch. adv. Colot. p. 1115. A. ποῦ τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραφε; ἵνα ταῦτα συντιθεὶς τὰ ἐγκλήματα μὴ τοῖς ἐκείνων [sc. τῶν περιπατητικῶν] συντάγμασιν ἐντύχῃ, μηδὲ ἀναλάβῃς εἰς χεῖρας Ἀριστοτέλους τὰ περὶ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, Θεοφράστου δὲ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς φυσικοῦς, 'Ηρακλείτου [l. 'Ηρακλείδου cum Reisk.] δὲ τὸν Ζωροάστῃν, τὸ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἄδου, τὸ περὶ τῶν φυσικῶς ἀπορρομένων, Δικαιάρχου δὲ τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς πρὸς τὰ κυριώτατα καὶ μέγιστα τῶν φυσικῶν ἐπεναντιούμενοι τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μαχομένοι διατελοῦσι. Plutarch here reckons *Heraclides Ponticus* among the Peripatetics.

4. αἰτίαι περὶ νόσων α'. Laërt.

5. περὶ ἀνδρείας α'. Laërt.

6. περὶ τῆς ἄπνου. Laërt. I. 12. 'Ηρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἄπνου. Idem VIII. 67. 'Ηρ. τὰ περὶ τῆς ἄπνου διηγησάμενος. Plin. H. N. VII. 52. *Nobile illud apud Græcos volumen Heraclidis, septem diebus fœminæ exanimis ad vitam revocatæ.* Galen. tom. III. p. 314. 30. τὸ κατὰ τοῦ Ποντικοῦ 'Ηρακλείδου γεγραμμένον βιβλίον ἀπορίαν ἔχει πολλήν ὅπως γίνεταί· λέγεται γὰρ ἄπνους τε καὶ ἄσφυκτος ἐκείνη ἢ ἄνθρωπος γεγονέναι, τῶν νεκρῶν ἐνὶ μόνῳ διαλλάττουσα τῷ βραχεῖαν ἔχειν θερμότητα κατὰ τὰ μέσα μέρη τοῦ σώματος. ἐπιγέγραπται γοῦν τὸ βιβλίον, ἄπνους 'Ηρακλείδου. καὶ ζήτησιν ἔφη γεγονέναι τοῖς παροῦσιν ἱατροῖς εἰ μήπω τέθνηκεν.

7. περὶ ἀρετῆς α'. Laërt.

8. περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς α'. Laërt.

9. περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου καὶ Ὀμήρου α'. β'. Laërt.

10. ἀξίωμα α'. Laërt.

11. περὶ βίων α'. β'. Laërt. Hence perhaps Plutarch treating of *Solon*: Solon. c. 1. 'Ηρ. ὁ Ποντικός ἱστορεῖ. c. 22. ὡς 'Ηρ. ἱστέρηκεν ὁ Π. c. 31. φησὶν 'Ηρ. c. 32. ὡς 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. ἱστορεῖ. Of *Themistocles*: Themist. c. 27. Ἐφορος καὶ Δείων καὶ Κλείταρχος καὶ 'Ηρακλείδης. Of *Pericles*: Per. c. 27. 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. ἐλέγχει τοὺς Ἀνακρέοντος ποιήμασιν. c. 35. ὁ δὲ Π. 'Ηρ. Λακρατίδαν εἶρηκε.

12. πρὸς Δημόκριτον. Laërt.

13. πρὸς τὸν Δημόκριτον ἐξηγήσεις α'. Placed by Laërtius in a distinct class from the preceding.

14. περὶ δικαιοσύνης γ'. Laërt. Idem V. 92. Ἀντόδαρος Ἐπικούρειος ἐπιτιμᾷ αὐτῷ, τοῖς περὶ δικαιοσύνης ἀντιλέγων. Athen. XII. p. 521. e. 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης φησὶ—“Συβαρίται τὴν Τήλνους τυραννίδα καταλύσαντες” κ. τ. λ. Idem Ib. p. 523. f. 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ δικαιοσύνης. Eratosth. Catasterism. 29. p. 124. 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ δικαιοσύνης.

15. πρὸς Διονύσιον α'. Laërt.

16. περὶ εἰδώλων. Laërt.

17. περὶ εἰδῶν α'. Laërt.

18. περὶ ἐξουσίας. Laërt.

19. ἔρωτικά. Athen. XIII. p. 602. b. 'Ηρ. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἔρωτικῶν. Laërt. mentions ἀκούσιος ἔρωτικός.

20. περὶ εὐδαιμονίας α'. Laërt.

21. περὶ τῶν παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ καὶ Σοφοκλεῖ α'. β'. γ'. Laërt.

22. περὶ εὐσεβείας α'. Laërt.

23. περὶ εἰρημάτων. Laërt.  
 24. πρὸς τὰ Ζήνωνος α'. Laërt.  
 25. Ζωροάστρης. Plutarch. See §. 2.  
 26. περὶ ἡδονῆς. Laërt. Athen. XII. p. 512. a. 'Hr. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς. Idem Ib. p. 554. e. ἐν μανίᾳ τρυφὴν ἡδίστην γενομένην οὐκ ἀηδῶς ὁ Π. 'Hr. διηγείται ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς οὕτως γράφων "Ὁ Αἰξωνεὺς "Θρασύλλας ὁ Πιθαγόρου διετέθη ποτὲ ὑπὸ μανίας τισαύτης" κ. τ. λ. Conf. Aelian. V. H. IV. 25.  
 27. 'Hρακλείτου ἐξηγήσεις δ'. Laërt.  
 28. θεωρηματικὸν α'. Laërt.  
 29. Κλεινίας α'. Laërt.  
 30. κτίσεις. Clem. Al. ad Gentes p. 25. D. 'Hρακλείδης ἐν κτίσειν ἱερῶν περὶ 'Ακαρνανίαν φησὶν, ἔνθα τὸ "Ἀκτιὸν ἐστὶν ἀκρωτήριον καὶ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος τοῦ 'Ακτίου τὸ ἱερὸν, ταῖς μύαις προθέσθαι βοῦν. Clemens on other occasions in quoting this author adds ὁ Ποντικός, as p. 44. B. 323. D. 417. A. which may perhaps render it doubtful whether the same *Heraclides* is quoted in this passage.  
 31. λύσεις α'. Laërt.  
 32. λύσεων ἐριστικῶν α'. β'. Laërt.  
 33. λύσεων 'Ομηρικῶν α'. β'. Laërt. Dio Chrysost. tom. II. p. 274. γεγράφασιν οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς ἐγκωμιάζοντες τὸν ποιητὴν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ δηλοῦντες ἕνια τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λεγομένων" οἱ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὴν διανοίαν ἐξηγοῦμενοι" οὐ μόνον 'Αρίσταρχος καὶ Κράτης, καὶ ἕτεροι πλείους τῶν ὑστερον γραμματικῶν κληθέντων πρότερον δὲ κριτικῶν, καὶ δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς 'Αριστοτέλης—περὶ τοῦ ποιητοῦ διέξεισι θαυμάζων αὐτὸν ὡς τὸ πολὺ καὶ τιμῶν. ἔτι δὲ 'Hr. ὁ Π. τούτων δὲ πρότερος Πλάτων πανταχοῦ μέμνηται κ. τ. λ.  
 34. πρὸς τὰ Μήτρωος α'. Laërt.  
 35. περὶ μουσικῆς α'. β'. Laërt. Athen. X. p. 455. d. 'Hr. ὁ Π. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. Idem XIV. p. 624. c. 'Hr. ὁ Π. ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1131. F. 'Hr. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν ἐν μουσικῇ τὴν κιθαροδίαν καὶ τὴν κιθαροφιδίαν ποίησιν πρώτον φησὶν 'Αμφίονα ἐπινόησαι κ. τ. λ. It appears from Athenæus that one book at least is wanting of this work in the account of Laërtius.  
 36. περὶ νήσων. Steph. Byz. v. 'Ὀλίαντος, νῆσος τῶν Κυκλάδων μία, περὶ ἧς 'Hr. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων οὕτω φησὶν "Ὀλίαντος Σιδωνίων ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα Πάρου "σταδίους ιη'".  
 37. νόμων α'. Laërt.  
 38. περὶ νοῦ. Laërt.  
 39. περὶ τῆς 'Ομήρου καὶ 'Ησιόδου ἡλικίας α'. β'. Laërt. In which he borrowed from *Chamaeleon*: Idem V. 92. Aspasius ad Aristot. Eth. Nicom. III. 1. λέγει δὲ καὶ περὶ Διοσχύλου καὶ 'Hr. Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ 'Ομήρου ὡς κινδυνεύοντος ἐπὶ τῷ τῶν μυστικῶν περιφέρειν τινὰ δοκεῖν.  
 40. περὶ ὀνομάτων α'. Laërt.  
 41. περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρανῷ α'. Laërt. Perhaps the same with §. 12. Scil. πρὸς Δ. περὶ τῶν ἐν οὐρ.  
 42. προσηκτικῶν α'. Laërt.  
 43. περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορείων. Laërt. Porphy. de Abst. I. p. 40. ἱστοροῦσιν τινες καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπτεσθαι τῶν ἐμψύχων τοὺς Πυθαγορεῖους ὅτε θύοιεν θεοῖς. τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ τὰ παρὰ Κλωδίῳ καὶ 'Hρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ 'Ερμάχῳ τε τῷ 'Επικουρείῳ καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς καὶ τοῦ περιπάτου. Clem. Al. Strom. II. p. 417. A. Πυθαγόραν ὁ Ποντικός 'Hρακλείδης ἱστορεῖ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τελειότητος τῶν ἀρετῶν τῆς ψυχῆς εὐδαιμονίαν εἶναι. Perhaps in the same work.  
 44. περὶ ποιητικῆς καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν α'. Laërt.  
 45. περὶ πολιτειῶν. Cicero Leg. III. 6. *Aristoteles illustravit omnem hunc civilem in disputando locum; Heraclidesque Ponticus, profectus ab eodem Platone.* An epitomē περὶ πολιτειῶν is still extant.  
 46. περὶ τοῦ ῥητορείου, ἢ Πρωταγόρας. Laërt.  
 47. περὶ στοχασμοῦ α'. Laërt.  
 48. συνθήκαι α'. Laërt.  
 49. περὶ σωφροσύνης α'. Laërt.  
 50. περὶ τῶν τριῶν τραγωδοποιῶν α'. Laërt.  
 51. ὑποθήκαι α'. Laërt.  
 52. περὶ φύσεως. Laërt. περὶ φυσικῶν ἀπορρυμένων. Plutarch. See §. 2.  
 53. χαρακτῆρες α'. Laërt.  
 54. περὶ χρηστηρίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 323. D. (de Sybillis) μέμνηται τοῦτων 'Hr. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρηστηρίων. Schol. Hesiod. Scut. 70. 'Hr. δὲ ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρηστηρίων τὸν ἐν Παγασαῖς 'Απόλλωνα ὑπὸ Τροφώνιου ἰδρῦσθαι φησι.  
 55. περὶ ψυχῆς. Plutarch. Camill. c. 22. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 52. p. 796. 'Hr. φωτοειδῆ τὴν ψυχὴν ὀρίσατο. Tertullian. de Anima c. 9. *Nec ut lumen (sit ipsa substantia animæ), etsi hoc placuit Pontico Heraclidi.* Macrobi. Somn. Scip. I. 14. *Animam dixit—Heraclitus [i. Heraclides] Ponticus lucem.*  
 Possibly some of the pieces named by Laërtius may have belonged to a later *Heraclides Ponticus*, who was the disciple of *Didymus*, and flourished at Rome in the time of *Claudius* and *Nero*: Suid. 'Hρακλείδης Ποντικός ἀπὸ 'Hρακλείας τοῦ Πόντου, γραμματικός" ὅς τις Διδύμῳ τῷ πάντῃ κατὰ τὴν 'Αλεξανδρείαν ἐφοίτησεν.—ἔγραψε μέτρῳ Σαπφικῷ ἥτοι Φαλακίῳ βιβλία γ'. δυσερμήνευτα, καὶ πολλὴν τὴν ἀπορίαν ἔχοντα προβαλλομένων ζητήσεων" ἅτινα Λέσχαις ἐκάλεσεν" εἰς 'Ρώμην δὲ κομίσας—κατέμεινε σχολάζων ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου καὶ Νέρωνος. The Λέσχαι are quoted by Artemidor. IV. 63. εἰσὶ καὶ παρὰ Λυκόφρονι ἐν τῇ 'Αλεξάνδρῃ καὶ παρὰ 'Hρακλείδῃ τῷ Ποντικῷ ἐν ταῖς Λέσχαις καὶ παρὰ Παρθενίῳ ἐν ἐλεγείαις—ἱστορίαι ξέναι καὶ ἄτριπται. Fabricius B. Gr. tom. I. p. 513. confounds the two, ascribing to the younger what belonged to the elder *Heraclides Ponticus*. That the extant piece entitled ἀλληγορίαι 'Ομηρικαὶ is falsely ascribed to *Heraclides* is shewn by Fabricius tom. I. p. 194. and by Valesius apud Harles. ad locum. His son *Euthyphro* appears to have been a writer: Laërt. I. 107. Εὐθύφρων ὁ 'Hρακλείδου τοῦ Ποντικοῦ Κρήτα φησὶν εἶναι (τὸν Μύσανα), "Ἦπειαν γὰρ πόλιν εἶναι Κρήτης.



2. *Clitarchus*. The son of the historian *Dino*<sup>d</sup>. The companion of *Alexander*: *Diod.* II. 7. ὡς Κλείταρχος καὶ τῶν ὕστερον μετ' Ἀλεξάνδρου διαβάντων εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τινὲς ἀνέγραψαν. Κλείταρχος ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἱστοριῶν is quoted by *Athenæus* IV. p. 148. d. ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον XII. p. 530. a. ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἱστορίαις XIII. p. 586. d. Κλ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ *Schol. Aristoph. Av.* 487. Κλ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ *Harpocr.* v. ὁμηρεύσοντες. Quoted on the burning of *Persepolis* *Athen.* XIII. p. 576. e. On the campaigns of *Alexander* in *India* *Curt.* IX. 5, 21. 8, 15. On the human sacrifices offered to *Saturn* at *Carthage* *Phot.* v. Σαροδόνιος γέλως<sup>e</sup>.
- Longinus §. 3. speaks contemptuously of his style; and an example of his bad taste is given in the treatise ascribed to *Demetrius* περὶ ἑρμην. §. ult. His veracity was questioned: *Quintil.* X. 1, 74. *Clitarchi probatur ingenium fides infamatur*.
3. *Onesicritus*. *Laërt.* VI. 84. τοῦτον οἱ μὲν Αἰγινήτην, Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Μάγνης Ἀστυπαλῆα φησί. καὶ οὗτος τῶν ἑλλογίμων Διογένους μαθητῶν. ἔοικε δὲ τι ὅμοιον πεπονθέναι πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα· ἐκεῖνος μὲν γὰρ Κύρου συνεστράτευσεν οὗτος δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ· καὶ κεῖνος μὲν παιδεῖαν Κύρου, ὁ δὲ πῶς Ἀλεξάνδρος ἤχθη γέγραφε. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐγκάμιον Κύρου ὁ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου πεποίηκε. He was the pilot of *Alexander's* ship in B. C. 326: *Arrian.* Exp. VI. p. 381. τῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ νεὼς κυβερνήτης Ὀνησίκριτος, ὃς ἐν τῇ ξυγγραφῇ ἦντινα ὑπὲρ Ἀλεξάνδρου ξυνέγραψε καὶ τοῦτο ἐψεύσατο, ναύαρχον ἑαυτὸν εἶναι γράψας, κυβερνήτην ὄντα. *Plutarch.* Mor. p. 331. E. Ὀνησίκριτον δὲ τὸν Διογένους τοῦ κυνὸς μαθητὴν ὅτι ἀρχοντα τῶν κυβερνητῶν κατέστησεν ὑπὸ πλείονων ἰσότηται. Quoted by *Lucian* *Macrob.* c. 14. on the death of *Cyrus*: Ὀνησίκριτος ὁ τὰ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου συγγράψας. And again *de morte Peregrin.* tom. VIII. p. 290. on the death of *Calanus*: Ὀν. ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου κυβερνήτης—φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. *Onesicritus* is often quoted by *Strabo* XV. concerning *India*; and his narratives appear extravagant and absurd.
4. *Cyrillus*. A companion of *Alexander* quoted on *Armenia* by *Strabo* XI. p. 530. τοῦτου φατὴν ἐπώνυμον τὴν Ἀρμενίαν οἱ περὶ Κυρσίλον τὸν Φαρσάλιον καὶ Μήδιον τὸν Λαρισσαῖον, ἄνδρες συνεστρατευκότες Ἀλεξάνδρῳ.
5. *Medius*. See *Cyrillus*. *Medius* is mentioned in the last illness of *Alexander* B. C. 323: *Arrian.* Exp. VII. p. 497. *Plutarch.* Alex. c. 75. 76. And perhaps the same *Medius* is the friend of *Antigonos*—Μήδιος Ἀντιγόνου φίλος—in B. C. 305: *Plutarch.* *Demetr.* c. 19. But *Medius* who recorded the death of *Antigonos Gonatas* apud *Lucian.* *Macrob.* c. 11. was another *Medius*, because he still wrote history after B. C. 239 (when *Antigonos Gonatas* died), ninety-five years after the death of *Alexander*. He is therefore improperly taken for the companion of *Alexander* by *Maius* ad *Lucian.* tom. VIII. p. 468.
- 5.\* *Androsthenes*. In the service of *Alexander*: *Arrian.* Exp. VII. p. 488. Ἀνδροσθένης ξὺν ἄλλῃ τριακοντόρῳ σταλαῖς [B. C. 324] καὶ τῆς Χερρόνησου τι τῶν Ἀράβων παρέπλευσε. Wrote παράπλου τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. *Athen.* III. p. 93. b. Ἀνδροσθένης ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς παράπλῳ γράφει

<sup>d</sup> See part II. p. 376.

<sup>e</sup> *Plin.* H. N. III. 5. *Theophrastus qui primus externorum aliqua de Romanis diligentius scripsit; nam Theopompus, ante quem nemo mentionem habuit, urbem duntaxat a Gallis captam dixit; Clitarchus ab eo proximus, legationem tantum ad Alexandrum missam* [sc. in B. C. 324. Conf. *Arrian.* Exp. VII. p. 476.]. *Pliny* implies that *Clitarchus* was the second Greek writer by whom the Ro-

mans were mentioned. And yet the capture of the city was mentioned by *Aristotle* and by *Heraclides Ponticus*: *Plutarch.* *Camill.* c. 22. *Aristotle* must have preceded *Clitarchus*, who wrote after the death of *Alexander*. *Heraclides* might have followed him; and, as he wrote περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου ἡλικίας after some works of *Chamaeleon* (see N<sup>o</sup>. I.), he might have written the treatise περὶ ψυχῆς after the history of *Clitarchus*.



οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Theophrast. Caus. Plant. II. 5, 5. εἰ δ' ἀληθὲς ὃ ἔλεγεν Ἀνδρυσθένης ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν Τύλῳ τῇ νήσῳ τῇ περὶ τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν κ. τ. λ. From whence we may collect that *Androsthenes* wrote at least not later than B. C. 314. See part II. p. 366. g. Strabo XVI. p. 766. καθάπερ καὶ Ἀνδρυσθένης λέγειν φασὶ τὸν Θάσιον τὸν καὶ Νεάρχῳ συμπεύσαντα κατ' αὐτόν [de sinu Persico]. From this passage Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 463. properly corrects Ἀνδρυσθένης ὁ Θάσιος for Ἀν. ὁ Ἰάσιος in Marcian. Heracleot. quoted in the Tables B. C. 262. 3.

6. *Aristobulus*. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐνεήκοντα ἔτη λέγεται βιβιωκέναι τὴν ἱστορίαν δὲ τέταρτον καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὸν ἔτος γεγονὼς ἤρξατο συγγράφειν, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς πραγματείας λέγει. *Aristobulus* is quoted by Athenæus II. p. 43. d. VI. p. 251. a. X. p. 434. d. XII. p. 513. f. 530. b. although the title of his history is not named. Arrian, who every where follows *Aristobulus* and *Ptolemy*, describes their histories proæm. lib. I.: Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Λάγου καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος ὁ Ἀριστοβούλου ὅσα μὲν ταῦτά ἄμω περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλίππου ξυγγράψαν, ταῦτα ἐγὼ ὡς πάντῃ ἀληθῆ ἀναγράφω.—ἐμοὶ Πτολεμαῖος τε καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος πιστότεροι ἔδοξαν ἐς τὴν ἀφήγησιν, ὁ μὲν ὅτι ξυνοστράτευσε βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, Ἀριστόβουλος· Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πρὸς τῷ ξυστρατεῦσθαι ὅτι καὶ αὐτῷ βασιλεῖ ὄντι αἰσχροτέρων ἢ τῷ ἄλλῳ ψεύσασθαι ἦν· ἄμω δὲ ὅτι τετελευτηκότος ἤδη Ἀλεξάνδρου ξυγγράφουσιν. As *Aristobulus* did not write his history till after the death of *Alexander* and in his eighty-fourth year, we may reject as fictitious the anecdote related by Lucian Conserib. Hist. tom. IV. p. 172.
7. *Aristoxenus*. Suidas: Ἀριστόξενος υἱὸς Μνησίου τοῦ καὶ Σπινθάρου, μουσικοῦ· ἀπὸ Τάραντος τῆς Ἰταλίας. διατρίψας δὲ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ φιλόσοφος γέγονε καὶ μουσικῇ ἐπιβέβηκεν οὐκ ἡστόχησεν, ἀκουστῆς τοῦ τε πατρὸς καὶ Λάμπρου τοῦ Ἐρυθραίου· εἶτα Ξενοφίλου τοῦ Πυθαγορείου, καὶ τέλος Ἀριστοτέλους. εἰς δὲ ἀποθανόντα ὕβρισε διότι κατέλιπε τῆς σχολῆς διάδοχον Θεόφραστον.—γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῶν μετέπειτα χρόνων· ὡς εἶναι ἀπὸ τῆς ριᾶ Ὀλυμπιάδος, σύγχρονος Δικαιάρχῳ τῷ Μεσσηνίῳ. συνετάξατο δὲ μουσικὰ τε καὶ φιλόσοφα καὶ ἱστορίας, καὶ παντὸς εἶδους παιδείας, καὶ ἀριθμοῦ αὐτοῦ τὰ βιβλία εἰς νύγ.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Among his numerous treatises were the following.

1. περὶ ἀρμονικῶν στοιχείων. This work in three books is still extant. Cicero Fin. V. 19. remarks, *Quantum Aristoxeni ingenium consumptum videmus in musicis*.

2. περὶ αὐλητῶν. Athen. XIV. p. 634. d. οὗτ' Ἀριστοξένου τοῦτ' εἰπόντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐλητῶν, ἥ ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων.

3. περὶ αὐλῶν καὶ ὀργάνων. See the preceding. To this work we may with M<sup>r</sup>. Schweigh. refer Athen. XIV. p. 634. e. Ἀρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ αὐλῶν τρήσεως.

4. βίαι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1093. C. βίους ἀνδρῶν Ἀριστοξένος ἔγραψεν. See Hieronymus quoted below under *Hermippus* N<sup>o</sup>. 86. Athenæus XII. p. 545. a. preserves a long extract from Ἀριστοξένος ὁ μουσικός ἐν τῷ Ἀρχύτῳ βίῳ. Laërt. V. 35. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Πλάτῳ βίῳ. Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 791. C. τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀ. τοῦ μουσικοῦ λεγομένοις ἐν τῷ βίῳ τοῦ Πλάτῳ. Catalog. Cod. Clark. p. 72. 4. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ Σακράτῳ βίῳ. Plutarch. Mor. p. 856. C. ἐπὶ Σακράτῳ Ἀ. ἀπαίδευτον καὶ ἀμαθῆ καὶ ἀκόλαστον εἰπὼν ἐπήνεγκεν, “ἀδικία δὲ οὐ προ-

“σῆν.” Conf. Laërt. II. 19. Laërtius I. 118. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγόρου καὶ τῶν γνωρίμων αὐτοῦ φησὶ νοσήσαντα Φερεκλῆν ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρου ταφῆναι ἐν Δήλῳ. Gellius IV. 11. *Aristoxenus musicus, vir literarum veterum diligentissimus, Aristoteli philosophi auditor, in libro quem de Pythagora reliquit &c.*—*Verba ipsa Aristoxeni subscripsi: Πυθαγόρας δὲ τῶν ὁσπίων μάλιστα τὸν κύαμον ἐδοκίμασε κ. τ. λ.*—*Quam rem videtur cognovisse e Xenophilo Pythagorico, familiari suo.* To this work περὶ Πυθαγόρου may be referred the passage quoted in the Tables B. C. 472. 3.

5. ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα. Laërt. IX. 40. Ἀ. ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι φησὶ Πλάτῳ θελήσαι συμπλέξαι τὰ Δημοκρίτου συγγράμματα ὅσα ἡδυμῆθι συναγαγεῖν, κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ μουσικῆς. Athen. XIV. p. 619. d. Ἀ. ἐν τετάρτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς. Plutarch de Musica often quotes this work: Ἀ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς p. 1136. C. Ἀ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν μουσικῶν p. 1136. F. A long passage from *Aristoxenus* is quoted p. 1142. B. probably περὶ μουσικῆς, although the treatise is not named.

8. *Dicaearchus*. Suidas: Δικαίρχος Φειδίου Σικελιώτης ἐκ πόλεως Μεσσηνίας, Ἀριστοτέλους ἀκουστής, φιλόσοφος καὶ ῥήτωρ καὶ γεωμέτρης. He was still living in B. C. 289, since he quotes *Posidippus*. He therefore flourished for about forty years: cir. B. C. 326—287.8

7. παιδευτικοὶ νόμοι. In Laërt. VIII. 15. 'A. ἐν δεκάτῃ παιδευτικῶν νόμων is quoted on the Pythagoreans. Ammonius v. Αἰδώς. 'A. ὁ μουσικός—ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ νόμῳ παιδευτικῶν. "Διαφορὰν τήνδε νομιστέον αἰδῶς τε καὶ αἰσχύνῃς, ὅτι ἡ μὲν αἰδῶς πρὸς ἡλικίαν, πρὸς ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ἐμπειρίαν, πρὸς εὐδοξίαν—ἡ δ' αἰσχύνῃς πρῶτον μὲν πρὸς πάντα ἄνθρωπον ἔπειτα ἐπὶ ταῖς νομιζομένοις αἰσχροῖς."

8. πολιτικὸν νόμον. Athen. XIV. p. 648. d. 'A. ἐν ὀγδόῳ πολιτικῶν νόμων.

9. Πραξιδαιμόνεια. Harpocr. v. Μουσαῖος. περὶ Μουσαίου 'A. ἐν ταῖς Πραξιδαιμονείαις φησὶν, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ἐκ Θοράκης εἰρήκασιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, οἱ δὲ αὐτόχθονα ἐξ Ἑλεσπίδος.

10. Πυθαγορικαὶ ἀποφάσεις. Stob. Serm. 5, 70. ἐκ τῶν 'A. Πυθαγορικῶν ἀποφάσεων. Idem 10, 67. ἐκ τῶν 'A. Π. α. Idem 43, 49. ἐκ τῶν 'A. Π. α. Idem 79, 45—48. four passages ἐκ τῶν 'A. Π. α. Idem 101, 4. ἐκ τῶν 'A. Πυθαγορείου. doubtless from the same work.

11. τὰ σποράδην. Laërt. I. 107. 'A. φησὶν ἐν ταῖς σποράδην οὐ πύρρῳ Τίμωνος καὶ Ἀπηνάμαντος (τὸν Μύσωνα) γεγενέναι μισανθρωπεῖν γὰρ.

12. σύμμικτα συμποτικά. Athen. XIV. p. 632. a. 'A. ἐν ταῖς συμμίκτης συμποτικαῖς "ὅμοιον," φησὶ, "ποιῶμεν Ποσειδωνιάταις ταῖς ἐν τῇ Τυρσηνικῇ κόλπῳ κατοικοῦσιν. οἷς συνέβη τὰ μὲν ἐξαρχῆς Ἑλληνισιν εἶναι ἐκβεβηρωσθαι Τυρρήνους ἢ Ῥωμαίους γεγονόσι, καὶ τήν τε φωνὴν μεταβεβληκέναι τὰ τε λοιπὰ τῶν ἐπιτη—δευμάτων," κ. τ. λ. The Romans had already been mentioned by Theopompus, Aristotle, and Clitarchus, and about this time by Heraclides Ponticus and Theophrastus. See the preceding note.

13. σύμμικτα ἱπομνήματα. Phot. cod. 161. p. 340. ἐκλογαὶ διάφοροι ἐν βιβλίοις 15 Σαπάτρων σοφιστῶν.—ἡ τέταρτος αὐτῶν λόγος—ἐκ τῶν τοῦ 'A. συμμίκτην ἱπομνημάτων, οὐκ ἐκ πάντων δὲ ἀλλ' ἐκ γε τοῦ ἑκαυδεκάτου λόγου μόνου, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ὀγδοῦ λόγου τῆς Ῥοίφου δραματικῆς ἱστορίας.

14. περὶ τραγωδοποιῶν. Ammon. v. ῥέεσθαι. 'A. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τραγωδοποιῶν περὶ νεωτέρων οὕτω φησὶ κατὰ λέξιν. "ῥέεσθαι καὶ ῥέεσθαι διαφορὰν ἔχει πρὸς ἀλλήλα. "τὸ μὲν γὰρ ῥέεσθαι, ἐκ θανάτου ἔλκειν" τὸ δὲ ῥέεσθαι, "φυλάττειν."

15. περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 101, 16. κόρδακα καὶ κορδακίζειν.—'A. ἐν τῇ περὶ τραγικῆς ὀρχήσεως ὁλοῦ εὔτας. "ἦν δὲ τὸ μὲν εἶδος τῆς τρ. ὁρ. "ἡ καλουμένη ἐμμέλεια, καθάπερ τῆς σατυρικῆς ἢ καλουμένη σικιννίς τῆς δὲ κωμικῆς ὁ καλούμενος κόρδαξ." Harpocr. κορδακισμοῖς. ὁ κόρδαξ κωμικῆς ὀρχήσεως ἐστὶν εἶδος, καθάπερ φησὶν 'A. ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς τρ. ὁρ. Photii lex. v. σίκιννις. σατυρικὴ ὀρχησις. ἐμμέλεια δὲ, τραγική.

κόρδαξ δὲ, κωμική. ὡς 'A. α' περὶ τρ. ὁρ. Etymol. v. σίκιννις. σατυρικὴ ὀρχησις κ. τ. λ.—ὡς 'A. ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ τρ. ὁρ.

16. τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ ἱπομνήματα. Athen. XIV. p. 619. e. ἐν ταῖς κατὰ βραχὺ ἱπομνήμασι. ὁ 'A. "Ἰφικλῆος," φησὶν, "Ἀρπαλίκην ἐρασθεῖσαν ὑπερεῖδεν. ἡ δὲ ἀπέθανε, "καὶ γίνεται ἐπ' αὐτῇ παρθένους ὥδης ἁγῶν, ἥτις Ἀρπα—λύκη καλεῖται."

8 Among his works were the following.

1. περὶ Ἀλκαίου. Athen. XIV. p. 666. b. and Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1243. Δικαίρχος ὁ Μεσσηνίας, Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητής, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου καὶ τὴν λατάνην φησὶν εἶναι Σικελικὸν ὄνομα [τὴν λατάνην αὐτὴν εἶναι Schol. Aristoph.]. Athen. XI. p. 461. a. Δ. ὁ Μεσσ. ὁ Ἀρ. μαθητής ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου μικροῖς φησὶν αὐτοῖς ἐκπώμασι κεκρῆσθαι κ. τ. λ. Idem XV. p. 668. e. ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀλκαίου.

2. ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πρὸς Θεόφραστον. A metrical work of which two fragments remain. Intended to illustrate geographical charts constructed by *Dicaearchus*.

3. πρὸς Ἀριστόξενον ἐπιστολή. See below §. 13.

4. περὶ Διονυσιακῶν ἁγῶνων. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1403. οἱ ἀρχαιότεροι Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Δικαίρχος,—Δημαρχος μὲν [Δικαίρχος μὲν] ἐν τῇ περὶ Διονυσιακῶν ἁγῶνων, Ἑλλάνικος δὲ ἐν ταῖς Κραναιαῖς. To this work may be referred the passage in Arg. Ran. ἀνεδιδάχθη, ὡς φησὶ Δικαίρχος.

5. περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. Suidas: Ἑλλάδος βίος ἐν βιβλίοις γ'. Athen. XIV. p. 636. c. Δ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. Steph. Byz. Χαλδαῖοι. ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ Χαλδαίων τινος, ὡς Δ. ἐν πρώτῃ τοῦ τῆς 'E. βίου. Schol. Apollon. IV. 272—276. φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρῃ καὶ Ἑλληνικοῦ βίου Σεσογγώσιδι [Σεσώστριδι Cod. Par.] μεμεληκέναι.—Δ. ἐν πρώτῃ μετὰ τὸν Ἰσίδος καὶ Ὀσίριδος Ὄρον βασιλέα γεγονέναι Σεσόγγωσιν λέγει [Σεσώστριν Cod. Paris.] ὥστε γίνεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Σεσογγώσιδος [Σεσώστριδος Cod. Par.] βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς Νεΐλου ἔτη δισχίλια φ', ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Νεΐλου βασιλείας μέχρι τῆς πρώτης δλυμπιάδος ἔτη υλς'. ὡς εἶναι τὰ πάντα ὁμοῦ ἔτη δισχίλια ἑνακόσια λς'. Athenæus XIII. p. 557. b. ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τρίτῃ περὶ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος βίου. de Dario III. See part II. p. 227. note. Arg. Eur. Med. τὸ δρᾶμα δοκεῖ ὑποβαλέσθαι διασκευάσας,—ὡς Δ. περὶ τοῦ Ἑλλάδος βίου. Steph. Byz. Δάριον. Δ. κατὰ τὸ πρῶτον τοῦ βίου τῆς Ἑλλάδος βιβλίον, "τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ Πελασγιδίᾳ χώρα Δαριέων κατοικούντων"—Porphyrus de Abst. IV. p. 295. τῶν συντόμως τε ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀκριβῶς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ συναγαγόντων ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ περιπατητικὸς Δικαίρχος" ὡς τὸν ἀρχαῖον βίον τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀφηγουμένους τοὺς παλαιούς καὶ ἐγγύς θεῶν φησὶ γεγονέναι, βελτίστους τε ὄντας φύσει καὶ τὸν ἀριστον ἐξηκόντας βίον, ὡς χρυσοῦν γένος νομίζεσθαι παραβαλλομένους πρὸς



9. *Pyrrho*. The disciple of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 61. 62. Πύρρων Ἡλεῖος Πλειστάρχου μὲν ἦν υἱὸς, κατὰ καὶ Διοκλῆς ἱστορεῖ· ὡς φησι δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν χρονικοῖς πρότερον ἢ ζωγρά-

τοὺς νῦν, κ. τ. λ. An extant prose fragment of *Dicaearchus* is probably from this work. He there quotes *Posidippus*: ὁ τῶν κωμῳδιῶν ποιητῆς Ποσειδίππος p. 75. whence it appears that he was still employed upon this work after B. C. 289.

6. περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίου θυσίας. Athen. XIII. p. 603. b. Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐν Ἰλίου θυσίας, Βαγῶν τοῦ εὐνούχου οὕτως αὐτὸν [*Alexandrum*] φησὶν ἡττᾶσθαι κ. τ. λ. A treatise on *Alexander's* sacrifice there.

7. καταμετρήσεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ὄρων. Suid. v. Δικαίαρχος.

8. περὶ μουσικῆς. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1367. Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μουσικῆς· “Ἐπεὶ δὲ κοινόν τι πάθος αἰεὶ φαίνεται συνακολουθεῖν τοῖς διερχομένοις εἴτε μετὰ μέλους εἴτε ἄνευ μέλους ἔχοντά τι τῇ χειρὶ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀφηγησιν” κ. τ. λ.

9. περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγώνων. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1337. Vesp. 1231. Suid. v. σκολιόν. Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγώνων, ὅτι τρία γένη ἦν ὁδῶν. τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ πάντων ἀδόμενον καθ’ ἓνα ἐξῆς, τὸ δ’ ὑπὸ τῶν συνετατάτων ὡς ἔτιχε τῇ τάξει, ὃ δὲ καλεῖσθαι διὰ τὴν τάξιν σκολιόν.

10. Ὀλυμπικός. Athen. XIV. p. 620. d. τοὺς Ἐμπεδοκλέους καθαριμὸς ἐβράβηδον Ὀλυμπιάσι Κλεομένης ὁ βραβύδης, ὡς φησι Δ. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπικῷ.

11. Παναθηναϊκός. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 542. ὁ Δ. ἐν τῷ Παναθηναϊκῷ οὐκ οἶδα ἐξ ὅτου ποτὲ καὶ τὰς γρᾶς ἐν τοῖς Παναθηναίοις ἐπέλιψε θαλλοφορεῖν.

12. πολιτεία. Cic. Ep. Att. II. 2. *Pellenaia* in manibus tenebam, et *Hercule* magnum acervum *Dicaearchi* mihi ante pedes exstruxeram. O magnum hominem et a quo multo plura didiceris quam de *Procilio* [conf. *Plin.* H. N. VIII. 2.]. *Korinθίαν* et *Ἀθηναίαν* puto me *Romæ* habere. Mihi credes, leges; hæc doceo; mirabilis vir est. Suid. v. Δικαίαρχος· αὐτὸς ἔγραψε τὴν πολιτείαν *Σπαρτιατῶν* καὶ νόμος ἐτέθη ἐν *Λακεδαιμόνι* καθ’ ἑκάστον ἔτος ἀναγιγνώσκεισθαι τὸν λόγον εἰς τὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἀρχεῖον, τοὺς δὲ τὴν ἡβητικὴν ἔχοντας ἡλικίαν ἀκροᾶσθαι. καὶ τοῦτο ἐκράτησε μέχρι πολ-  
λοῦ.

13. Τριπολιτικός. Athen. IV. p. 141. a. περὶ τοῦ τῶν Φειδιτίων δειπνοῦ Δ. τάδε ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ Τριπολικῷ· “Τὸ δειπνον” κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32. *Dicaearchi* περὶ ψυχῆς utrosque velim mittas, et καταβάσεως. τριπολικὸν non invenio, et epistolam ejus, quam ad *Aristoxenum* misit: tres eos libros maxime nunc vellem.

14. περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφονίου καταβάσεως. Athen. XIII. p. 594. e. Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς εἰς Τροφονίου καταβάσεως φησὶ· “Ταῦτ’ δὲ πάθαι τις ἀν’” κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 641. e. Δ. ἐν πρώτῳ τῆς εἰς Τρ. κατ. φησὶν αὐτως· “Ἡ γε τὴν πολλὴν δαπάνην ἐν τοῖς δειπνοῖς παρέχουσα δευτέρα τράπεζα προσγένετο” κ. τ. λ. Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 31. *Dicaearchi* quos scribis libros sane velim mihi mittas: addas etiam καταβάσεως. Idem

Ib. XIII. 33. *Dicaearchi* librum accepi, et καταβάσεως exspecto. Conf. XIII. 32. Written in dialogue: Idem Ep. Att. VI. 2. *Dicaearchus* multis nominibus in *Trophoniana* *Chæronis* narratione [a speaker in the dialogue] *Græcos* in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt.

15. ὑποθέσεις τῶν Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους μύθων. Sext. Empir. III. 3. p. 310. Δ. τινὰς ὑποθέσεις τῶν Εὐρ. καὶ Σοφ. μύθων. Hence perhaps Arg. Soph. Aj. Δ. δὲ Αἴαντος θάνατον ἐπιγράφει· ἐν δὲ ταῖς διδασκαλαῖς ψιλῶς Αἴας ἀναγέγραπται.

16. περὶ ψυχῆς. Cic. Tusc. I. 10. *Dicaearchus*, in eo sermone quem *Corinθi* habitum tribus libris exponit doctorum hominum disputantium, primo libro multos loquentes facit, duobus *Pherecratem* quendam *Phthiotam* senem, quem ait a *Deucalione* ortum, disserentem inducit nihil esse omnino animum &c. Hence Cic. Acad. IV. 39. *Sitne* animus, aut, ut *Dicaearcho* visum est, ne sit quidem ullus. Tusc. I. 18. *Dicaearchum* cum *Aristoxeno* æquali et condiscipulo suo—omittamus; quorum alter ne condidisset quidem unquam videtur, qui animum se habere non sentiat, alter ita delectatus est suis cantibus ut eos etiam ad hæc transferre conetur. Sex. Empir. p. 74. οἱ μὲν μὴ εἶναι τὴν ψυχὴν ἔφασαν, ὡς οἱ περὶ τὸν Μ. Δικ. Idem p. 438. οἱ μὲν μὴδὲν φασὶν εἶναι (τὴν διανοίαν)—καθάπερ ὁ Δ. *Atticus* *Platonius* apud *Euseb.* Præp. XV. p. 810. Α. τοῦτ’ [τῷ Ἀριστοτέλει] ἐπόμενος ὁ Δ.—ἀνήρηνκε τὴν ὅλην ὑπόστασιν τῆς ψυχῆς. Conf. *Stob.* Eclog. I. 52. p. 796. Ibid. p. 870. *Tertull.* de Anim. c. 15. *Ipsam* prius animam nihil censuerunt, *Messenius* aliquis *Dicaearchus*, &c. Cic. Tusc. I. 31. *Dicaearchus* contra hanc immortalitatem disseruit: is enim tres libros scripsit, qui *Lesbiaci* vocantur quod *Mytilenis* sermo habetur, in quibus vult efficere animos esse mortales. There were therefore (as *Fabricius* ad *Sex. Empir.* p. 438. remarks) two works περὶ ψυχῆς (utrosque Cic. Ep. Att. XIII. 32.), *Korinθιακός* and *Λεσβιακός*. *Plutarch* Mor. p. 1115. Α. alludes to them both: *Δικαίαρχου* τὰ περὶ ψυχῆς, ἐν οἷς—ἵπεναντιούμενος τῷ Πλάτῳ καὶ μαχόμενος διατελεῖ.

17. Cic. Off. II. 5. *Est Dicaearchi* liber de itinere hominum, *Peripatetici* magni et copiosi, qui, collectis cæteris causis,—deinde comparat quanto plures deleti sint homines hominum impetu, id est, bellis aut seditionibus, quam omni reliqua calamitate.

18. Cic. Div. II. 51. *Magnus Dicaearchi* liber est, *Nescire* ea (quæ futura sint) melius esse quam scire.

The geographical charts of *Dicaearchus* (see §. 2.) are noticed by *Cicero* Ep. Att. VI. 2. *Dicaearchi* tabulis credidi. Of the same charts *Dodwell* de



φος· καὶ ἤκουσε Βρύωνος τοῦ Στίλπωνος, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς· εἶτα Ἀναξάρχῳ συνακο-  
λουθῶν πανταχοῦ, ὥστε τοῖς Γυμνοσοφισταῖς ἐν Ἰνδία συμμίσθαι καὶ τοῖς μάγοις.—ὁ δὲ πρὸς τὰ  
ἐνενήκοντα ἔτη κατεβίω. Suidas: Πύρρων Πλειστάρχου Ἡλείος, φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππου  
τοῦ Μακεδόνος κατὰ τὴν ριά<sup>h</sup> Ὀλυμπιάδα καὶ ἐπέκεινα. καὶ πρότερον μὲν ἦν ζωγράφος ὕστερον δὲ  
ᾤρμησεν ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ διήκουσε Βρύωνος τοῦ Κλεινομάχου μαθητοῦ· εἶτα Ἀναξάρχου τοῦ  
Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. B. ὁ μὲν οὖν  
Πύρρων Ἀναξάρχου τινὸς ἐγένετο μαθητής· ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἦν ζωγράφος. Idem Ib. p. 758. A.  
Μητροδώρος, οὗ Διογένης, οὗ Ἀναξάρχος· Ἀναξάρχου δὲ γνώριμος γέγονε Πύρρων. Among his  
disciples were *Timon Phliasius*, and *Nausiphanes* who taught *Epicurus*: Laërt. IX.  
64. Ναυσιφάνην ἥδη νεανίσκον ὄντα θηραβῆναι· ἔφασκε γοῦν γίνεσθαι δεῖν τῆς μὲν διαθέσεως τῆς  
Πυρρῶνείου τῶν δὲ λόγων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ. ἔλεγέ τε πολλάκις καὶ Ἐπίκουρον θαυμάζοντα τὴν Πύρρω-  
νος ἀναστροφὴν συνεχῆς αὐτοῦ πυνθάνεσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ. §. 69. διήκουε τοῦ Πύρρωνος Ἐκαταίος τε  
ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης καὶ Τίμων ὁ Φλιάσιος ὁ τοὺς σίλλους πεποιηκώς· ἔτι τε Ναυσιφάνης Τήιος, οὗ φασί  
τινες ἀκοῦσαι Ἐπίκουρον<sup>k</sup>. οὗτοι πάντες Πυρρῶνιοι μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἀπορητικοὶ δὲ καὶ  
σκεπτικοὶ καὶ ἔτι ἐξεκτικοὶ καὶ ζητητικοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ οἷον δόγματος προσηγορεύοντο. Clem. Alex.  
Strom. I. p. 301. D. Μητροδώρος ὁ Χίος· οὗ Διογένης ὁ Σμυρναῖος· οὗ Ἀναξάρχος· τούτου δὲ  
Πύρρων· οὗ Ναυσιφάνης. τούτου φασὶν ἔνιοι μαθητὴν Ἐπίκουρον γενέσθαι. *Pyrrho* left nothing  
in writing: Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 758. C. αὐτὸς μὲν οὐδὲν ἐν γραφῇ  
καταλείπειν. ὁ δὲ γε μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ Τίμων φησὶ κ. τ. λ.

If *Anaxarchus* flourished in Ol. 110 B. C. 339<sup>l</sup>, *Pyrrho*, who was his disciple and  
companion, may be placed at Ol. 111 B. C. 335. *Epicurus* heard and conversed with  
*Nausiphanes* at least before B. C. 310. In that year *Epicurus* began to teach at Lamp-  
sacum<sup>m</sup>; which would carry back the communication of *Nausiphanes* with *Pyrrho* proba-  
bly to B. C. 335. The other disciples of *Pyrrho* were contemporary with the disciples of  
*Aristotle*. *Timon* flourished in the reign of *Philadelphus*. We may therefore suppose  
*Pyrrho* to have been forty years of age in B. C. 335: which places his birth at about  
B. C. 375. This would be consistent with the account of Suidas that he lived in the  
reign of *Philip*, and at the 111th Olympiad<sup>n</sup>. The age of his master *Anaxarchus* will

Dicæarcho p. 15. rightly understands Agathem.  
I. 1. συνήνεσε Δημοκρίτῳ καὶ Δ. ὁ περιπατητικός.—Δ. δὲ  
δρίζει τὴν γῆν οὐχ ἰδασιν ἀλλὰ τομῇ εὐθείᾳ ἀκράτῳ ἀπὸ  
στηλῶν διὰ Σαρδύεις, Σικελίας, κ. τ. λ. And Laërt. V.  
51. in *Theophrasti* testamento: τοὺς πίνακας ἐν οἷς  
αἱ τῆς γῆς περιόδοι εἰσὶν. The geographical errors of  
*Dicæarchus*, principally in the west of Europe, are  
noticed by Polybius apud Strab. II. p. 104. 105.

Plutarch Mor. p. 1096. A. refers to *Dicæarchus*:  
Ποῖος ἂν αὐλὸς ἢ κιθάρα—οὕτως ἤφραναν Ἐπίκουρον καὶ  
Μητροδώρον, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλη καὶ Θεόφραστον καὶ Ἱερώνυ-  
μον καὶ Δικαίαντον οἱ περὶ χορῶν λόγοι καὶ διδασκαλίας,  
καὶ τὰ δι' αὐτῶν προβλήματα καὶ ῥυθμῶν καὶ ἀρμονιῶν;  
He has in view either §. 4, or §. 8. or 9. in which  
*Dicæarchus* would treat these subjects.

Cicero Ep. Att. XIII. 30. mentions *Dicæarchus*  
again: *Volo aliquem Olympiæ aut ubi visum πολι-  
τικὸν σύλλογον, more Dicæarchi familiaris tui*. Per-  
haps referring to §. 10.

<sup>h</sup> Sic MSS. Paris. apud Kuster. ρά Eudoc.  
p. 368.

<sup>i</sup> Sic leg. cum Menag. ad Laërt.

<sup>k</sup> Laërt. X. 13. 14. de *Epicuro*: τοῦτον Ἀπολλό-  
δαρος ἐν χρονικοῖς Ναυσιφάνους [sic leg.] ἀκοῦσαι φησὶ  
καὶ Πραξιφάνους.—οἱ δὲ φασιν ἐν τῷ Ἐπικούρου βίῳ τὸν  
κανόνα γράφει αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ Ναυσιφάνους τρίποδος, οὗ καὶ  
ἀκοῦσαι φασὶν αὐτόν. Menag. ad §. 13. *Nausiphaneus*  
ed. pr. at *Nausiphaneus* Steph. et uterque cod. Reg.  
sed in altero adnotatur *Λυσίφ.* *Nausiphaneus* malebat  
Gassendus, quia paullo post dicatur ἀκοῦσαι *Ναυσι-  
φάνους*. *Verum hæc ratio nihili est*. The reason  
which Gassendi assigns for adopting *Λυσίφάνους* is  
a reason for rejecting it.

<sup>l</sup> See the Tables 339. 3.

<sup>m</sup> See the Tables 310. 3.

<sup>n</sup> If the other reading in Suidas v. Πύρρων is the  
true one, κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτῃν Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C.  
376], it probably expressed the date of the birth  
of *Pyrrho*. The passage might have originally  
stood,—φιλόσοφος, γεγονώς κατὰ τὴν ἑκατοστὴν πρώτῃν  
Ὀλυμπιάδα, ὃς ἦν ἐπὶ Φιλίππου τοῦ Μακεδόνος καὶ ἐπ-  
έκεινα.

not admit a higher date for his birth. As he lived to the age of ninety years, his life would be prolonged to B. C. 285. *Pyrrho* is mentioned in the Tables at B. C. 225.

10. *Clytus*. A disciple of *Aristotle*: Athen. XIV. p. 655. b. Κλύτος ὁ Μιλήσιος Ἀριστοτέλους δὲ μαθητὴς ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Μιλήτου γράφει οὕτως· “Περὶ δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς παρθένου ἐν Λέρῳ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem XII. p. 540. c. Κλείτος [I. Κλύτος] ὁ Ἀριστοτελικὸς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Μιλήτου “Πολυκράτη,” φησὶ, “τὸν Σάμιον τύραννον,” κ. τ. λ.
11. *Clearchus*. Athen. VII. p. 275. b. Κλέαρχος Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητὴς, Σολεὺς δὲ τὸ γένος. Idem XV. p. 701. c. Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς οὐδένοος ὢν δευτέρως τῶν τοῦ σοφοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητῶν. Largely quoted by Athenæus in many works. On this writer see the judgment of Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. XIV. p. 77.<sup>o</sup>
12. *Theocritus Chius*. Suidas: Θεοκρ. Χῖος, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Μητροδώρου τοῦ Ἰσοκρατικοῦ, ἔγραψε χρείας. ἀντεπολιτεύσατο δὲ Θεοπόμπῳ τῷ ἱστορικῷ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ ἱστορία Λιβύης, καὶ ἐπιστολαὶ θαυμάσιαι. Strab. XIV. p. 645. ἄνδρες δὲ Χῖοι γεγόνασιν ἐλλόγιμοι Ἴων τε ὁ τραγικὸς καὶ Θεόπομπος ὁ συγγραφεὺς καὶ Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής. οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἀντεπολιτεύσαντο ἀλλήλοις. *Theocritus* was at Chios when a letter from *Alexander* to the people of Chios was received: Athen. XII. p. 540. a. ἀναγνωσθεῖσιν τῆς ἐπιστολῆς Χίους, παρὼν Θ. ὁ σοφὸς ἔφη, κ. τ. λ. He was accused to *Alexander* of luxury by *Theopompus*: Athen. VI. p. 230. f.  
*Theocritus* was put to death by the first *Antigonus*: Plutarch. Mor. p. 633. C. Θ. τὸν Χῖον ἀπέκτεινεν ὅτι φήσαντός τινος, εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἂν τοῦ βασιλέως παραγένηται, σωθῆναι, Ἄλλ' ἐμοὶ, εἶπεν, ἀδύνατα φῆς τὰ τῆς σωτηρίας. To the same purpose Macrobi. Saturn. VII. 3.<sup>p</sup> He flourished therefore, like his rival *Theopompus*, in the reign of *Alexander*, and his death happened before B. C. 301, when *Antigonus* fell in battle.<sup>q</sup>
13. *Chamaeleon*. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης Athen. IV. p. 184. d. ὁ Ποντικὸς Idem VI. p. 273. C. Χαμαιλέων ὁ περιπατητικὸς Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 106. Some of his works were copied by *Heraclides Ponticus*: see above, N<sup>o</sup>. 1. *Chamaeleon* therefore flourished in the time of *Heraclides*, and was the disciple of *Aristotle* or *Theophrastus*<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>o</sup> Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ παιδείας is quoted Laërt. I. 9. one of the works named by Athenæus. To the works mentioned by Athenæus may be added ἐγκώμιον Πλάτωνος Laërt. III. 2. quoted also by Hieronymus apud Menag. ad locum.

<sup>p</sup> The story of the death of *Theocritus* is told with some variation by Plutarch (or the author of the treatise περὶ παίδων ἀγωγῆς) Mor. p. 11. B. Θεόκριτος ὁ σοφιστής—Ἀντίγονον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐτερόφθαλμον ὄντα τὴν πῆρσιν προφέρων εἰς αὐ μετρίαν ὀργὴν κατέστησε κ. τ. λ.

<sup>q</sup> His epigram against *Aristotle* apud Brunck. Anal. tom. I. p. 184. is preserved by Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 793. A. Θεόκρ. ὁ Χῖος ἐποίησεν ἐπίγραμμα τοιοῦτον—and the two first lines by Laërt. V. 11. ἀπέσκωψεν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐπίγραμμα καὶ Θ. ὁ Χῖος, οὕτως ποιήσας, ὡς φησιν Ἀμβρόσιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεοκρίτου. A sarcasm of *Theocritus Chius* is mentioned by Athen. VIII. p. 344. b. and another by Plutarch Mor. p. 631. F. τοῦ Θ. πρὸς τὸν δοκοῦντα λαποδυτεῖν—where *Theocritus Chius* seems to be intended.

<sup>r</sup> Many works of *Chamaeleon* are quoted.

1. περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Athen. IX. p. 375. f. ταῦτα παρέθετο X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχύλου. Idem X. p. 428. f. ἱστορεῖ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχ.

2. περὶ Ἀνακρέοντος. Athen. XII. p. 533. e. X. ὁ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀνακρ. προθεῖς τὸ

ξανθῇ δ' Εὐρυπύλῃ μέλει  
ὁ περιφόρητος Ἀρτέμιον,

τὴν προσηγορίαν ταύτην λαβεῖν τὸν Ἀρτέμιωνα διὰ τὸ τρυφερῶς βιοῦντα περιφέρεσθαι ἐπὶ κλίνῃς. Plutarch Pericl. c. 27. quotes the same account from *Heraclides Ponticus*: whence Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 93. infers that in this instance also *Heraclides* may have borrowed from *Chamaeleon*.

3. περὶ Ἡδονῆς. Athen. VIII. p. 347. e. (ὁ Αἰσχύλος) ἡττηθεὶς ἀδίκως ποτὲ, ὡς Θεόφραστος ἢ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡδονῆς εἰρήκεν, ἔφη χρόνῳ τὰς τραγωδίας ἀνατιθεῖναι.

4. περὶ Θέσπιδος. Phot. lex. οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον (whom Suid. transcribes). τὸ προσθεῖν εἰς τὸν Διόνυσον γράφοντες τοῖτοις ἡγωνίζοντο ἄπερ καὶ σατυρικά ἐλέγετο ὕστερον δὲ μεταβάντες εἰς τραγωδίας γράφειν κατὰ



12. *Demetrius Phalereus*. The disciple of *Theophrastus*: Laërt. V. 75. Δημήτριος Φανοστράτου Φαληρέως. οὗτος ἤκουσε Θεοφράστου. The Tables of the former volume contain the leading events of his life; his first appearance in public-affairs B. C. 325; his government of Athens B. C. 317—307; his retreat to Egypt after the death of *Cassander* B. 296; and it has been shewn at B. C. 283 that he died there in the beginning of the reign of *Philadelphus*. He would be from twenty to twenty-five years of age in B. C. 325, when he first came forward in public affairs at Athens, which would make him from sixty-two to sixty-seven years old in B. C. 283 at the death of his patron *Ptolemy Soter*.

During his retreat in Egypt he composed many of his works: Cic. Fin. V. 19. *Phalercus Demetrius cum patria pulsus esset injuria ad Ptolemæum se regem Alexandriam contulit: qui cum—Theophrasti esset auditor multa præclara in illo calamitoso otio scripsit*. It will be seen in the note annexed that his treatise *περὶ τύχης* was composed during the period of his government of Athens<sup>s</sup>.

μικρὸν εἰς μύθους καὶ ἱστορίας ἐτρέψαν, μηκέτι τοῦ θεοῦ μνημονεύοντες. ὅθεν καὶ ἐπεφώνησαν. καὶ X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Θέσπ. τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ.

5. περὶ θεῶν. Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 300. A. τὰ μὲν οὖν γινώθι σπαντὸν—X. ἐν τῷ περὶ θεῶν Θαλοῦ ἐπέληψε.

6. περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Schol. Apollon. II. 904. X. ἱστορήσεν ἐν πέμπτῳ περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Tatian. ad Græc. p. 106. Euseb. Præp. X. p. 492. A. περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ' ὃν ἤκμασεν προηρέυνθησαν οἱ πρεσβύτατοι κ. τ. λ.—μετ' ἐκείνους Ἐφορος ὁ Κυμαῖος καὶ Φιλόχορος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Μεγακλείδης τε καὶ Χαμαιλέων οἱ περιπατητικοί. Perhaps *Chamæleon* treated this subject in a separate work *περὶ Ὀμήρου*. From hence *Heraclides* borrowed: see above No. 1. *Chamæleon* is quoted Schol. Iliad. XII. 231. XIX. 62. XXIII. 454.

7. περὶ κομφιδίας. Athen. IX. p. 374. a. εἶρκε περὶ αὐτοῦ [*de Anaxandride*] X. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ κομφιδίας. Idem Ib. p. 406. e. X. ὁ Π. ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κομ. “Ἡρήμων,” φησὶν, “ὁ Θάσιος,” κ.τ.λ. See the Tables B. C. 413. 4.

8. περὶ Λάστου. Athen. VIII. p. 338. b. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Λάστου συγγράμματι.

9. περὶ μέθης. Athen. X. p. 427. b. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης. Idem XI. p. 461. a. X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μ. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 351. D. X. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ μ. καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Λοκρῶν πολιτείᾳ Ζάλευκον τὸν Λοκρὸν παρὰ τῆς Ἀθηναῖς τοῖς νόμοις λαμβάνειν ἀπομνημονεύουσιν.

10. περὶ Πινδάρου. Athen. XIII. p. 573. c. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ Πινδάρου.

11. προτρεπτικός. Athen. IV. p. 184. d. X. ὁ Ἡρακλ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφειμένῳ προτρεπτικῷ Λακεδαιμονίου φησὶ καὶ Θηβαίους πάντας αὐλεῖν μανθάνειν, Ἡρακλεώτας τε τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔτι.

12. περὶ Σαπφούς. Athen. XIII. p. 599. c. X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Σαπφούς λέγειν τινὰς φησὶν εἰς αὐτὴν πεποιῆσθαι ἰπὸ Ἀνακρέοντος τάδε: “Σφαίρη δευτέρη με” κ. τ. λ.

13. περὶ σατύρων. Suid. Ἀριστίου Κίκλωψ. μέμνηται τοῦτου X. ἐν τῷ περὶ σατύρων. Idem ἀπαλέσας τὸν οἶνον ἐπιχέας ὕδαρ.—αὕτη ἡ παροιμία γέγονεν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀριστίου Κίκλωπος, ὡς φησι X. ἐν τῷ περὶ σατύρων.

14. περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Athen. XIII. p. 611. a. X. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ Σιμωνίδου. Idem XIV. p. 656. c. X. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ Σιμ. ὡς δειπνῶν παρὰ τῷ Ἰέρωνι ὁ Σιμωνίδης κ.τ.λ.

15. περὶ Στησιχόρου. Athen. XIV. p. 620. c. X. ἐν τῷ περὶ Στησιχόρου καὶ μελεθθῆναι φησὶν οὐ μόνον τὰ Ὀμήρου ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ Ἡσιόδου καὶ Ἀρχιλόχου, ἔτι δὲ Μιμνέρμου καὶ Φακυλίδου.

<sup>s</sup> Laërtius V. 80, 81. gives a catalogue of the works of *Demetrius*: πλῆθει δὲ βιβλίων καὶ ἀριθμῷ στίχων σχεδὸν ἅπαντας παρελήλακε τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸν περιπατητικούς, εὐπαίδευστος ὢν καὶ πολυπείρος παρ' ὀντινοῦ. ὢν ἔστι τὰ μὲν ἱστορικά τὰ δὲ πολιτικά τὰ δὲ περὶ ποιητῶν τὰ δὲ ῥητορικά. ὁμηγοριῶν τε καὶ πρεσβειῶν ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ λόγων Αἰσωπέων συναγωγῇ καὶ ἄλλα πλείω. The list of Laërtius, when arranged alphabetically, will stand thus:

1. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησι νομοθεσίας α'. β'. γ'. δ'. ε'.

2. περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησι πολιτῶν α'. β'.

3. Ἀθηναίων καταδρομή α'.

4. Αἰσωπέων α'.

5. περὶ Ἀντιφάνους α'.

6. Ἀριστείδης α'.

7. Ἀριστόμαχος α'.

8. Ἀρταξέρξης α'.

9. ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφὴ. Not named V. 80. but quoted Laërt. II. 7. Δημ. ὁ Φ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀναγραφῇ.

10. περὶ γάμου α'.

11. περὶ γήρως α'. Laërt. II. 13. IX. 20. Δ. φησὶν ὁ Φ. ἐν τῷ περὶ γήρως. de *Anaxagora et Xenophane*.

12. περὶ τῆς δεκαετίας α'. *Accipio de Trojanæ ob-sidionis decennio Menag*. More probably an ac-



15. *Hecataeus of Abdera*, a disciple of *Pyrrho*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 9. Flourished in the time of the διάδοχοι. Suidas: 'Εκαταῖος Ἀβδηρίτης, φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἐπεκλήθη κριτικὸς καὶ γραμματικὸς· οἷα γραμματικὴν ἔχων παρασκευὴν· γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. Visited Egypt in the reign of the first *Ptolemy*: Diod. I. 46. οὐ μόνον οἱ κατ' Αἴγυπτον ἱερεῖς ἐκ τῶν ἀναγραφῶν ἱστοροῦσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν παραβαλόντων μὲν εἰς τὰς Θήβας ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λάγου, συνταξαμένων δὲ τὰς Αἰγυπτιακὰς ἱστορίας (ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Ἐκαταῖος) συμφωνοῦσι τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἰρημένους. Joseph. Apion. I. 22. Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης, ἀνὴρ φιλόσοφος ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὰς

count of his own ten years' government of Athens. Strabo IX. p. 398. mentions τὰ ἱπομνήματα ᾧ συνέγραψε Δημήτριος περὶ τῆς πολιτείας ταύτης. Referring either to this very work or to §. 36. ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας.

13. περὶ δημαγωγίας α'. β'.  
14. δίκαια α'.  
15. Διονύσιος α'.  
16. περὶ τοῦ δοκοῦ α'. *Legendum potius* δόκου Menag. Rather perhaps περὶ τοῦ δοκίμου, as Meibomius corrects it.  
17. περὶ εἰρήνης α'.  
18. ἐκκλησία ἐνορκος α'.  
19. ἐπιστολαὶ α'.  
20. περὶ ἐπιτηδευμάτων α'.  
21. ἑρωτικὸς α'.  
22. περὶ Ἰλιάδος α'. β'.  
23. περὶ τῶν Ἰώνων α'.  
24. περὶ καιροῦ α'.  
25. Κλέων α'.  
26. Μαίδων α'.  
27. περὶ μεγαλοφυχίας α'.  
28. περὶ νόμων α'.  
29. περὶ Ὀδυσσεΐας α'. β'. γ'. δ'.  
30. Ὀμηρικὸς α'.  
31. περὶ πίστεως α'.  
32. πρεσβευτικὸς α'.  
33. προσίμουν ἱστορικὸν α'.  
34. προτρεπτικὸς α'.  
35. περὶ πολιτικῆς α'. β'.  
36. ὑπὲρ τῆς πολιτείας α'.  
37. Πτολεμαῖος α'.  
38. περὶ ῥητορικῆς α'. β'.  
39. στρατηγικῶν α'. β'.  
40. Σωκράτης α'. Plutarch. Aristid. c. 1. ὁ Φαλ. Δημ. ἐν τῇ Σωκράτει. Ibid. c. 27. ὁ Φαλ. ἐν τῇ Σωκράτει. Laërt. IX. 15. ὁ Φ. Δ. ἐν τῇ Σωκράτους ἀπολογία. Quoted again IX. 37. 57.  
41. περὶ τίχης α'. A fragment is preserved in Polybius fragm. Vatican. p. 434. Diod. fragm.

Vatican. p. 81. Polybius: ὥστε πολλάκις καὶ λίαν μνημονεύειν τῆς Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως φωνῆς· ἐκεῖνος γὰρ ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς τύχης ἱπομνήματι βουλόμενος ἐναργῶς ὑποδεικνύναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ ταύτης εἰμετάβολον, ἐπιστὰς ἐπὶ τοὺς κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον καιροὺς, ὅτε κατέλυσεν τὴν Περσῶν ἀρχήν, λέγει ταῦτα· “ εἰ γὰρ λάβοις<sup>a</sup> μὴ χρένον<sup>b</sup> ἄπειρον μὴδὲ γενεὰς πολλὰς, ἀλλὰ πεντήκοντα μόνον ἔτη<sup>c</sup> ταῦτι τὰ πρὸ ἡμῶν, γνοίης ἂν<sup>d</sup> ὥς τὸ τῆς τύχης χαλεπὸν ἐνταῦθα. πεντηκοστῇ γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἴεσθ' ἂν<sup>e</sup> ἡ Πέρσας ἢ βασιλέας<sup>d</sup> τῶν Περσῶν ἢ Μακεδόνας ἢ βασιλέας τῶν Μακεδόνων, εἴ τις θεῶν αὐτοῖς προὔλεγε τὸ μέλλον, πιστεῦσαι ποτ' ἂν ὥς εἰς τούτον τὸν καιρὸν Περσῶν μὲν<sup>e</sup> οὐδ' ὄνομα λειψήσεται τὸ παράπαν, οἱ πάσης σχεδὸν<sup>f</sup> τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐδέσποζον, Μακεδόνες δὲ καὶ<sup>g</sup> πάσης κρατήσουσιν, ὧν οὐδ' ὄνομα πρότερον ἦν<sup>h</sup>; ἀλλ' ὅμως ἡ πρὸς τὸν βίον ἡμῶν ἀσύνητος τύχη<sup>i</sup> καὶ πάντα<sup>k</sup> παρὰ τὸν λογισμὸν τὸν ἡμέτερον καινοποιῖσα, καὶ τὴν αὐτῆς δύναμιν ἐν τοῖς παραδόξοις<sup>l</sup> ἐνδεικνυμένη, καὶ νῦν ὥς ἡμεῖς δοκεῖ δείκνυσιν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις Μακεδόνας<sup>m</sup> εἰς τὴν Περσῶν εὐδαιμονίαν εἰσικίσασα<sup>n</sup>. διότι καὶ τούτοις ταῦτα<sup>o</sup> τὰ γαθαὰ κέχρηκεν ἕως ἂν<sup>p</sup> ἄλλο τι βουλευσῇται περὶ αὐτῶν.” Ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Δημήτριος ὥσαντι θείῳ τινὶ στόματι περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πεφοίβανεν· ἐγὼ δὲ κατὰ τὴν γραφὴν ἐπιστὰς τοῖς καιροῖς καθ' οὓς συνέβη καταλυθῆναι τὴν Μακεδόνων βασιλείαν οἷκ ἔκρινον ἀνεπιστάτως παραδραμεῖν, ἅτε γεγωνὺς αὐτόπτης τῆς πράξεως, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε τὸν πρέποντα λόγον ἐπιφθέγγεσθαι καὶ Δημητρίου μνησθῆναι. δοκεῖ γὰρ μοι θειότεραν ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων τὴν ἀπόφασιν ποιήσασθαι. σχεδὸν γὰρ ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα πρότερον ἐτῶν τάληθες ἀπεφάνετο περὶ τῶν ἔπειτα συμβησομένων. In Diodorus προείπεν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα ἔτη. Almost 150 years before B. C. 167, the period to which Polybius refers, will place that piece of *Demetrius* at almost B. C. 317, or during the time of his government at Athens.

42. Φαιδῶνδας α'.

43. περὶ χάριτος α'.

44. χαλκιδικὸς α'.

45. χρεῖων α'.

<sup>a</sup> λάβοι τις Pol. λάβοις πρὸ τῆς ἰννοίας Diod.

<sup>b</sup> γνοίης τ' ἂν Pol.

<sup>c</sup> πεντηκοστῇ γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἴεσθαι μὴ Diod.

<sup>d</sup> βασιλία—βασιλία Diod.

<sup>e</sup> καὶ om. Pol.

<sup>f</sup> καὶ om. Pol.

<sup>g</sup> πάντως Diod.

<sup>h</sup> ὧν οὐδ' ὄνομα ἦν γνώριμον Diod.

<sup>i</sup> ἐνδοξοὺς Diod.

<sup>j</sup> ταύτους ἡ τύχη Diod.

<sup>k</sup> πάντως Diod.

<sup>l</sup> ἐνδοξοὺς Diod.

<sup>m</sup> ὁμοίως ἰνδείκνυται Μακεδόνας Diod.

<sup>n</sup> ἡγεμονίαν ἰναικίσασα Diod.

<sup>o</sup> ταύτους ἡ τύχη Diod.

<sup>p</sup> ἂν om. Pol.

<sup>a</sup> λάβοι τις Pol.

<sup>b</sup> γνοίης τ' ἂν Pol.

<sup>c</sup> πεντηκοστῇ γὰρ ἔτει πρότερον οἴεσθαι μὴ Diod.

<sup>d</sup> βασιλία—βασιλία Diod.

<sup>e</sup> καὶ om. Pol.

<sup>f</sup> καὶ om. Pol.

<sup>g</sup> πάντως Diod.

<sup>h</sup> ὧν οὐδ' ὄνομα ἦν γνώριμον Diod.

<sup>i</sup> ἐνδοξοὺς Diod.

<sup>j</sup> ταύτους ἡ τύχη Diod.

<sup>k</sup> πάντως Diod.

<sup>l</sup> ἐνδοξοὺς Diod.

<sup>m</sup> ὁμοίως ἰνδείκνυται Μακεδόνας Diod.

<sup>n</sup> ἡγεμονίαν ἰναικίσασα Diod.

<sup>o</sup> ταύτους ἡ τύχη Diod.

<sup>p</sup> ἂν om. Pol.

πράξεις ικανώτατος, Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ συνακμάσας καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Λάγου συγγενόμενος<sup>†</sup>.

16. *Philetas of Cos*. B. C. 271. Strabo XIV. p. 657. τῶν ἐνδόξων Κῶος ἀνὴρ—Φιλητᾶς ποιητῆς ἄμα καὶ κριτικός. Proclus apud Photium Cod. 239. ἀριστεύσαι τῷ μέτρῳ [in elegy] Καλλινόν τε τὸν Ἐφέσιον καὶ Μίμνερμον τὸν Κολοφώνιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Τηλέφου Φιλητᾶν τὸν Κῶον καὶ Καλλίμαχον τὸν Βάττου. He is mentioned by Theocritus and his scholiast<sup>v</sup>. If *Philetas* was the instructor of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* according to Suidas quoted in the Tables B. C. 271, and lived to reach the times of *Aratus*<sup>w</sup>, he was probably very young at the death of *Philip* in B. C. 336. He might survive that period between forty and fifty years; and we may place his death about B. C. 290, five years before *Philadelphus* began to reign. There is no reason to suppose that he lived to advanced age. According to Plutarch Mor. p. 791. E. he had weak health in his youth: Πρόδικον τὸν σοφιστὴν ἢ Φιλητᾶν τὸν ποιητὴν—νέους μὲν ἰσχυροὺς δὲ καὶ νοσώδεις, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ κλινοπετεῖς δι' ἄρρωστίαν ὄντας<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> Among the works ascribed to *Hecataeus* we may trace the following:

1. Suidas: βιβλία αὐτοῦ ταῦτα· περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως Ὀμήρου καὶ Ἡσίοδου.

2. περὶ τῶν Ὑπερβορείων. Schol. Apollon. II. 675. Ἐκαταῖος—ἐστὶν αὐτῷ βιβλία ἐπιγραφόμενα περὶ τῶν Ὑπερβορείων. *Ælian*. H. A. XI. 1. ἀνθρώπων Ὑπερβορέων γένος—ἱμνοῦσι καὶ συγγραφεῖς· ἐν δὲ ταῖς καὶ Ἐκαταῖος οὐ Μιλήσιος ἀλλ' ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης. Steph. Byz. v. Ἐλίξιοι, νῆσος Ὑπερβορέων.—οἱ νησιῶται Καραμβύκαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὡς Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ. Idem Καραμβύκαι, ἔθνος Ὑπερβορέων ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ Καραμβύκα, ὡς Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ. Rightly referred to this work by Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 53.

3. That he wrote concerning Egypt is attested by Diodorus l. c. and by Plutarch Is. Osir. p. 354. D. τὸν Ἀμύν.—Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης φησὶ τούτῳ καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῷ ῥήματι χρῆσθαι τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ὅταν τινὰ προσκαλῶνται, κ. τ. λ.

4. Joseph. Apion. I. 22. Ἐκ. ὁ Ἀβδ.—περὶ αὐτῶν Ἰουδαίων συγγέγραφε βιβλίον. He quotes some passages p. 1186—1190. Idem Ib. II. 4. φησὶν Ἐκαταῖος περὶ ἡμῶν. Idem Ant. I. 7, 2. Ἐκ. βιβλίον περὶ τοῦ Ἀβράμου συνταξάμενος κατέλιπε. Euseb. Præp. IX. p. 408. Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδ.—ἰδίαν βίβλον ἀναθεὶς τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων ἱστορίᾳ πλεῖστα περὶ αὐτῶν διέξεισιν. He transcribes two passages from Josephus Apion. I. p. 1188. 1190. Clem. Al. Strom. V. p. 603. B. transcribed by Euseb. Præp. XIII. p. 680. D. ὁ Σοφοκλῆς, ὡς φησὶν Ἐκ. ὁ τὰς ἱστορίας συνταξάμενος ἐν τῷ κατ' Ἀβραμὸν καὶ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους, ἀντικρὺς ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς ἐκβοᾷ· “εἰς ταῖς ἀληθείαισιν”—κ. τ. λ. The lines ascribed to Sophocles had been already quoted by Justin Mart. Cohort. c. 18. and were given after the time of Eusebius by Theodoret. Ἑλλ. παθ. θερ. VII. tom. IV. p. 896. although Theodoret and Justin do not name *Hecataeus*. That

this work, however, on the Jews was of very doubtful authority, appears from Origen contra Cels. I. 15. quoted by Voss. de Hist. Gr. p. 52. Ἐκ. τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ φέρεται περὶ Ἰουδαίων βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ προστίθεται μᾶλλον πῶς ὡς σοφῶς τῷ ἔθνει ἐπὶ τοσούτον, ὡς καὶ Ἐρέννιον Φίλωναν ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγράμματι πρῶτον μὲν ἀμφιβάλλειν εἰ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ ἐστὶ τὸ σύγγραμμα, δεύτερον δὲ λέγειν ὅτι, εἴπερ ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ, εἰκὸς αὐτὸν συνηρᾶσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς παρὰ Ἰουδαίοις πιθανότητος, καὶ συγκατατεθεῖσθαι αὐτῷ τῷ λόγῳ. The lines ascribed to Sophocles are shewn to be spurious by Bentley ad Millium p. 11. 12.

ὁ τῶν παλαιῶν φιλοσόφων Ἐκαταῖος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης is quoted by Plutarch Sympos. p. 666. E.

<sup>v</sup> VII. 40. —αὔτε τὸν ἐσθλὸν

Σικελίδα νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμω οὔτε Φιλητᾶν.

Schol. ὁ δὲ Φιλητᾶς Κῶος τὸ γένος, ἢ, ὡς ἔνιοι, Ῥόδιος, υἱὸς Τηλέφου. ποιητῆς δὲ ἦν καὶ οὗτος.

<sup>w</sup> See the Tables B. C. 272. 3.

<sup>x</sup> Of his few remaining fragments the following are the most material:

1. Δημήτηρ. In Elegiac verse. Four lines are preserved Φιλήτα Δημητρός Stob. Flor. 124, 26. and two Ibid. 104, 11.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Stob. Flor. 59, 5. Φιλήτα ἐπιγραμμάτων.

γαῖαν μὲν φανένουσι θεοὶ ποτε· νῦν δὲ πάρεστιν  
λαμπρῶν ἀνέμων μόνον ὄραν τέμενος.

3. Ἑρμῆς. Stob. Flor. 118, 3. Φιλήτα Ἑρμῆ.

—ἀτραπὸν εἰς Ἀἰδω

ἦνυστα, τὴν οὖτω τις ἐναντίον ἦλθεν ἐδίτης.

Strabo III. p. 168. Φ. ἐν Ἑρμενείᾳ [recte Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VI. p. 394. Fortasse Ἑρμῆ].

λευγαλέος δὲ χιτῶν πεπινωμένος· ἀμφὶ δ' ἀραῖας

ἱζὺς εἰλεῖται, ἄμμα μελαγκράνιον.

Stob. Eclog. I. 5. p. 156. has three hexameters inscribed in some copies Φιλήτα Ἑρμῶ. Heeren



17. *Menæchmus of Sicily*. Suidas: Μάνεχμος [Μάναιχμος Eudoc.] Σικυνάιος, υἱὸς Ἀλκιβίου ἢ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἱστορικός. γέγονε δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων. ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Μακεδόνα Ἀλέξανδρον. Μέναιχμος ἐν τοῖς Σικυνιακοῖς is quoted Athen. VI. p. 272. d.
18. *Euhemerus*. Euseb. Præp. II. p. 59. ὁ Διόδωρος ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐημέρου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου γραφῆς ἐπικυροῖ τὴν αὐτὴν θεολογίαν, ὥδε κατὰ λέξιν φάσκων. “ Περὶ θεῶν τοῖνυν διττὰς οἱ “ παλαιοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μεταγενεστέροις δεδώκασιν ἐννοίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ αἰδίου καὶ ἀφθάρ- “ τους εἶναι φασίν, οἷον ἥλιον καὶ σελήνην κ. τ. λ.—ἐτέρους δὲ λέγουσιν ἐπιγείους γενέσθαι θεούς, “ διὰ δὲ τὰς εἰς ἀνθρώπους εὐεργεσίας τετυχηκότας τιμῆς καὶ δόξης, οἷον Ἡρακλέα, Διόνυσον, “ Ἀρισταῖον.—περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπιγείων θεῶν πολλοὶ καὶ ποικίλοι παραδέδονται λόγοι παρὰ τοῖς ἱστο- “ ρικοῖς τε καὶ μυθογράφοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἱστορικῶν Εὐήμερος ὁ τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγραφὴν ποιησάμενος “ ἰδίως ἀνέγραψεν.—Εὐήμερος μὲν οὖν φίλος γεγονῶς Κασσάνδρου βασιλέως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτον ἡνα- “ γκασμένους τελεῖν βασιλικὰς τινας χρείας καὶ μεγάλας ἀποδημίας, φησὶν ἐκτοπισθῆναι κατὰ τὴν “ μεσημβρίαν εἰς τὸν ὠκεανόν· ἐκπλεύσαντα δὲ αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς εὐδαίμονος Ἀραβίας ποιήσασθαι τὸν “ πλοῦν δι’ ὠκεανοῦ πλείους ἡμέρας καὶ προστενεχθῆναι νήσοις πελαγαίαις, ὧν μίαν ὑπερέχειν τὴν “ ὀνομαζομένην Παγχαίαν κ. τ. λ.—καὶ περὶ μὲν Εὐημέρου τοῦ συνταξαμένου τὴν ἱερὰν ἀναγρα- “ φὴν ἀρκεσθῆσόμεθα τοῖς ῥηθεῖσιν.” His narratives are rejected as fabulous by Eratosthenes and Plutarch v.

tom. IV. p. 157. remarks *ex ejus Hermete desumptum dicitur: a quo nescio an diversum fuerit carmen Strab. III. sub Ἑρμενείας titulo, ni fallor, corrupto citatum. Obstat quidem quod fragmentum apud Strab. versibus elegiacis conscriptum sit. Verum in Florilegio aliud carmen Δημήτρῃ laudatur, in quo idem observare licet. Nam locus p. 558 [104, 11.] versibus heroicis alter p. 617 [124, 26.] elegiacis constat.* But both these fragments are in elegiac verse; and that the Ἑρμῆς was elegiac is attested by Stobæus Flor. 113, 3. We may therefore suspect that the lines in Stob. Eclog. I. 5. were from some other piece, and not from the Ἑρμῆς.

4. *παίγνια*. Four elegiac verses in Stob. Flor. 81, 4. two Ibid. 124, 10.

5. *ἄτακτα*. Athen. III. p. 114. e. Φιλήτας ἐν ταῖς ἀτάκτοις. A philological work, often quoted by Athenæus.

Four elegiac lines of *Philetas* are preserved by Stob. Flor. 104, 15. two by Athenæus II. p. 71. a. two by Steph. Byz. v. Φλιῶς. two by Schol. Theocrit. II. 118. three hexameters by Stob. 104, 12.

Strabo I. p. 47. ὁ δὲ (Ἑρατοσθένης) Δαμάστη χρώμενος μάρτυρι οὐδὲν διαφέρει τοῦ καλοῦντος μάρτυρα τὸν Βεργαῖον, ἢ τὸν Μεσσήνιον Εὐήμερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους οἷς αὐτὸς εἶρηκε διαβάλλων τὴν φλυαρίαν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 360. A. λαμπρὰν τοῖς Εὐημέρου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου φενακισμοῖς παρήρσιαν διδόντας, ὅς αὐτὸς ἀντίγραφα συνθεῖς ἀπίστου καὶ ἀνπαράκτου μυθολογίας πᾶσαν ἀθεότητα κατασκεδάννυσσι τῆς οἰκουμένης τοὺς νομιζομένους θεοὺς πάντας ὁμαλῶς διαγράφων εἰς ὄνομα στρατηγῶν καὶ ναυάρχων καὶ βασιλέων, ὡς δὴ πάλαι γεγόνωσαν· ἐν δὲ Πάγχοντι γράμμασι χρυσοῖς ἀναγεγραμμένοις, οἷς οὔτε βάρβαρος αἰδεῖς οὔτε Ἕλληνας, ἀλλὰ μόνος Εὐήμερος, ὡς εἴκοι, πλεύσας εἰς τοὺς μηδαμῶτι γῆς γεγόνωτας μηδὲ ὄντας Παγχώ-

ους καὶ Τριφύλλους ἐντετυχῆκει. He is charged with impiety in the following testimonies: Theophil. ad Autol. III. 6. τὰ περὶ Εὐημέρου τοῦ ἀθεωτάτου πέρισσον ἡμῖν καὶ λέγειν· πολλὰ γὰρ περὶ θεῶν τοῖς μὲν φθέγγασθαι ἔσχατον καὶ τὸ ἐξέλου μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς ἀλλὰ τὰ πάντα αὐτοματισμῷ διοικεῖσθαι βούλεται. Ælian. V. H. II. 31. μηδεὶς αὐτῶν εἰς ἀθεότητα ἐξέπεσεν—αἰδεῖς γούν ἐννοίαν ἔλαβε τοιαύτην οἷαν ὁ Εὐήμερος ὁ Μεσσηνίος κ. τ. λ. Sex. Empir. p. 561. μὴ εἶναι (φασὶ θεῶν) οἱ ἐπικληθέντες ἄθεοι, καθάπερ Εὐήμερος,

γέρον ἀλάζων, ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχων.

καὶ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Πρόδικος ὁ Κεῖος καὶ Θεόδωρος. —ὧν Εὐήμερος μὲν ἔλεγε τοὺς νομιζομένους θεοὺς δυνατοὺς τινας γεγονέναι ἀνθρώπους, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων θεοποιηθέντας δοῦναι θεοὺς. His opinion was before expressed by Sextus Empir. p. 552. where he is also mentioned with Prodicus of Ceos. Cicero N. Deor. I. 42. (who also names him with Prodicus): *Quæ ratio maxime tractata ab Euhemero est: quem noster et interpretatus et secutus est præter ceteros Ennius. Ab Euhemero autem et mortes et sepultura demonstrantur Deorum.* This translation by Ennius is quoted Lactant. de fals. Rel. I. 11. *In sacra historia sic Ennius tradit &c.* Ibid. c. 14. *Hæc Ennii verba sunt, &c.* Augustin. Civ. Dei VII. 27. *Totam de hoc Euhemerus pandit historiam, quam Ennius in Latinum vertit eloquium.* The Pseudo-Plutarch de Placit. p. 880. D. ἐναι τῶν φιλοσόφων, καθάπερ Διαγόρας ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ Κυρηναῖος καὶ Εὐήμερος ὁ Τεγεάτης, καθόλου φασὶ μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς. τὸν δὲ Εὐήμερον καὶ Καλλίμαχος ὁ Κυρηναῖος αἰνίττεται ἐν τοῖς ἱάμβοις γράφων,

εἰς τὸ πρὸ τείχεος ἱερὸν ἀλῆες δεῦτε,  
οὗ τὸν πάλαι χάλκεον ὁ πλάσας Ζῶνα  
γέρον ἀλάζων ἄδικα βιβλία ψύχει.



19. *Megasthenes*. The companion of *Seleucus Nicator*: Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 305. D. Μεγασθένης ὁ συγγραφεὺς ὁ Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικατορι συμβεβηκώς. He was sent by *Seleucus* to the Indian king *Sandrocottus*: Arrian. Exp. V. p. 323. Μεγασθένης ὃς ξυνὴν μὲν Σιβυρτίῳ τῷ σατράπῃ τῆς Ἀραχωσίας, πολλάκις δὲ λέγει ἀφικέσθαι παρὰ Σανδράκοτον τὸν Ἰνδῶν βασιλέα. Strab. XV. p. 702. τὸν Σανδρόκοτον πρὸς ὃν ἦκεν ὁ Μεγασθένης πεμφθείς. Idem II. p. 70. ἐπέμφθησαν εἰς τὰ Παλίμβοθρα ὁ μὲν Μεγασθένης πρὸς Ἀνδρόκοτον ὁ δὲ Δηίμαχος πρὸς Ἀλλιτροχάδην τὸν ἐκείνου υἱὸν κατὰ πρεσβείαν. ὑπομνήματα δὲ τῆς ἀποδημίας κατέλιπον<sup>2</sup>. He seems to have seen more of India than the companions of *Alexander*: Arrian. Indic. c. 5. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ Μεγασθένης πολλὰν δοκέει μοι ἐπελθεῖν τῆς Ἰνδῶν χώρας πλὴν γὰρ ὅτι πλεῖνα ἢ οἱ ξὺν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ—ἐπελθόντες. ξυγγενέσθαι γὰρ Σανδρακότῳ λέγει τῷ μεγίστῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ Πόρῳ ἔτι τούτου μέζονι. Plin. H. N. VI. 17. *Patefacta est (India) non modo Alexandri Magni armis regumque qui ei succedere, circumvectis etiam in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiocho, præfectoque classis eorum Patrocle, verum et aliis auctoribus Græcis, qui cum regibus Indicis morati (sicut Megasthenes, et Dionysius a Philadelpho missus ex ea causa) vires quoque gentium prodiderunt.*

Arrian followed *Megasthenes* with satisfaction in Indian affairs: Exped. V. p. 321. ὅσα Μεγασθένης τε καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, δοκίμῳ ἄνδρῳ, ξυγεγραψάτην. Indic. c. 17. ταῦτά μοι ἀπόχρη δεδηλωθῆαι ὑπὲρ Ἰνδῶν, ὅσα γνωριμώτατα Νέαρχός τε καὶ Μεγασθένης, δοκίμῳ ἄνδρῳ ἀνεγραψάτην<sup>3</sup>. But *Strabo* doubted his veracity in some particulars: II. 70. διαφερόντως ἀπιστεῖν ἄξιον Δηίμαχῳ τε καὶ Μεγασθένει· οὗτοι γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ τοὺς ἐνωτοκοίτας καὶ τοὺς ἀσπό-

ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι θεοὺς. Wytenb. ad loc. observes, *Bentleius ad Callim. t. I. p. 458.* [ed. Ern.] χάλκεον mutat in Παγκαῖον et ψύχει in ψήχει. Probabiliter sane: nec tamen contra librorum auctoritatem recipere ausus sum. The word ψύχει is vindicated by *Sextus Empiricus* already quoted, as *Fabric. ad locum* remarks. *Minuc. Felix* p. 160. *Euhemerus exsequitur et eorum* [sc. *Deorum*] *natales, patrias, sepulchra, dinumerat et per provincias monstrat.—Prodicus assumptos in Deos loquitur.* where he is named again with *Prodicus*. On *Euhemerus* conf. *Fabric. ad Sext. Empir.* p. 552. He is called of *Cos* by *Athenæus* XIV. p. 658. f. Εὐήμερος ὁ Κῷος ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἀναγραφῆς τοῦθ' ἴστορεῖ, κ. τ. λ. de *Cadmo*.

<sup>2</sup> That he was sent by *Seleucus* may be gathered from *Justin*, and from *Appian* Syr. c. 55. (Σέλευκος) τὸν Ἰνδὸν περάσας ἐπολέμησεν Ἀνδρακότῳ βασιλεῖ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν Ἰνδῶν, μέχρι φιλίαν αὐτῷ καὶ κῆδος συνέθετο. *Sandrocottus* had acquired the dominion upon the death of *Alexander*: *Justin*. XV. 4. *India—post mortem Alexandri—præfectos ejus occiderat. Auctor libertatis Sandrocottus fuerat: sed titulum libertatis post victoriam in servitutem verterat: siquidem occupato regno, populum—ipse servitio premebat. Fuit hic quidem humili genere natus sed ad regni potestatem majestate numinis impulsus &c.—Adquisito regno, Sandrocottus ea tempestate, qua Seleucus futuræ magnitudinis fundamenta jaciebat, Indiam possidebat; cum quo facta*

*pactione Seleucus compositisque in Oriente rebus in bellum Antigoni descendit.* We may accordingly place the mission of *Megasthenes* to India a little before B. C. 302.

<sup>3</sup> Arrian Indic. names *Megasthenes* in his account of the Indian rivers: τοῦ Γάγγεω καὶ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ τὸν Γάγγεα πολὺ τι ὑπερφέρειν Μεγασθένης ἀνεγράψεν c. 4. After enumerating several rivers, he adds, τούτων λέγει Μεγασθένης ὅδ' ἐνταῦθα εἶναι τοῦ Μαϊάνδρου ἀποδόντα, ἵνα περ ναυσίπορος ὁ Μαϊάνδρος Ibid. Specifying many others, he subjoins, καὶ τούτων τοὺς πολλοὺς Μεγασθένης λέγει ὅτι πλωτοὶ εἰσι Ibid. *Megasthenes* reckoned fifty-eight Indian rivers that were navigable: c. 5. He is appealed to again c. 6. respecting a river named *Silas*. Arrian receives with caution his account of the number of the Indian nations: ἔθνεα δὲ Ἰνδικὰ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τι ἅπαντα λέγει Μεγασθένης, δυοῖν δέοντα. καὶ πολλὰ μὲν εἶναι ἔθνεα Ἰνδικὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμφέρομαι Μεγασθένει· τὸ δὲ ἀτρεκέες οὐκ ἔχω εἰκάσαι ὅπως ἐκμαθὼν ἀνέγραψεν, οὐδὲ πολλοστὸν μέρος τῆς Ἰνδῶν γῆς ἐπελθὼν, οὐδὲ ἐπιμειξίῃς πᾶσι τοῖς γένεσιν ἐοῦσης ἐς ἀλλήλους c. 7. He quotes *Megasthenes* again c. 9. for the early age of ripeness both in the inhabitants and in the fruits and produce of the country. *Megasthenes* described *Palibothra* the capital of *Sandrocottus*, in the country of the *Prasii*, near the confluence of the *Ganges* and *Eranoboas*, as the chief city of India: c. 10.

μούς καὶ ἄρρινας ἱστοροῦντες—ἀνεκαίνισαν δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν τῶν Πυγμαλίων γερανομαχίαν.  
—οὗτοι δὲ καὶ τοὺς χρυσωρύχους μύρμηκας κ. τ. λ. περὶ ἂν ἕτερος τὸν ἕτερον ἐλέγχει<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Strabo frequently quotes *Megasthenes* and *Daimachus*, comparing their accounts with those of *Pytheas* and *Patrocles*: conf. II. p. 68—77. He compares *Megasthenes* and *Patrocles* for the position of *Palibothra* XV. p. 689. He mentions *Megasthenes* with others for the extent of India p. 690. Again: *Μεγασθένης τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἐπισημαίνειται τῷ δίκαιον εἶναι καὶ δίφορον* p. 693. He quotes *Megasthenes* for the Ganges p. 702. and for the country of the *Prasii* p. 703. He appears to follow *Megasthenes* in the account of the Indian castes: p. 707. ἐπανιόντες δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Μεγασθένη λέγωμεν τὰ ἐξῆς.—μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς θηρευτὰς καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας τέταρτον φησὶν εἶναι μέρος τοὺς ἐργαζομένους τὰς τέχνας καὶ τοὺς καπηλικούς, κ. τ. λ. πέμπτον ἐστὶ τὸ τῶν πολεμιστῶν—ἔκτον δ' εἰσὶν οἱ ἔφοροι, κ. τ. λ. He then proceeds to their manners and customs: p. 709. εὐτελεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν δαίταν οἱ Ἰνδοὶ πάντες, μᾶλλον δ' ἐν ταῖς στρατιαῖς.—γενόμενος δ' οὖν ἐν τῷ Σανδροκίττου στρατοπέδῳ φησὶν ὁ Μεγασθένης, κ. τ. λ. Pursuing the description of their manners, Strabo adds p. 710. δούλοις δὲ οὗτος μὲν φησι μὴδὲν Ἰνδῶν χρῆσθαι, Ὀνησίκριτος δὲ, κ. τ. λ. Here οὗτος is *Megasthenes*. In the same manner φησὶ γὰρ τοὺς τὸν Καύκασον οἰκοῦντας κ. τ. λ. Ibid. is *Megasthenes*; and ὑπερεκπίπτων δ' ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες—λέγει p. 711. Again, περὶ τῶν χιλιετῶν Ὑπερβορέων τὰ αὐτὰ λέγει Σιμωνίδῃ καὶ Πινδάρῳ καὶ ἄλλοις μυθολόγοις Ibid. He prefers *ibid.* the account of *Megasthenes* to that of *Timagenes* for the rivers of gold; and subjoins, περὶ δὲ τῶν φιλοσόφων λέγων τοὺς μὲν ὄρεϊνους αὐτῶν φησὶν ὑμνητὰς εἶναι τοῦ Διονύσου.—ἄλλην δὲ διαίρεσιν ποιεῖται περὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων, δύο γένη φάσκων, κ. τ. λ. p. 712. He returns to *Megasthenes* again p. 718. when examining the tale of *Calanus*.

Strabo considered all the accounts given of the east by *Alexander's* followers to be exaggerated; but *Daimachus* to be the most fabulous of all, and *Megasthenes*, *Onesicritus*, and *Nearchus*, to be one degree more credible II. p. 70. Some of the wonders which Strabo II. p. 70. has censured in *Megasthenes* are preserved by *Ælian*: conf. H. A. VIII. 7. XVI. 41. XVII. 39. Add *Antig. Caryst.* c. 147. M. δὲ τὸν τὰ Ἰνδικὰ γεγραφότα (φησὶν ὁ Καλλίμαχος) ἱστορεῖν ἐν τῇ κατὰ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν θαλάττῃ δένδρεα φύεσθαι. *Pliny* H. N. VI. 19. 22. VII. 2. quotes *Megasthenes* for geography. *Idem* VIII. 14. *Megasthenes scribit in India serpentes in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurusque.* A description of the *Boa constrictor*.

The Ἰνδικὰ of *Megasthenes* were in several books: *Athen.* IV. p. 153. e. M. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν, “τοῖς Ἰνδοῖς” φησὶν “ἐν τῷ δέπνῳ παρατίθεσθαι

“ἐκάστω τράπεζαν,” κ. τ. λ. *Clem. Al. Strom.* I. p. 305. D. M.—ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ὧδε γράφει “Ἀπαντα μέντοι τὰ περὶ φύσεως εἰρημένα παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις λέγεται καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος φιλοσοφοῦσι, τὰ μὲν παρ' Ἰνδοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Βραχυμάνων τὰ δὲ ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν καλουμένων Ἰουδαίων.” *Strabo* XV. p. 687. M. κελεῖται ἀπιστεῖν ταῖς ἀρχαίαις περὶ Ἰνδῶν ἱστορίαις οὔτε γὰρ παρ' Ἰνδῶν ἔξω σταλῆναι ποτε στρατιῶν κ. τ. λ.—καίτοι Σέσωστριν μὲν τὸν Αἰγύπτιον καὶ Τεάρκωνα τὸν Αἰθίοπα ἕως Εὐρώπης προελθεῖν, Ναβοκοδρόσορον δὲ τὸν παρὰ Χαλδαίους εὐδοκμήσαντα Ἡρακλέους μᾶλλον καὶ ἕως στηλῶν ἐλάσαι. The same passage is also quoted by *Arrian* *Indic.* c. 5. more fully. in some particulars: M. λέγει οὔτε Ἰνδοὺς ἐπιστρατεύεσθαι οὐδαμῶσι ἀνθρώποις, κ. τ. λ. But he omits *Nebuchadnezzar*. This passage was in the fourth book: *Joseph. Ant.* X. 11, 1. καὶ M. δὲ ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν μνημονεύει αὐτῶν [τῶν Ἰουδαίων] δι' ἧς ἀποφαίνειν πειράται τοῦτον τὸν βασιλέα [*Nebuchadn.*] τῇ ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν πράξεων ὑπερβεβηκότα τὸν Ἡρακλέα καταστρέφασθαι γὰρ αὐτὸν φησὶ Λιβύης τὴν πολλὴν καὶ Ἰβηρίαν. *Conf. Joseph. Apion.* I. 20. p. 1174. The same passage is quoted by *Abydenus* apud *Euseb. Præp.* IX. p. 456. D. εὖρον δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀβυδηνῷ περὶ Ἀσσυρίων γραφῇ περὶ τοῦ Ναβουχοδονόσορ ταῦτα: “Μεγασθένης δὲ φησι Ναβουκοδρόσορον Ἡρακλέως ἀλκιμώτερον γεγονότα ἐπὶ τε Λιβύῃ καὶ Ἰβηρίᾳ στρατεῦσαι ταύτας δὲ χειρωσάμενον ἀπὸ δασμον αὐτέων εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ Πόντου κατοικίσαι. μετὰ δὲ, λέγεται πρὸς Χαλδαίων ὡς ἀναβάς ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλῆα κατασχεῖν θεῖν θεῶν” κ. τ. λ. In part II. I had considered with *Valesius* ad loc. and *Larcher Chron.* *Herodot.* t. VII. p. 170. 171. what follows to be from *Megasthenes*: who in that case would have written his Ἰνδικὰ in the Ionic dialect, although no traces of this appear in *Athen.* IV. p. 153. d. or *Clem. Al.* p. 305. D. But it is more probable that the quotation from *Megasthenes* ends at κατοικίσαι, and that the following account of the Babylonian dynasty is from *Abydenus* himself: and the expressions ὁ αὐτὸς ταῦτα γράφει p. 457. B. καὶ μεθ' ἕτερα ἐπιλέγει p. 457. C. are the words of *Eusebius* quoting *Abydenus*; no less than ταῦτα δέ μοι ἀπὸ τῆς δηλωθείσης κείθω γραφῆς p. 457. D. The reader therefore in the former volume p. 304. 306. z. 307. 308. for *Megasthenes* will substitute *Abydenus*. The argument there maintained derives additional force from this. The observation p. 308. *Megasthenes* and *Berosus*—at the distance of 250 years from the facts, must be limited to *Berosus*. But the authority which is there denied to *Megasthenes* will be denied with still greater reason to *Abydenus*, who wrote in a later age.



20. *Daimachus*. Ambassador to India in the reign of *Seleucus*: Strab. II. p. 70. quoted above N<sup>o</sup>. 19. and part II. p. 370. m.<sup>c</sup>
21. *Patrocles*. In the service of *Seleucus Nicator*: Plin. H. N. VI. 17. *Circumvectis in Hyrcanum mare et Caspium Seleuco et Antiocho præfectoque classis eorum Patrocle*. Strabo II. p. 68. Πατροκλῆς ὁ μάλιστα πιστεύεσθαι δίκαιος διὰ τε τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ιδιώτης εἶναι τῶν γεωγραφικῶν. p. 69. ἡ τοῦ Πατροκλέους πίστις ἐκ πολλῶν μαρτυριῶν σύγκειται, τῶν βασιλέων τῶν πεπιστευκότων αὐτῷ τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν, τῶν ἐπακολουθήσαντων αὐτῷ, τῶν ἀντιδοξούντων, κ. τ. λ.—οὐδὲ τοῦτο δὲ ἀπίθανον τοῦ Πατροκλέους, ὅτι φησὶ τοὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου συστρατεύσαντας ἐπιδρομάδην ἱστορῆσαι ἕκαστα αὐτὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον ἀκριβῶσαι, ἀναγραφάντων τὴν ὅλην χώραν τῶν ἐμπειροτάτων αὐτῷ· τὴν δ' ἀναγραφὴν αὐτῷ δοθῆναι φησιν ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ξενοκλέους τοῦ γαζοφύλακος. p. 74. ὁ τῶν τόπων ἡγησάμενος τούτων [India or Bactriana] Πατροκλῆς. Idem XI. p. 508. τὸ πλεόν τῆς περὶ τὴν ὀρεινὴν παραλίᾳ [of the Caspian] Καδούσιοι νέμονται, σχεδὸν δέ τι ἐπὶ πεντακισχιλίους σταδίους, ὥς φησι Πατροκλῆς· ὃς καὶ πάρισον ἡγεῖται τὸ πέλαγος τοῦτο τῷ Ποντικῷ. p. 509. (de Oxo) Ἀριστόβουλος δὲ—καὶ οὗτος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης παρὰ Πατροκλέους καβῶν. Again XV. p. 689. he compares *Patrocles* with *Eratosthenes* and *Megasthenes*.
- 21.\* *Erasistratus*. B. C. 258. He was the nephew of *Aristotle*: Plin. H. N. XXIX. 1. *Erasistratus Aristotelis filia genitus*. which agrees with his time as described in the Tables.
22. *Lycus of Rhegium*. Suidas: Λύκος ὁ καὶ Βουθήρας, Ῥηγῖνος, ἱστορικὸς, πατὴρ Λυκόφρονος τοῦ τραγικοῦ<sup>d</sup>, ἐπὶ τῶν διαδόχων γεγονώς, καὶ ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπὸ Δημητρίου Φαληρέως. οὗτος ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν Λιβύης, καὶ περὶ Σικελίας. Steph. Byz. Ἀβρότονον. Λύκος ὁ Ῥηγῖνος χωρίον οἰεῖται εἶναι. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924. περὶ τῶν λαρινῶν βοῶν Α. ὁ Ῥ. ἐπὶ ταῖς [f. ἐν ταῖς] πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον φησὶν ἀπὸ Λαρινοῦ τινος βουκόλου ταύτην αὐτὸν [f. αὐτοῦς] τὴν προσηγορίαν ἐσχηκέναι. Conf. Phot. et Suid. v. Λαρινοὶ βόες. Steph. Byz. Σκίδρος. πόλις Ἰταλίας. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Σκιδρανός. ὡς Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> His Ἰνδικὰ are quoted by Athen. IX. p. 394. e. Δαίμαχος ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικαῖς. and by Strabo II. p. 72. 76. 77. XV. p. 690. Δηίμαχος. although the work is not named. Harpocr. v. ἐγγυθήκη. Δαίμαχος ὁ Πλαταιεὺς ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἰνδικῆς.

Δαίμαχος ἐν πολιερικητικῇς ὑπομνήμασι λέ' is quoted Steph. Byz. v. Λακεδαιμόν. Plutarch. comp. Sol. et Poplicol. p. 434. τῶν μέντοι πολεμικῶν Σόλωνι μὲν οὐδὲ τὰ πρὸς Μεγαρεῖς Δαίμ. ὁ Πλαταιεὺς μεμαρτύρηκεν, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς διεληλύθαμεν. Perhaps the author of the Ἰνδικά.

*Daimachus* is also quoted by Schol. Apollon. I. 558. ὁ τοῖς Φρυγίους λόγους γράψας, καὶ Δηίμαχος καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ Χαλκιδικεύς, οὗ τὴν περὶ Ἀχιλλέως διεσπαρμένην ἀφῆκαν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ χώρας διέξαν, ἀλλὰ τοῖναντίον οἱ μὲν ἐκ Θέτιδος αὐτὸν νομίζουσι γεγενῆσθαι τῆς Χείρωνος, Δηίμαχος δὲ ἐκ Φιλομήλης τῆς Ἀκτορος. Whether the same *Daimachus* does not appear.

<sup>d</sup> That is, he adopted *Lycophron*. See Suid. Λυκοφρ. quoted in the Tables B. C. 259. 3.

<sup>e</sup> We have therefore three works of *Lycus* of *Rhegium*:

1. περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου or πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον.

2. Λιβυκά.

3. Σικελικά.

The Λιβυκά, though not named, are quoted Antig. Caryst. c. 66. τούτω τι παραπλήσιον Λύκος ἱστορεῖ· φησὶ γὰρ ἐν Λιβύῃ κ. τ. λ. The Σικελικά in the following: Antig. Caryst. c. 148. περὶ δὲ τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ κρηνῶν Λύκον μὲν φησι [sc. Καλλιμάχους] λέγειν ὅτι ὁ μὲν Καμίσκος [Καμικὸς] θαλάττης ρεοῦσης βεῖ, ὁ δὲ Κάπαιος καὶ Κριμίσσιος κ. τ. λ.—τὸν δ' Ἰμέραν κ. τ. λ. Idem c. 154. Α. δὲ τὸν Ῥ. λέγειν τὴν μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικανῶν χώρα φέρειν ὄξος κ. τ. λ. [ex Callimacho]. Idem c. 170. Α. δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐν Μύλαις τῆς Σικελίας κ. τ. λ. c. 175. ἐν δὲ τῇ Λεοντίνων ἱστορεῖν Λύκον κ. τ. λ. c. 188. περὶ δὲ τῶν Κῶν [τῶν ζώων Meurs. et Bentr.] Λύκον μὲν φησὶν [ὁ Καλλιμάχος] ἱστορεῖν κ. τ. λ. *Lycus* is quoted by Athen. II. p. 47. a. Α. δὲ πολυχρονίους φησὶν εἶναι τοὺς Κυρνίους (οἰκοῦσι δ' οὗτοι περὶ Σαρδῶ) διὰ τὸ μέλιτι ἀεὶ χρῆσθαι. Schweigh. tom. XIII. p. 400. Rectius Λύκων scribetur. Vide X. p. 418. e. ibique notata. Athenæus there observes Πυθαγόρας ὁ Σάμιος μετρία τροφῇ ἐχρήτο, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Λύκων ὁ Ἰασεὺς



23. *Zoilus*. Suidas: Ζωΐλος Ἀμφιπολίτης—ὃς ἐπεκλήθη Ὀμηρομάστιξ ὅτι ἐπέσκαπτεν Ὀμηρον. διὸ αὐτὸν διώξαντες οἱ ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπίᾳ κατὰ τῶν Σκιρωνιδῶν πετρῶν ᾤθησαν. ῥήτωρ δὲ ἦν καὶ φιλόσοφος. ἔγραψε μέντοι τινὰ καὶ γραμματικά. *Ælian*. V. H. XI. 10. Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης, ὁ καὶ εἰς Ὀμηρον γράψας καὶ εἰς Πλάτωνα καὶ εἰς ἄλλους, Πολυκράτους μὲν ἀκουστὴς ἐγένετο. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Πολυκράτης καὶ τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔγραψε τὴν κατὰ Σωκράτους [conf. *Isocrat*. *Busir*. p. 221—223.]. ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Ζωΐλος οὗτος Κύων ῥητορικός. *Dionys*. *Isæo* p. 627. τῶν τοὺς ἀκριβεῖς προαιρουμένων λόγους καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐναγώνιον ἀσκούντων ῥητορικὴν, ὧν ἐγένετο Ἀντιφῶν τε ὁ Ῥαμνούσιος καὶ Θρασύμαχος ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος καὶ Πολυκράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Κριτίας τε ὁ τῶν τριάκοντα ἄρχας καὶ Ζωΐλος ὁ τὰς καθ' Ὀμήρου συντάξεις καταλιπών. *Idem* de vi *Demosth*. p. 974. τοὺς τε χαρὰκτῆρας τῆς λέξεως οὓς ἡγούμην εἶναι κρατίστους, καὶ τοὺς δυναστεύσαντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, κατηριθμησάμην, οὐχ ἅπαντας. Ἀντιφῶν γὰρ δὴ καὶ Θεόδωρος καὶ Πολυκράτης, Ἰσαῖος τε καὶ Ζωΐλος καὶ Ἀναξίμενης, καὶ οἱ κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς γινόμενοι τούτοις χρόνους, οὐθὲν οὔτε καινὸν οὔτε περιττὸν ἐπετίθεισαν, κ. τ. λ.—τοιαύτην δὲ καταλαβὼν τὴν πολιτικὴν λέξιν ὁ Δημοσθένης,—καὶ τηλικούτοις ἐπεισελθὼν ἀνδράσιν, ἐνὸς οὐθένος ἡξίωσε γενέσθαι ζηλωτῆς, κ. τ. λ. *Suid*. v. *Δημοσθένης*. τοῖς λόγοις ἔχρητο Ζωΐλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου<sup>f</sup>. *Idem* v. Ἀναξίμενης. Λαμψακηνὸς, ῥήτωρ, μαθητὴς Διογένης τοῦ κυνὸς καὶ Ζωΐλου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου τοῦ γραμματικοῦ τοῦ κακίζοντος Ὀμηρον. *Zoilus* by these testimonies was contemporary with the disciples of *Isocrates*. He began to be eminent before the rise of *Demosthenes*, and continued to write after the death of *Philip*; which brings him to the reign of *Alexander*, where for these reasons he is placed by *Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 42. 126. The account of *Vitruvius*, who refers him to the reign of *Philadelphus*, has been already considered p. 381.5

ἐν τῷ περὶ Πιθαγόρου. And the editor remarks, *Qui supra II. p. 47. a. Λύκος nominatur, si istum locum cum hoc contuleris, non dubitabis Λύκων ibi scriptum oportuisse*. There is no reason for this correction, and no connexion between the two passages. *Lycus* might mention the Corsicans in his *Σικελικά* or *Διβυκά*.

*Tzetzes* ad *Lycophron*. 615. ἰστορεῖ τοῦτο [de *Diomede* cæso a *Dauno*]—καὶ Λύκος ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ. *Idem* ad 1206. Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Θηβῶν ἰστορεῖ. *Meursius* enquires *An emendare præstat Λυσίμαχος?* But Λύκος ἐν τῷ περὶ Θηβαίων is also quoted by *Schol. Hesiod. Theog.* 326. *Lycus* therefore (whether *Lycus* of *Rhegium* or not) seems to be the true name, which there is no need to change into *Lysimachus*.

<sup>f</sup> *Vit. X. or. p. 844. C.* ὡς *Κτησίβιος* φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, (ὁ *Δημοσθένης*) διὰ *Καλλίου* τοῦ *Συρακουσίου* πόρισας τοῦ [1. τοῦς] *Ζήθου* τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους, διὰ δὲ *Χαρκιλέους* τοῦ *Καρυστίου* τοῖς Ἀλκιδάμαντος, ἀνέλαβεν αὐτούς. *Jonsius* p. 126. from *Dionys. p. 974.* and *Suid. v. Δημοσθ.* substitutes τοῦ Ζωΐλου. and *Reine-sius* apud *Reisk.* ad *Plutarch. tom. IX. p. 357.* concurs in the same emendation. The passage is unnoticed by *Wyttenbach*.

§ The following works of *Zoilus* are quoted:

1. περὶ Ἀμφιπόλεως βιβλία τρία. *Suid.* Ζωΐλ.

2. ἱστορία ἀπὸ θεογονίας ἕως τῆς Φιλίππου τελευτῆς. *Suid.* Ib.

3. κατὰ Ἰσοκράτους τοῦ ῥήτορος. *Suid.* Ib.

4. κατὰ τῆς Ὀμήρου ποιήσεως λόγοι ἐννέα<sup>g</sup> ψόγος Ὀμήρου. *Suid.* *Ibid.* *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionys. l. c.* *Plutarch Sympos. V. p. 677. F.* καθάπερ ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης Ζωΐλος ἐπελάμβανε, refers to this work. *Porphyrius* apud *Schol. Iliad. X. 274.* Ζωΐλος ὁ κληθεὶς Ὀμηρομάστιξ γένει μὲν ἦν Ἀμφιπολίτης τοῦ δὲ Ἰσοκρατικοῦ διδασκαλός, ὃς ἔγραψε τὰ καθ' Ὀμήρου γυμνασίας ἐνέκα.—αὗτος ἄλλα τε πολλὰ Ὀμήρου κατηγορεῖ καὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἔρωδιου. *Schol. Iliad. I. 129.* Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἀμφιπολίτης καὶ Χρύσιππος ὁ σταϊκὸς σολοικίζειν οἴονται τὸν ποιητὴν κ. τ. λ. *Ibid. V. 7.* Ζωΐλος ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατηγορεῖ τοῦ τύπου τούτου κ. τ. λ. Doubtless the same *Zoilus. V. 20.* κατηγορεῖ καὶ τούτου τοῦ τύπου Ζωΐλος κ. τ. λ. *XVIII. 22. Z.* φησὶν ἄτοπον ἢν εἰδέναι τὸν Ἀχιλλέα. *XXII. 209.* γελᾷ τὸν μῦθον ὁ Ζωΐλος. *XXIII. 100. Z.* φησὶν ὅτι “ἀλλ’ ὁ καπνὸς ἄνω φέρεται.”

5. κατὰ Πλάτωνα. *Ælian.* l. c. *Dionysius* ad *Pomp. p. 752.* εἰ μὲν ἐστὶ μοι κατὰ Πλάτωνα λόγος τις καταδρομὴν περιέχων τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, ὥσπερ Ζωΐλῳ τῷ ῥήτορι. p. 757. οἱ περὶ *Κηφισόδωρον* τε καὶ *Θεόπομπου* καὶ Ζωΐλου καὶ Ἰπποδάμαντα καὶ Δημήτριον καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοὶ, οὐ διὰ φθόνον ἢ διὰ φιλαπεχθιμοσύνην καμφοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐξετάζοντες.

6. *Τενεδίων ἐγκώμιον.* *Strabo VI. p. 271.* Ἀλφειὸν δὲ *Z.* ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ *Τενεδίων ἐγκωμίῳ* φησὶν ἐκ *Τενέδου* βεῖν, ὁ τὸν Ὀμηρον ψέγων ὡς μυθογράφον.

24. *Rhinthon of Tarentum*, a dramatic poet. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Soter*: Suidas: 'Ρίνθων Ταραντίνος, κωμικός. ἀρχηγὸς τῆς καλουμένης ἰλαροτραγωδίας, ὃ ἐστὶ φλυακογραφία. υἱὸς δὲ ἦν κεραμέως, καὶ γέγονεν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου. δράματα δὲ αὐτοῦ τραγικά καὶ κωμικά λή'. Steph. Byz. Τάρας. ὁ πολίτης Ταραντίνος. καὶ ἀνεγράψαν οὕτω πολλοὶ χρηματίζοντες, μάλιστα Πυθαγόρειοι, καὶ Ἀριστοξένος μουσικὸς, Ἀριστοτέλους γνώριμος, καὶ 'Ρίνθων Ταραντίνος φλύαξ, τὰ τραγικὰ μεταρρυθμίζων ἐς τὸ γελοῖον. φέρονται δ' αὐτοῦ δράματα τριακονταοκτώ. Eustath. ad Dionys. Perieg. 376. Τάρας.—ἐκείθεν καὶ 'Ρίνθων ἦν ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος φλύαξ ἥγουν φλύαρος ὑποκοριστικῶς· ὡς τὰ τραγικὰ εἰς γελοῖα μεταρρυθμίζων, καὶ παίζων ἐν οὐ παικτοῖς, ἀλλὰ φλυαρῶν ἀντικρυσ. If *Rhinthon* was the inventor of φλυακογραφία, *Sopater of Paphos*, who is also called φλυακογράφος, must have applied late in life to that species of composition. See the Tables B. C. 283. 4.<sup>b</sup>
25. *Nossis*. Of Locri in Italy: Nossidis Epigr. 11. The daughter of *Theophilis*: Epigr. 2. Flourished at least not earlier than *Rhinthon*, whom she mentions Epigr. 12. The war of the Bruttians with the Locrians is noticed in Epigr. 6. and the Bruttians were established ἡνίκα ἐπεστράτευσεν Δίων Διονυσίῳ Strab. VI. p. 255. that is, in the archonship of *Elpines* B. C. 356: Diod. XVI. 15.<sup>i</sup>
26. *Anytē of Tegea*. ἡ Τεγεάτις Ἀνύτη Pollux V. 48. Steph. Byz. Τεγέα. ἦν δὲ μελοποιὸς Αὐγῇ [Ἀνύτῃ] Τεγεάτις. *Anytē* mentions Epigr. 17. the irruption of the Gauls into Asia, which occurred B. C. 278.

ῥ'χόμεβ', ὦ Μίλητε φίλη πατρί, τὰν ἀθέμιστον  
τῶν ἀνόμων Γαλατᾶν ὕβριν ἀνανόμεναι.

And yet her statue was made by *Euthykrates* and *Cephisodotus*: Tatian. p. 114. τί γάρ μοι περὶ Ἀνύτης λέγειν;—τῆς μὲν γὰρ Εὐθυκράτης τε καὶ Κηφισόδοτος—εἰσὶν οἱ δημιουργοί. who are referred by Pliny H. N. XXXIV. 8. to Ol. 120 B. C. 300. *Centesima vice-sima* (*Olympiade*) *Eutyichides*, *Euthykrates*, *Cephisodorus*, *Timarchus*, *Pyromachus*<sup>k</sup>. *Anytē* therefore flourished about B. C. 300—270.<sup>l</sup>

<sup>b</sup> Among the dramas of *Rhinthon* were the following:

'Αμφιτρύων. Athen. III. p. 111. b. c. πανὸς, ἄρτος, Μεσσάπιοι.—καὶ πάντα τὰ πλήσματα.—'Ρ. ἐν 'Αμφιτρύωνι.

'Ηρακλῆς. Athen. XI. p. 500. f. 'Ρ. ἐν 'Ηρακλεῖ. "ἐν ὅστιακ' τε καθαρὸν ἐλατῆρα καθαρῶν τ' ἀλήτων κάλφειται ἀπερβόφεις.

'Ιφιγένεια ἡ ἐν Αὐλίδι. Pollux VII. 90. μέμνηται.—δ' 'Ρ. Κολοφώνιου τε καὶ καλτίου καὶ ὄγκου ἐν 'Ιφ. τῇ ἐν Αὐλίδι.

'Ιφιγένεια ἡ ἐν Ταύροις. Pollux VII. 61. ἐν 'Ρ. 'Ιφ. τῇ ἐν Ταύροις. "ἐχούση καινὰν φαινύλαν." [ἐχουσα Hesych. v. φαινύλαν.]

'Ορέστης. Hephæst. p. 9. (ubi conf. Gaisfordium.)

'Ρ. ἐν 'Ορέστη δράματι φησίν,

ὡς σὲ Διόνυσος αὐτὸς ἐξώλη θεῖα·

ἴθ' 'Ιππώνακτος τὸ μέτρον, οὐδὲν μοι μέλει.

Τήλεφος. Pollux X. 35. ἐν τῇ Κρίτωνος Μεσσηνίᾳ καὶ τῇ 'Ρ. Τηλέφῳ καὶ κράββατον εἰρῆσθαι λέγουσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἐντετύχηκα τοῖς δράμασι.

Cicero Ep. Att. I. 20. quotes *Rhinthon*: *Ait Rhinthon*

οἱ μὲν παρ' οὐδὲν εἰσιν οἷς δ' οὐδὲν μέλει.

See an epitaph upon *Rhinthon*, Nossidis Ep. 12. apud Brunck. Anal. tom. I. p. 196. and consult Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI. p. 421. and Toup Emend. ad Suidam tom. II. p. 135—137. who observes, *Rhinthonem laudant Steph. Byz. Pollux, Athenæus, Photius, Hephæstio, alii bene multi*. He quotes Cicero, Varro, Hesychius.

<sup>i</sup> See Bentley Diss. Phal. p. 355—357. Jacobs Anthol. tom. VI. p. 412—422. tom. XIII. p. 925. Twelve epigrams of *Nossis* are extant in the collection of Brunck and Jacobs.

<sup>k</sup> 'Αθηναῖος Κηφισόδοτος καὶ Ξενοφῶν Pausan. VIII. 30, 5. Κηφισόδοτου Idem IX. 16, 1. 30, 1. Εὐτυχιδῆς Σικωνίου παρὰ Λυσίππῳ δεδιδαγμένος Idem VI. 2, 4.

<sup>l</sup> Twenty-two epigrams of *Anytē* are extant in Anthol. Jacobs. tom. I. p. 130. conf. tom. VI. p. 422—436. One in the collection being restored to *Antipater*: Jacobs tom. VI. p. 435.



27. *Myro* or *Mæro* of *Byzantium*. Meleager Epigr. I. 5. Πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπλέξας Ἀνύτης κρίνα πολλὰ δὲ Μυροῦς Λείρια—Antipat. Thess. Epigr. XXIII. 3. Πρῆξιλλαν, Μυρῶ, Ἀνύτης στόμα, ἔηλυν Ὀμηρον. *Myro* was the mother of *Homerus* the tragic poet, who flourished Ol. 124. See Suidas v. Ὀμηρος v. Σωσίθεος quoted in the Tables B. C. 278. and Schol. Hephæst. p. 185. in the Tables B. C. 259. Suidas: Μυρῶ Βυζαντία, ποιήτρια ἐπῶν καὶ ἐλεγείων καὶ μελῶν, Ὀμήρου τοῦ τραγικοῦ θυγάτηρ [leg. μήτηρ. conf. Kust. ad locum], γυνὴ Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος φιλολόγου. *Myro* therefore, from the time of her son, may be placed in the reign of the first *Ptolemy*, a little before the 124th Olympiad. Jacobs Antholog. tom. XIII. p. 920. misled by Suidas v. Μυρῶ makes *Myro* the daughter of *Homerus*, and gives an erroneous account of Suidas v. Ὀμηρος and of Schol. Hephæst.<sup>m</sup>
28. *Simmias*. Suidas: Σιμμίας Ῥόδιος, γραμματικός. ἔγραψε γλώσσας, βιβλία γ'. ποιήματα διάφορα, βιβλία δ'. All that follows in Suidas—ἦν δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς Σάμιος κ. τ. λ.—belongs to *Simonides Amorginus*. Σιμμίας ὁ γραμματικός is mentioned among the eminent men of Rhodes by Strabo XIV. p. 655. Hephæst. Enchirid. p. 53. Φίλικος ὁ Κερκυραῖος—πρὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦ Σιμμίας ὁ Ῥόδιος—ἐν τε τῷ πελέκει καὶ ταῖς πτέρυξι. He flourished therefore before the *Pleias*<sup>n</sup>.
29. *Teles*. Quoted by Stobæus Flor. 40, 8. Τέλητος περὶ φυγῆς.—μὴ οὐδὲν λέγητε πρὸς τὸ τοῦ Στίλπωνος, ὁ καὶ πρῶτον εἰπόντι λέγειν φησί.—Λυκῖνος ἐκεῖνος οὐ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐφρουρεῖ φυγὰς ὧν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, πιστευόμενος παρ' Ἀντιγόνῃ; καὶ τὸ προσταττόμενον ἐποιοῦμεν Λυκῖνῳ ἡμεῖς ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ μένοντες; Ἰππομέδων ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ὁ νῦν ἐπὶ Θράκης καθιστάμενος ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου, Χρεμωνίδης καὶ Γλαύκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐ πάρεδροι καὶ σύμβουλοι; ἵνα μὴ τὰ παλαιὰ σοὶ λέγω ἀλλὰ

<sup>m</sup> Two works of *Myro* are quoted:

Ἀραί. Parthenius c. 27. ἰστορεῖ Μοιρῶ ἐν ταῖς Ἀραίς.

Μνημοσύνη. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. p. 1351, 32. ἡ δὲ Βυζαντία Μοιρῶ, ποιήτρια δὲ καὶ αὕτη, γράφει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἱστορίαν ἐν τῷ περὶ διαλέκτων περὶ αἰετοῦ κ. τ. λ. Athen. XI. p. 490. e. πρώτη δὲ Μοιρῶ ἡ Βυζαντία καλῶς ἐδέξατο τὸν νοῦν τῶν Ὀμήρου ποιημάτων, ἐν τῇ μνημοσύνῃ ἐπιγραφομένη φάσκουσα κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 491. a. ἡ δὲ Μοιρῶ καὶ αὕτη τὸν τρόπον αὐτὸν φησί: “Ζεὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐνὶ Κρήτῃ τρέφετο μέγας, οὐδ' ἄρα τίς νιν” κ. τ. λ. ten hexameters.

Two epigrams of *Myro* are extant in Antholog. tom. I. p. 135.

<sup>n</sup> The works of *Simmias*:

1. Ἀπόλλων. Tzetz. Chil. VII. 694. Σιμμίας ἐν Ἀπόλλωνι κατ' ἔπος αὐτῷ γράφει. thirteen hexameters follow, edited by Brunck Anal. t. II. p. 525. and Jacobs Anthol. t. I. p. 137.

2. The γλώσσαι of *Simmias*, though not named, appear to be quoted by Athen. VII. p. 327. e. XI. p. 479. c. Idem XV. p. 677. c. Τιμαχίδας καὶ Σιμμίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι ἀποδιδῶσιν κ. τ. λ. from the same work.

3. Γοργώ. Athen. XI. p. 491. c. Σιμμίας ἐν τῇ Γοργῷ

αἰθέρος ὠκεῖαι πρόπολοι πύλναντο πέλειαι.

4. Πέλεκυς. Hephæst. p. 54. Extant in Jacobs.

Anthol. tom. I. p. 142. conf. tom. VII. p. 18.

5. πτέρυγες. Hephæst. p. 54. Jacobs. Anthol. tom. I. p. 139. conf. t. VII. p. 7.

6. ὦν. Hephæst. p. 114. ἀντιθετικά.—ταύτης τῆς ιδέας ἐστὶ τὸ ὦν τοῦ Σιμμίου καὶ ἄλλα παίγνια. Idem p. 124. παρὰ δὲ Σιμμίᾳ τῷ Ῥοδίῳ ἐστὶν αὕτω πεποιημένα ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ ᾧ. Extant in Jacobs. Anthol. tom. I. p. 140. conf. tom. VII. p. 11.

*Simmias* is also quoted in the following passages: Hephæst. p. 46. τῷ τριμέτρῳ ἀναπαιστικῷ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ὄλον ποιημάτων ἔγραψεν. Idem p. 38. τὸ δακτυλικὸν πεντάμετρον καταληκτικὸν εἰς δισύλλαβον, τὸ καλούμενον Σιμμίειον. εἶον “χαῖρε ἄναξ ἔταρε, ζαθέας “μάκαρ ἦβας.” Idem p. 74. Σ. ἐπετήδευσεν ἐν τισι ποιήμασι τοὺς πλείστους κρητικούς παραλαμβάνειν

μᾶτερ ᾧ πότνια κλυθὶ νυμφᾶν ἀβρᾶν,  
Δῶρι, κυμοκτύπων ἦραν ἁλίων μυχῶν.

καὶ πάλιν

σοὶ μὲν εὐπίπος εὐπῶλος ἐγχέσπαλος  
δῶκεν αἰχμᾶν Ἐνυάλιος εὐσκοπὸν ἔχειν.

Idem p. 60. Σ. τῷ ἀντισπαστικῷ τετραμέτρῳ ὑπερκαταλήκτῳ κέχρηται “τὸν στυγνὸν Μελανίππου φόνον αἰ “πατροφόνων ἔριθοι.” ὅπερ καὶ καλεῖται Σιμμιακόν. Parthenius c. 33. περὶ Ἀσάδωνος. ἰστορεῖ Ξάνθος Λυδιακοῖς, καὶ Νεάνθος β', καὶ Σ. ὁ Ῥόδιος.

Besides these fragments, in Antholog. Jacobs. t. I. p. 136—138. are five epigrams.



τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς. καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον οὐκ ἐπὶ στόλου τηλικούτου ἔξαπεστάλη κ. τ. λ. Wyttenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 251. A. *Colligimus indicium de ætate Teletis, quem æqualem aut superarem Stilponis fuisse arguit, quod ait Stilponem nuper, πρῶτην, hæc dixisse.*

30. *Callias of Syracuse*, the historian of *Agathocles*, flourished in his time: Diod. tom. IX. p. 281. οἱ Καλλίας ὁ Συρακούσιος δικαίως καὶ προσηκόντως κατηγορίας ἀξιοθεύει. ἀναληφθεὶς γὰρ ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ δώρων μεγάλων ἀποδόμενος τὴν προφητίαν τῆς ἀληθείας ἱστορίαν, οὐκ ἀπολέλοιπεν ἀδίκως ἐγκωμιάζων τὸν μισθοδότην. Idem Ib. p. 278. Ἀγαθοκλῆς—βιώσας δύο πρὸς τοῖς ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη, καθὼς Τίμαιος ὁ Συρακούσιος συγγράφει, καὶ Καλλίας καὶ αὐτὸς Συρακούσιος εἴκοσι δύο βίβλους συγγράψας. He appears to have published his history before *Timæus*: Joseph. Apion. I. 3. p. 1140. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίοχον καὶ Φίλιστον ἢ Καλλίαν Τίμαιος συμφωνεῖν ἤξιώσεν. Although, as he mentioned the death of *Agathocles*, he was still employed upon his work after B. C. 289.
31. *Timothæus*. Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 362. A. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Σωτὴρ ἀνείλε τὸν ἐν Σινώπῃ τοῦ Πλούτωνος κολοσσόν—ἐπεὶ δὲ κομισθεὶς ὤφθη, συμβαλόντες οἱ περὶ Τιμόθεον τὸν ἐξηγητὴν καὶ Μανέθωνα τὸν Σεβενίτην Πλούτωνος ὃν ἀγαμα—πεῖθουσι τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὡς ἐτέρου θεῶν οὐδενὸς ἀλλὰ Σαρὰπιδὸς ἐστίν.
32. *Idomeneus of Lampsacus*: B. C. 277. He flourished about B. C. 310—270.<sup>p</sup>

οἱ Athen. XII. p. 542. a. Καλλίας ἐν ὁλόῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἱστοριῶν. Schol. Apollon. III. 41. ἱστορεῖ Κ. ἐν δεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα. Macrobi. Sat. V. 19. *Callias in septima historia de rebus Siculis ita scripsit: ἡ δὲ Ἑρῆκη τῆς μὲν Γελώας ὕσιν ἐνεθήκοντα στάδια διέστηκεν, κ. τ. λ. Callias is quoted Dionys. Ant. I. p. 182. for the foundation of Rome by Romus and Romulus, sons of Latinus king of the Aborigines in Italy and Romæ a Trojan woman: K. ὁ τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις ἀναγράφας, Ῥώμην τινὰ Τρωάδα τῶν ἀφικνουμένων ἄμα τοῖς ἄλλοις Τρωσὶν εἰς Ἰταλίαν ῥήμασθαι Λατίνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ τῶν Ἀθρυγιῶν καὶ γενήσασαι δύο παῖδας Ῥώμην καὶ Ῥαμίλον, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Festum v. Roma apud Casaubon. ad locum.*

<sup>p</sup> *Idomeneus* is quoted in the following works: ἱστορία ἢ κατὰ [f. τῶν κατὰ] Σαμοθράκην. Suidas: Ἰδομενεὺς, ἱστορικός· ἔγραψεν ἱστορίαν τὴν [f. τῶν] κατὰ Σ.

περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Laërt. II. 19. 20. Σωκράτης—ἦν ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς δεινός, ὡς φησι καὶ Ἰδομενεὺς.—πρῶτος μετὰ τοῦ μαθητοῦ Αἰσχίνου ῥητορεύειν ἐδίδαξε. λέγει δὲ τοῦτο καὶ Ἰ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Σωκρατικῶν. Athen. XIII. p. 611. d. Αἰσχίνην τὸν Σωκρατικόν—ὃν ἐκ τῶν φερομένων ὡς αὐτοῦ διαλόγων θαυμάζομεν ὡς ἐπιεικῆ καὶ μέτριον· πλὴν εἰ μὴ ὡς ἀληθῶς τοῦ σοφοῦ Σωκράτους ἐστὶ συγγράμματα, ἐχαρίσθη δὲ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ Ξανθίππης τῆς Σωκράτους γυναῖκος μετὰ τὸν ἐκεῖνον θάνατον, ὡς οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἰ. φασίν.

The time in the work in which the following passages were contained does not appear: Plutarch. Pericl. c. 10. πῶς ἂν τις Ἰ. πιστεύσειε κατηγοροῦντι τοῦ Περικλέους ὡς τὸν δημαγωγὸν Ἐφιάλτην—δολοφονήσαντος; Ib. c. 35. de Periclis ζημίαι [conf. Thucyd. II. 65.]. ἐπεγράφη τῇ δίκῃ κατήγορος, ὡς μὲν

Ἰ. λέγει, Κλέων. Idem Aristid. c. 10. Ἀριστείδης; πεμφθεὶς εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα [B. C. 479]—οὐ κατὰ καιρὸν ἔφη παίζειν αὐτοῖς, ἀντὶ τῶν πολεμίων τοῖς φίλοις ἐξαπατῶντας. ταῦθ' οἱ περὶ Ἰ. λέγουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ψηφίσματι τοῦ Ἀριστείδου πρεσβευτῆς οἶκ αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ Κίμων καὶ Ξάνθιππος καὶ Μυρωνίδης φέρονται. Athen. XII. p. 532. f. Ἰ. δὲ φησι καὶ τοὺς Πεισιστρατίδας Ἰππίαν καὶ Ἰππαρχον εὐρεῖν θαλάσσης καὶ κόμους, κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII. p. 576. c. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ, ὡς φησιν Ἰ. οἶχ ἄρμα ζειξάμενος ἑταιρῶν πληθούσης ἀγρῶς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ; ἦσαν δὲ αὐταὶ Λαμία καὶ Σκιώνη καὶ Σατίρα καὶ Νάννιν. Idem XII. p. 533. d. Θεμιστοκλῆς—ἐκφανῶς τέθριππον ζειξας ἑταίριδον διὰ τοῦ Κεραμεικοῦ πληθύνοντος ἐαθινὸς ἤλασεν. ἀμφιβόλως δ' αὐτὸ εἴρηκεν ὁ Ἰ. εἴτε εἰταίρας τέτταρας συνπέσειεν ὡς ἵππους, εἴτε ἀνεβίβασεν αὐτὰς ἐπὶ τὸ τέθριππον. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 941. ὅτι ὁ Ἀθηναῖον δῆμος ἀειφυγίαν αὐτοῦ καταγνοῖς ἐδήμεισε τὴν οὐσίαν, καὶ πρὸς Ἀρταξέρῃην ἦκε φεύγων, σαφές ποιεῖ Ἰδομενεὺς διὰ τοῦ β' τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον· “οἱ μέντοι Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῦ καὶ γένους ἀειφυγίαν κατέγνωσαν, προσδιδόντες τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἡ οὐσία ἐδημεύθη.” This passage, referred by an error of the Scholiast to *Thucydides* son of *Milesius*, appears to describe *Themistocles*. Athen. XIII. p. 590. d. Ὑπερίδης ὁ ῥήτωρ—Μυρρίνην τὴν πολυτελεστάτην ἑταίραν ἀνέλαβε καὶ ταύτην μὲν ἐν ἄστει εἶχεν κ. τ. λ. ὡς Ἰ. ἱστορεῖ. Idem XIII. p. 592. f. ἀκίλαστος δ' ἦν ὁ ῥήτωρ [*Demosthenes*] περὶ τὰ ἀφροδίσια, ὡς φησιν Ἰ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 15. καίτοι φησὶν Ἰ. παρὰ τριάκοντα μῶνας τὸν Αἰσχίνην ἀποφυγεῖν [in B. C. 343]. Ibid. c. 23. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐξήγρει πέμπτον τῶν δημαγωγῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰ. καὶ Δούρις εἰρήκασιν. Idem Phocion. c. 4. Φωκίωνα τεκμαίρομαι μὴ παντάπασιν εἶναι γένους ἀτίμου καὶ καταπεπτακτοῦ. εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ὡς φησιν Ἰ., δοιδυκοταίου πα-

33. *Timæus*. B. C. 264. Suidas: Τίμαιος Ἀνδρομάχου Ταυρομενίτης· ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐπιτίμαιον ὠνόμασαν· Φιλίσκου μαθητῆς τοῦ Μιλήσιου· παρωνόμαστο δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τὸ πολλὰ ἐπιτιμᾶν<sup>9</sup>. καὶ Γρασουλλέκτρια δὲ διὰ τὸ τὰ τυχόντα ἀναγράφειν. ἔγραψεν Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἡ'. Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά<sup>1</sup>.—Ὀλυμπιονίκας ἢ χρονικά πραξίδια. Diod. XVI. 7. ἅμα δὲ τοῖσι πραττομένοις [in the year of *Cephisodorus* B. C. 358] Ἀνδρόμαχος ὁ Ταυρομενίτης, Τιμαίου μὲν τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράψαντος πατὴρ ὢν πλούτω δὲ καὶ ψυχῇ λαμπρότητι διαφέρων, ἤθροισε τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Νάξου τῆς κατασκαφείσης ὑπὸ Διονυσίου περιλειφθέντας· οἰκίσας δὲ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Νάξου λόφον τὸν ὀνομαζόμενον Ταῦρον καὶ μείνας κατ' αὐτὸν πλείω χρόνον ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ταύρου μονῆς ὠνόμασε Ταυρομένειον<sup>s</sup>. *Timoleon* in B. C. 344 was received at *Tauromenium* by *Andromachus*: Plutarch. *Timol.* c. 10. κατήχθησαν εἰς Ταυρομένιον τῆς Σικελίας, ὑποδεχομένου καὶ καλοῦντος αὐτοὺς ἔτι πάλαι προθύμως Ἀνδρομάχου τοῦ τὴν πόλιν ἔχοντος καὶ δυναστεύοντος· οὗτος ἦν πατὴρ Τιμαίου τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ.

The history of *Timæus* ended at B. C. 265<sup>t</sup>. The last five books contained the history of *Agathocles*, in which he was far from impartial: Diod. tom. IX. p. 279—281. (Τίμαιος) τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ συγγραφέων πικρότατα ἐλέγξας κατὰ μὲν τᾶλλα μέρη τῆς γραφῆς πλείστην πρόνοιαν εἶχε τῆς ἀληθείας· ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεσι τὰ πολλὰ κατέψευσται τοῦ δυνάστου διὰ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχθραν.—φανερὸς ἐστὶ τὸ φιλαληθὲς τῆς ἱστορικῆς παρρησίας προδεδικώς ἰδίας ἔνεκεν ἔχθρας καὶ φιλονεικίας· διόπερ τὰς ἐσχάτας τῆς συντάξεως πέντε βίβλους τοῦ συγγραφέως τούτου, καθ' ἃς περιέληψε τὰς Ἀγαθοκλέους πράξεις, οὐκ ἂν τις δικάως ἀποδέξαιτο. This abuse of *Agathocles* occurred ἐπὶ τῇ καταστροφῇ τῆς ὅλης ἱστορίας Polyb. XII. 15. The 21st book of his history is quoted Polyb. XII. 25. ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ λέγει κατὰ τὴν τοῦ Τιμολέοντος παράκλησιν ταῦτα κ. τ. λ. *Fragm. Vatican.* p. 396. ὁ δὲ φησὶν ἐν τῇ μιᾷ καὶ εἰκοστῇ βίβλῳ καθ' ὃν καιρὸν Εὐρυμεδῶν παραγενόμενος εἰς Σικελίαν [in the Peloponnesian war] παρεκάλει τὰς πόλεις εἰς τὸν κατὰ Συρακουσίων πόλεμον κ. τ. λ. The 22nd book *Athen.* VI. p. 250. a. T. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν *Δημοκλέα* φησὶ τὸν Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου κόλακα, κ. τ. λ. The 28th *Athen.* XI. p. 471. f. T. ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. For libb. 34. 38. see the *Tables* B. C. 264. His general history therefore consisted of at least thirty-eight books of which the last five contained the history of *Agathocles*. He described the Italian wars of *Pyrrhus* in a separate work: *Dionys. Ant.* I. p. 17. T. τοῦ Σικελιώτου τὰ μὲν ἀρχαῖα τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς ἱστορίαις ἀφηγησάμενος τοὺς δὲ πρὸς Πύρρον τὸν Ἑπειρώτην πολέμους εἰς ἰδίαν καταχωρίσαντος πραγματείαν. This separate work is noticed by *Cicero Ep. Fam.* V. 12. *Callisthenes Troicum bellum, Timæus Pyrrhi, Polybius Numantinum*,—*omnes a perpetuis suis historiis ea quæ dixi bella separaverunt*. This separate account of the wars of *Pyrrhus* in Italy and Sicily is probably described by Suidas under

τρὸς, οὐκ ἂν ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Γλαύκιππος ὁ Ὑπερίδου, μυρία συνειλοχῶς καὶ εἰρηκῶς κατ' αὐτοῦ κακὰ, τὴν δυσγένειαν παρῆκεν.

<sup>9</sup> Conf. *Athen.* VI. p. 272. b. *Diod.* V. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Suidas adds, συλλογὴν ἱστορικῶν ἀφορμῶν βιβλία ξή. Conf. *Ruhnken.* ad *Timæi* lex. p. xiv.

<sup>s</sup> Conf. *Wess.* ad *Diod.* XIV. 59.

<sup>t</sup> See the *Tables* B. C. 264. *Mr. Goller* p. 181. collects that *Timæus* was born Ol. 106 B. C. 356, and banished at the age of sixty: *Sequitur ut natales ejus redeant ad idem ferme tempus quo Phi-*

*listus obiit; scil. Ol. 106: sexagenarium hac computatione officio ab Agathocle expulsum.* We now know from the *Vatican fragments* that he lived more than fifty years in exile: see the *Tables* B. C. 264. He was therefore banished at a much earlier age. But, as the time of his death is unknown (for we only know that he survived B. C. 264), and as we are not informed at what period of the reign of *Agathocles* he was banished, these two dates, his birth and his exile, cannot be determined.



the title Ἰταλικά καὶ Σικελικά ἐν βιβλίοις ἡ.<sup>v</sup> as his κοινὰ ἱστορίαι or *perpetuæ historiae* are designated in the title Ἑλληνικά καὶ Σικελικά<sup>w</sup>.

The Ὀλυμπιονίκαι of *Timæus* are perhaps described by Polybius XII. 12. ὁ τὰς συγκρίσεις ποιοῦμενος ἀνέκαθεν τῶν ἐφόρων πρὸς τοὺς βασιλεῖς τοὺς ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι, καὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας τοὺς Ἀθήνησι καὶ τὰς ἱερείας τὰς ἐν Ἀργεὶ παραβάλλων πρὸς τοὺς Ὀλυμπιονίκας, καὶ τὰς ἀμαρτίας τῶν πόλεων περὶ τὰς ἀναγραφὰς τὰς τούτων ἐξελέγχων παρὰ τρίμηνον ἐχούσας τὸ διαφέρειν, οὗτός ἐστι· καὶ μὴν ὁ τὰς ὀπισθοδόμους στήλας καὶ τὰς ἐν ταῖς φλιαῖς τῶν νεῶν προξενίας ἐξευρηκώς, Τίμαιος ἐστὶ<sup>x</sup>.

<sup>v</sup> Hence probably Gellius quotes XI. 1. *Timæus in historiis quas oratione Græca de rebus populī Romani composuit—terram Italianam de Græco vocabulo appellatam scripsit &c.*

<sup>w</sup> The early books are called τὰ πρῶτα ὑπομνήματα in Polyb. Vatican. p. 401. τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς καταπέπληκται ἀλόγως ἠνάγκακε δ' αὐτῷ διὰ τὴν ἐπίφασιν τῆς ἀληθινολογίας· τινὰς δὲ καὶ προσκέκληται καὶ μετ' ἀποδείξεως δοκεῖ πείσειν· καὶ μάλιστα ταύτην ἣ ἐνεῖργασται τὴν δόξαν ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὰς ἀποικίας καὶ κτήσεις [l. κτίσεις] καὶ συγγενείας ἀποφάσεων. ἐν γὰρ τούτοις τηλικαύτην ἐπίφασιν ποιεῖ διὰ τῆς ἀκριβολογίας καὶ τῆς πικρίας τῆς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλέγχων οἷς χρῆται κατὰ τῶν πέλας, ὥστε δοκεῖν κατὰ [f. καὶ] τοὺς ἄλλους συγγραφέας ἀπαντας συγκεκομῆσθαι καὶ κατεσχεδιασθῆναι τῆς οἰκουμένης, αὐτὸν δὲ μόνον ἐξητακῆναι τὴν ἀκρίβειαν καὶ διευκρινῆναι τὰς ἐν ἐκάστοις ἱστορίας, ἐν οἷς πολλὰ μὲν ὑγιῶς λέγεται πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ψευδῶς· οὐ μὴν ἄλλοι [l. ἀλλὰ οἱ] πλείω χρόνον συντραφέντες ἐν ταύτοις [adde τοῖς] πρώτοις ὑπομνήμασιν ἐν οἷς αἱ τῶν προειρημένων εἰσι συντάξεις, ὅταν ἀπασαν συνταξάμενοι τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας ἀποπιστεύσουσι [l. —σωσι], κάπειτά τις αὐτοῖς ἀποδεικνύει [l. —ίη] τὸν Τίμαιον ἐν οἷς πικρότατος ἐστὶ κατὰ τῶν πέλας αὐτὸν ἔνοχον ὕπα, —δυσέριδες γίνονται καὶ φιλόνοι· καὶ καὶ δυσμετάθετοι.

<sup>x</sup> Diodorus V. 1. commends his skill in chronology: Τίμαιος μεγίστην πρόνοιαν πεποιημένος τῆς τῶν χρόνων ἀκριβείας καὶ τῆς πολυπειρίας πεφροντικώς. But in the fragments which remain there are considerable difficulties in ascertaining what the date of *Timæus* was upon some leading epochs. Mr. Goller de Orig. Syracus. who has treated de *Timæi vita et scriptis* p. 179—306. and has collected *Historiarum et Olympionicarum fragmenta* p. 209—306. professes not to undertake chronological investigation: proœm. p. xxii. He has left therefore some of these difficulties unexplored. The difficulties will appear in comparing the following passages:

1. Censorinus c. 21. (fr. 39. p. 246. Goller) in a mutilated passage computes from the taking of Troy to Ol. 1. annos paullo plus CCCC. et quidem Sosibius scripsit esse CCCXCV, Eratosthenes CCCCVII, *Timæus* CCCXVII, *Arete* DXIV. An excess therefore of ten years above the numbers of *Eratosthenes*.

2. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 337. A. (fr. 40. p. 247. Goll.) ἀπὸ τούτου [τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν καθόδου] ἐπὶ Εὐαίνετον ἀρχοντα [B. C. 335]—ὡς Τίμαιος καὶ Κλείταρχος, (ἔτη) ὀκτακόσια εἴκοσι, ὡς δὲ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἐπτακόσια ἐβδομηκοντατέσσαρα. A difference of 820—774, or forty-six years, between *Timæus* and *Eratosthenes*.

3. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1216. Τίμαιος δὲ φησι μετὰ ἔτη ἑξακόσια τῶν Τρωϊκῶν Χερσικράτη—κατακτικῆναι (Κερκύραν) τὴν νῆσον. ἑξακόσια also in Cod. Paris. Corcyra was founded about the same time as Crotona: and the foundation of Crotona was fixed by *Timæus* himself at B. C. 710. See the former volume p. 265. These numbers, 710+600, give B. C. 1310 for the Trojan era of *Timæus*, about 137 years above the date of *Eratosthenes*.

4. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 1141—1145. (fr. 16. p. 224. Goll.) ἔχρησε δ' ὁ θεὸς ἱλάσκεσθαι Ἀθηνῶν τὴν ἐν Ἰλίῳ ἐπ' ἔτη χίλια—χιλίαν δ' ἑτῶν παρελθόντων μετὰ τὸν Φωκικὸν πόλεμον, ἐπαύσαντο,—ὡς φησι Τίμαιος ὁ Σικελός. These Locrian virgins were sent διὰ τὴν Αἴαντος ἀκολασίαν Plutarch. Mor. p. 557. D. The 1000 years—χίλια ἔτη—are mentioned by Callimach. apud Schol. Iliad. XIII. 66. But this period, computed from the end of the Phocian war B. C. 346, will carry back the Trojan era to B. C. 1346. Although *Timæus* is not expressing his own opinion, but only recording the tradition of the Locrians, yet, in round numbers, his own computation of 600 years before the settlement of Corcyra approaches this amount. We may suspect some error in the numbers of Censorinus; and as that passage is otherwise mutilated, we may the more readily suspect corruption in this case. Censorinus means to express that 1600 years were computed from the flood of *Ogyges* to Ol. 1. 1. B. C. 776. This he thus delivers in the extant text: *A cataclysmo priore ad Ol. 1.—ad mille circiter et DC annos esse creditur: A priore scilicet cataclysmo quem Ogygium dicunt ad Inachi regnum anni circiter CCCC. hinc ad Olympiadem primam paullo plus CCCC.* One step is omitted, which must be thus supplied: *Ad Inachi regnum—CCCC. [hinc ad excidium Trojæ anni DCCC.] hinc ad Ol. 1. paullo plus CCCC.*



31. *Zenodotus of Ephesus*. B. C. 271. The name of *Zenodotus* occurs with three additions, besides that of *Ephesus*. 1. Suidas: Ζηνόδοτος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς. γραμματικὸς, ὁ ἐν ἄστει κληθεὶς. πρὸς τὰ ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου ἀθετούμενα τοῦ ποιητοῦ. ἔγραψε πρὸς Πλάτωνα περὶ θεῶν. περὶ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς συνηθείας. λύσεις Ὀμηρικῶν ἀπορημάτων. εἰς τὴν Ἡσιόδου θεογονίαν. 2. Theon. ad Arat. Phæn. 33. δίκτω.—Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Μαλλώτης δίκτον ἤκουσε τὸ καλούμενον δίκταμον. 3. Schol. Hom. Iliad. XXIII. 79. Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Κρατήτειος Χαλδαῖον τὸν Ὀμηρὸν φησιν. Mr. Wolf. Prolegom. Hom. p. cxcix. thinks that all these three may be different appellations of the same person. He observes that the disciple of *Crates* would naturally be the adversary of *Aristarchus*. This opinion seems probable. *Zenodotus*, who commented upon *Aratus*, must have been as late as the time of *Crates*, and *Crates* being himself of *Mallus* might have *Zenodotus* of *Mallus* for his disciple. We have therefore two critics of the name; *Zenodotus* of *Ephesus*, who flourished in the time of the second *Ptolemy*, and *Zenodotus* the disciple of *Crates*, who was called of *Mallus* from the place of his birth, and the *Alexandrian* from the place of his residence. When *Zenodotus* simply is named, we may conclude with Mr. Wolf that the *Ephesian* is intended<sup>y</sup>.

That *Timæus* computed the early period largely appears from the account of Plutarch Lycurg. c. 1. that he imagined two *Lycurgi*: (fr. 47. p. 252. Goll.) Τίμαιος ἱππονεῖ, δυοῖν ἐν Σπάρτῃ γεγενησάντων Λυκοῦργων οὐ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, κ. τ. λ.

*Timæus* is quoted by Dionys. Ant. I. p. 170. as speaking of the images of the Trojan gods deposited at Lavinium by *Aeneas*. He is quoted by Tzetzes ad Lycophron. 1050. for the etymology of *Althænus* a Daunian river: for the dress and customs of the Daunian women ad 1137. for the adventures of *Diomedes* after the fall of Troy, also connected with Daunia, ad 615. on the Balearic Islands ad 633. on Sardinia ad 796. for the barbarous customs of Sardinia Phot. et Suid. v. Σαρδόνιος γέλως. Plutarch Sympos. V. 3. p. 676. D. quotes *Timæus* for some particulars respecting the battle of Crimæus: from which passage it appears that he copied *Timæus* in his own account of the same incident Vit. Timol. c. 26. Longinus de Sublim. §. 4. gives the character of *Timæus* at some length. He touches upon an example of bad taste, also noticed by Plutarch Nicias c. 1.

<sup>y</sup> Wolf. l. c. Malloten eundem fortasse qui Κρατήτειος vocatur: sed ne hunc quidem ab altero illo Alexandrino diversum habuerim, ut ab aliis a patria Mallotes ab aliis Alexandrinus a domicilio dictus sit, fueritque in iis Cratetis discipulis qui magistri sui contentionem cum Aristarcho suam facerent. Jam quum in Schol. Ven. tot locis, excepto uno isto XXIII. 79. semper *Zenodotus* simpliciter appelletur, compositus etiam vel præpositus *Aristophani* et *Aristarcho*, omniaque illi tributa ad eandem rationem et formam ingenii referantur, plane non dubito ubique fere apud interpretes *Homeri Ephesium criticum* intelligendum.

The corrections which *Zenodotus* applied to the text of Homer were of three kinds. 1. He expunged verses. 2. He marked them as spurious, but left them in his copy. 3. He introduced new readings or transposed or altered verses. Examples of the first and second class are the following: Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 4. Ζηνόδοτος τοὺς δύο ἀθετεῖ. 46. 47. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκεν. 63. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 80. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ. 143. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 208. 209. ἀμφοτέρους Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 225—233. Ζ. τοῦτον τὸν τόπον ἠθέτηκε. 396—406. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ. 488—492. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. τὸν δὲ “οὔτε ποτ’ ἐς πόλεμον”—οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. II. 220—223. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν. 227. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. 231—234. Ζ. τοὺς τέσσαρας ἠθέτηκε. 318. Ζ. γράφει “ἀρίσθλον,” καὶ τὸν ἐχόμενον προσέθηκεν [i. ἠθέτηκεν conf. 319. ἀθετεῖται]. 528. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 553. Ζ. ἀπὸ τούτου τρεῖς στίχους ἠθέτηκε. 579. 580. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε. 612—614. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε τρεῖς στίχους. 641. Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθέτηκε. 673—675. ἐκ τῶν τριῶν τοὺς δύο ἠθέτηκε Ζ. τὸν δὲ μέσον οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 686—694. Ζ. ἀθετεῖ στίχους ἐνέα. 724. Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθέτηκε. III. 18. Ζ. ἠθέτηκε. 334. 335. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε. Conf. ad 361. V. 187. Ζ. ἠθέτηκεν αὐτόν. 249. δοκεῖ Ζ. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἠθετηκέναι. VII. 255. 256. τοὺς στίχους τούτους οὐ προσίενται ἐνιοι, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ Ζ. 482. Ζ. καὶ τοῦτον καὶ τὸν πρῶτον τῆς ἐξῆς βραχυδίας εἴρηκε [i. ἔρηκε cum Bekkero] στίχων. VIII. 25. 26. Ζ. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκεν. IX. 14. Ζ. περιῆρηκε πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν παράθεσιν (15. 16). 23—25. παρὰ Ζ. οὐκ ἐφέροντο οἱ τρεῖς, καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἠθέτει. 694 (690). Ζ. τὸν στίχον οὐκ ἔγραψεν, Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ἠθέτει. X. 387. ἠθέτει Ἀριστοφάνης. 534. παρὰ Ζ. οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. XI. 13. 14. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἠθετοῦντο παρὰ Ζ. δὲ οὐδὲ ἦσαν. 705. Ζ. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 794. Ζ. ἐκ τούτου καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς περιέ-

35. *Cineas*. B. C. 280.

36. *Aristarchus of Samos*. B. C. 280. Contemporary with *Cleanthes*: Plutarch. Mor. p. 923. A. Ἀρίσταρχον ᾤετο δεῖν Κλεάνθης τὸν Σάμιον ἀσεβείας προκαλεῖσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὡς

γράφεν. XII. 450. Ἀριστοφάνης ἠθέτει Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. XIV. 114. Z. ἠθέτει, παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ οὐκ ἦν. XV. 21. Z. οὐδὲ ὅλως τὴν κόλασιν τῆς Ἡρας γράφει. 33. οὔτε παρὰ Z. οὔτε παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἦν. 64—77. Z. οὐδὲ ὅλως ἔγραψεν. XVI. 89. Z. τοῦτον καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἤρκεν. 140. Z. τοῦτον ἀθετήσας τοὺς ἐξῆς τέσσαρας οὐκ ἔγραφε. 237. Z. οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφάνης ἀθετεῖ. 432. Z. καθόλου περιγράφει τὴν ὁμιλίαν τοῦ Διὸς καὶ τῆς Ἡρας. 677. Z. καὶ τοῦτον περιήρκε. XVII. 404—425. Z. οὐ γράφει, Ἀρίσταρχος μόνον ἀθετεῖ “ὡς δὲ τις”—(420.) XVIII. 483. Z. ἠθέτηκεν ἀπὸ τοῦτου τοῦ στίχου τὰ λοιπά. XXIII. 259. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἠθέτῃται τοῦτο.

The following testimonies will illustrate the third class of corrections, by which he altered the forms of words to adapt them to his own grammatical notions, or transposed and supplied verses. Apollon. Syntax. II. 21. p. 163. δέικνται ὡς οὐ παρὰ τὰς ἀντωνυμίας Ζηνοδοτος ἤμαρτε, παρὰ δὲ τὸ Ὀμηρικὸν ἔθος. Idem Ibid. p. 164. ἔτι κἀκεῖναι αἱ γραφαὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἀναφέρονται, “Μῆσαι πατὴρ σείδ”—“πατὴρ ἐμεῖο πατήρ.” II. 22. p. 166. οὐ μὴν τοιαύτη πρόφασίς ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆς Ζηνοδοτείου γραφῆς τοῦ παραδέξασθαι τὴν “ἐμεῖο.” Idem de pronom. p. 97. ὁ μὲντοι Z. καὶ τὸ “ἀπὸ. ἔο χειρὶ παχείῃ” διὰ τῆς οὐ ἔγραψεν. Conf. de Syntax. II. 21. p. 163. Idem de pronom. p. 140. ἐν ταῖς Ζηνοδοτείοις διορθώσεσι δίχα τοῦ ν τὸ “Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος.” Idem de Syntax. II. 22. p. 167. ἐπεὶ οὖν προήλθομεν εἰς τὰς ἀντωνυμικὰς γραφὰς τοῦ Ζηνοδοτοῦ κ. τ. λ. Ibid. I. 2. p. 5. πόθεν ἔστοχάσατο Z. τὸ “ὧλλοι” κατὰ συναλιφὴν τοῦ ἄρθρου γράφειν, εἰ μὴ ἐκ τῆς δεούσης συντάξεως κινούμενος; Schol. Iliad. XII. 365. Z. γράφει “αὐτίκ' ἄρ' “Ἰλιάδην.” XIII. 203. Z. ἄρθρον ἐνέμιξε τὸ ο, Ἰλέως τὸν Διάντα καὶ οὐκ Ὀϊλέως ἀκούων. διὸ καὶ ἔγραφε “κῶφε “γάρ Ἰλιάδης.” Strabo IX. p. 413. Ζηνοδοτος γράφω “οὐ δὲ πολυστάφυλον Ἀσκήν ἔχον” [II. II. 507] οὐκ ἔοικεν ἐντυχεῖν τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡσιόδου περὶ τῆς πατρίδος λεχθεῖσι. Steph. Byz. Δαδώνη p. 320. C. Ζηνοδοτος γράφει “Φηγωναῖε” [sc. II. XVI. 233], ἐπεὶ ἐν Δωδώνῃ πρῶτον φηγὰς ἐμαντεύετο. Schol. Iliad. III. 334. 335. Z. ἀμφοτέρους ἠθέτηκε καὶ μετὰ τὸν “οἷο κασιγ—“νήτιο” ὑποτάσσει “Κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἰφθίμῃ—“Ἰππουριν—“Ἐΐλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος.” III. 423. Z. μετετίθει τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως “Ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα—Αὐτὴ δ' “ἀντίον ἔζεν Ἀλεξάνδροιο ἄνακτος [a verse of his own] “Ὅσσε πάλιν κλινάσα—“ἀπρεπὲς γὰρ αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο τὸ τῇ Ἑλένῃ τὴν Ἀφροδίτῃν εἶφρον βασιτάζειν. I. 219. 220. Z. μεταγράφει “ὡς εἶπὼν πάλιν ὥσε μεγά ξίφος “οὐδ' ἀπίθησε.” καὶ τοῖς δύο ἓνα ἐποίησεν. I. 446—448. Z. οὕτως συντετμημένως “ὡς εἶπὼν, τοὶ δ' ὄκα “θεῶ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην Ἐξείρης ἔστησαν.” I. 80. “κρεῖσ-

“σων γὰρ βασιλεῖς—” Z. κρεῖσσω γράφει. 249. “μέ—“λιτος γλυκίων—” Z. χωρὶς τοῦ ν γράφει γλυκίω. XI. 27. “Ἰρισιον.” Z. γράφει “ἐρίθεσσιν.” οὐκ ἔστι δὲ ἡ αὐτὴ Ἔρις καὶ Ἰρις καθ' Ὀμηρον, ὡς ἱπέλαβεν. II. 60—70. Z. συντέτμηκεν. 111—119. Z. οὕτως συντέμνει κ. τ. λ. 156—169. Z. οὕτως συντέτμηκεν κ. τ. λ. III. 422—426. Z. μετετίθει τὴν συνέπειαν οὕτως κ. τ. λ. V. 194. Z. μετέθηκεν ἐς ταυτολογουόντος. XIV. 394. Z. τούτων τῶν ὁμοιώσεων τὴν πρώτην τρίτην τέταχεν. XVI. 93. Z. τέσσαρας ἀπὸ τούτου ἤρκε, γράφει δὲ ἀντὶ αὐτῶν τοῦτον κ. τ. λ. 666. Z. καὶ ἐνταῦθα δισκεῖακε γράφων κ. τ. λ. XVIII. 155. Z. γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Etymol. v. κεφαλῶν [II. III. 273. ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλῶν] μέμφονται τὸν Ζηνοδοτον, ἐπειδὴ τὸ “Ἀρνῶν ἐκ “κεφαλαίων” κτητικὸν ἀνεγίνωσκεν.

Mr. Wolf Prolegom. in Hom. p. CCIII. is of opinion that many of these corrections may have been founded upon the readings of early manuscripts: *Minime credibile est ea omnia excogitasse Zenodotum: atque adeo Zenodoteas scripturas, magnam certe partem, non alias esse quam antiquiorum plerorumque librorum.* Heyne is inconsistent. He sometimes is inclined to attribute the corrections of the ancient critics to the variations in the copies: conf. Heyn. ad Iliad. XI. 78. XV. 27. XVII. 260. XVIII. 155. 207. XXIII. 92. But on other occasions he fully admits that they consulted their own taste and not the authority of MSS. in what they condemned, omitted, or altered: *Enimvero hoc iudicium eo valet ut appareat quid melius sit, non quid verius. Veteres grammatici nullis criticis regulis subnixi, nulla codicum auctoritate memorata, argutati sunt, ut saepe alibi, ita et hoc loco.* Ad IV. 407. Idem ad III. 396. *Improbare grammaticorum iudicio, non codicum auctoritate.* Conf. Heyn. ad VII. 443. VIII. 28. 108. IX. 29. 684. XI. 766. XV. 56. 212. XVI. 97. XVIII. 356. 444. 483. 604. XIX. 365. XX. 205. XXI. 331. XXII. 393. 487. XXIII. 581.

As it is desirable that the whole evidence upon this point should be exhibited in one view, the following passages have been brought together in this place, to shew in what spirit the criticisms of Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus, were made upon the text of Homer. Schol. Iliad. I. 29—31. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι ἀναλίσκον τὴν ἐπίτασιν τοῦ νῦ. 110. ἀθετεῖται ὅτι αἰρομένου τοῦτου σύντομος γίνεται ἡ ἐρμηνεία. 117. Z. ἠθέτηκεν ὡς τῆς διανοίας εὐήθους οὐσίας. 133. 134. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. 139. ἀθετεῖται ὅτι εὐήθες τὸ προσκείμενον κ. τ. λ. II. 76—83. ἀθετοῦνται, καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἐρβοῦ εἰρηκότος Ἀγαμέμνονος κ. τ. λ. 130—133. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι καθόλου πάντας τοὺς βαρβάρους—



κινουῦντα τοῦ κόσμου τὴν ἐστίαν, ὅτι φαινόμενα σώζειν ἀνὴρ ἐπειγᾶτο, μένειν τὸν οὐρανὸν ὑποτιθέμενος ἐξελλίττεσθαι δὲ κατὰ λοξοῦ κύκλου τὴν γῆν, ἅμα καὶ περὶ τὴν αὐτῆς ἄξονα δινομένην. This

ἦσαν αὖ τῶν Ἑλλήνων διὰ παντός φησιν εἶναι. 141. ἀναίρει τὴν ἀμφιβολίαν δι' ἃν τισιν οὐ φέρεται. 143. ἀθετεῖται ὅτι κενῶς ἐπεξηγεῖται. 160—162. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι οικειότερον—ἐξῆς εἰσὶ τεταγμένοι. 193—197. ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι ἀπεικότες οἱ λόγοι. 252—256. ἀθετ. ὅτι πεζότεροι τῇ συνθέσει. 254. 255. ἀθετ. ὡς περισσοὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ δύο. 529. 530. ἀθετ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι προεῖρηκε “ μέων ” κ. τ. λ. 791—795. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε· εἰ γὰρ ἔνεκα τοῦ προαπαγγεῖλαι κ. τ. λ. 860. 861. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν παραποταμίαν μάχην οὐχ εὐρίσκειται ἐπ' ὀνόματι πίπταν. III. 19. 20. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι· ὁ γὰρ παρδαλὴν ἀνείληφας κ. τ. λ. 108—110. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπολογία ἐστὶν αὕτη ὑπὲρ τῶν παραβάντων Πριαμιδῶν. 352. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖως ἐπιλέγεται. 395. ἀθ. στίχοι κγ'. [396—418]· πῶς γὰρ ἡ γραῖα παλαιγενεὶ εἰκασμένη περικαλλέα δειρὴν εἶχε; κ. τ. λ. 432—436. ἀθ. ὅτι πεζότεροί εἰσιν. IV. 55. 56. ἀθ. ὅτι τὴν χάριν ἀναλύουσιν. 117. ἀθ. ὅτι νῦν ἀπλῶς ἄβλητον κ. τ. λ. conf. Apollon. lex. Hom. v. ἔρματα: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον, λέγων κ. τ. λ. conf. Tollium ad locum. 140. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἂν λέγει “ Ὀμηρος ἀτειλὴν τὸ ἐκ βολῆς τραῦμα. 149. ἀθ. πάλιν διὰ τὴν ἀτειλήν. 407—409. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐπιλείπει τὸ διὰ τῶν προειρημένων λεγόμενον. V. 64. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐχ ἰγῶς ἐξηγήσεν. 183. ἀθ. ὅτι δεξιόμενος τις εἰ μὴ τις θεὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἐναντιούμενος ἐνέγραψεν αὐτόν. 734. 735. ἐνταῦθα μὲν καλῶς κείνται, ἐν δὲ τῇ κόλῳ μάχῃ [VIII. 385] μηδεμιᾶς φαινόμενης ἀριστείας οὐ δεόντως· ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺς μὲν ἀθετεῖ ἐκεῖνους δὲ καταλείπει. 838. ἀθ. στίχοι δύο ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖοι. 906. ὡς ἀλλοπρόσταλλος ἦδη ἐπιλέλυσται ὧν πέπονθε. διὸ τὸ ἔπος Z. ἀθετεῖ. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ. VI. 311. ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς οὐδὲν τὸ ἐπιφώνημα. 433—439. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνοίκειοι οἱ λόγοι. As the cause of the ἀθέτησις is plainly assigned, Heyne ad loc. unnecessarily doubts: *Ægre ferendum tam parum explicite hoc ἀθετεῖται roni: primo loco erat monendum abfuerintne hi versus ab antiquioribus codicibus an iudicio tantum grammaticorum dammentur. He properly adds, however, Hoc quidem probabilius.* VII. 195—199. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ κατὰ τὸν Δίαντα οἱ λόγοι. ἠθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ Ζηνοδότῃ. 295. ἀθ. ὡς καθαιρῶν τὰ προειρημένα. 334. 335. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ διὰ τοῦτο ἐκαίοντο κ. τ. λ. 353. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀγνοήσας τις—ὡς ἐλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου προσαυτλήρῃσεν. 443—464. ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι περὶ τῆς ἀναίρεσως τοῦ τείχους λέγει πρὸ τῆς τειχομαχίας, ὡς ἂν μὴ προεῖρηκώς ἐνθάδε. τὴν τῶν θεῶν ἀγορὰν ἠθέτουν οἱ περὶ Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφάνη καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρίσταρχος. 475. ἀθ. ὅτι νεωτερικὴ ὀνομασία τοῦ “ ἀνδράποδον.” VIII. 28—40. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐξ ἄλλων τόπων μετακίεωται. 73. 74. ἀθ. ὅτι ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου στρατεύματος κῆρα ζυγοστατεῖ ὁ Ζεὺς, κ. τ. λ. 108. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄτοπον προστιθέναι τὴν ἰστορίαν. 164. ἀθ. στίχοι τρεῖς, ὅτι εὐτελεῖς, τοὺς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἠθέτησεν. 189. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ σύνηθες εἶναι πίνειν ἵππους. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἀθετεῖται. 191.

ἀθετητέον τὸν στίχον ἐν ᾧ τέσσαρα ἐστὶν ἐνέματα. 235. ἐκλείει καὶ ἀπαμβλύνει τὸν ἐνεῖδιον ὁ στίχος. ἠθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. 284. παρὰ Z. οὐδὲ ἦν. ἠθέτητο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ὅτι ἄκαιρος ἡ γενεαλογία. 371. 372. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἔδει κατὰ μέρος διηγήσασθαι. οὐδὲ παρὰ Z. ἦσαν. 385—387. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διομήδους ἀριστείᾳ καλῶς ἐπεξεργάσται. ἠθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 420. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ἐπάνω μετακίεωται. 423. 424. ἀθ. διὰ τὸ τραχύ. 493. Z. περιγράφει ἀπὸ τούτου τέσσαρας στίχους διὰ τὸ καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ τόπῳ γεγράφθαι. 524. ἀθ. δύο στίχοι διότι τῇ ἐξῆς οὐδὲν λέγει κ. τ. λ. 528. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. ὁ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν αὐτόν. 535.—537. ἡ ταύτους δεῖ τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους μένειν, ἡ τοὺς ἐξῆς τρεῖς.—ἐγκρίνει δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος τοὺς δευτέρους διὰ τὸ καυχηματικωτέρους εἶναι. ὁ δὲ Z. τοὺς πρώτους τρεῖς οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 557. ἀθ. ὅτι οικειότερον ἔχει κατὰ τὴν Πατρύκλου ἐπιφάνειαν. καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς δὲ συναθετεῖται αὐτῷ. οὐκ ἐφύεροντο δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ζηνοδότῃ, ἠθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης. IX. 23—25. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄμεινον ταῦτα λέγειν ἐν τῇ ἀποπείρᾳ. Z. ἦρε τοὺς στίχους πρὸς οὐδὲν ἀναγκαῖον, ἀλλ' ἔνεκα τοῦ κατ' ἄλλους τόπους φέρεσθαι. 44. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός. 416. ἀθ. ὅτι νομίσας τις κρέμασθαι τὸν λόγον προσέθηκεν αὐτόν. 688—692. [684—688] ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ νεώτεροι τοὺς νοήμασι καὶ τῇ συνθέσει πεζότεροι. τούτους δὲ τοὺς στίχους Ἀριστοφάνης ἠθέτει, Z. τὸν “ αἰῖον ” μόνον [692]. X. 51. 52. ἀθ. ὅτι παλλίλογα ταῦτα. ἀθετεῖ ὁ Ἀριστοφ. 84. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐρῶν βούλεται λέγειν τῶν φυλάκων. 240. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός, οὐδὲ ἐν τῇ Ζηνοδότῃ δὲ ἦν. 253. ἀθ. ὅτι αὐτάρκες τὸ κεφαλαιοῦδος εἰπεῖν κ. τ. λ. Z. δὲ [add οὐδὲ] ἔγραψεν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἠθέτει. 397. ἀθετητέον τοὺς τρεῖς στίχους· καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει δὲ ἠθετοῦντο. Ἀμμόνιος δὲ ὁ Ἀριστάρχης [see the Tables B. C. 156] πρῶτον μὲν στιγμαῖς φησὶ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον παρασημειώσασθαι αὐτοὺς εἶτα δὲ καὶ τέλειον ἐξελεῖν. τάχα διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ δευτέρου προσώπου τὸ “ σφίσι ” τετάχθαι καὶ ἄναθεν μετεντρέχθαι. 409—411. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Νέστορος λόγων μετεννεγμένοι εἰσὶν οὐ δεόντως. 497. ἀθ. ὅτι τῇ συνθέσει εὐτελής. οὔτε ἐν Z. οὔτε ἐν τῇ Ἀριστοφ. ἐφέρετο. XI. 78—83. ἀθ. ὅτι ψεῦδος. τούτους καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἠθέτει, παρὰ δὲ Z. οὐδὲ ἐγράφοντο. 179. 180. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι κατὰ τὴν Πατρύκλου ἀριστείαν τάξιν ἔχουσι, νῦν δὲ οὐ. Z. οὐκ ἔγραψεν. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἠθέτει τὸν “ Ἀτρεΐδω ” [180]. 515. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἡ ἐξαρύθμησις. Ἀριστοφ. προθέτει, Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἔγραψεν. 548—557. Z. ἀθετεῖ, ὥς ὅτι νῦν μὲν λέοντι παραβέβληκεν, ἐξῆς δὲ ὄνῃ. And yet this simile was in Aristotle's copy: conf. Aristot. H. An. IX. p. 952. B. 767—785. ἀθ. στίχοι ιθ' ὅτι ἡ σύνθεσις αὐτῶν πεζή, καὶ διαφανεῖ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς λιταῖς κ. τ. λ. XII. 127. Z. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐλικῶς ἀπαντα, “ ἀνέρε, ἀρίστον,” κ. τ. λ.—ἐν τῇ τειχομαχίᾳ τεταράχθαι δοκεῖ τὰ ἔπη ταῦτα κ. τ. λ.—Ἠφαιστίαν δὲ διπλῆν τὴν γραφὴν εἶναι ἔφη, καὶ δεῖν περιγράψαι ἢ τοὺς ἰ' στίχους [131—140] ἢ τοὺς ιγ'



doctrine of *Aristarchus*, that the earth moved and the sun stood still, is noticed by Stobæus Ecl. Phys. I. p. 534. Ἀρίσταρχος τὸν ἥλιον ἴσῃσι μετὰ τῶν ἀπλανῶν τὴν δὲ γῆν

[141—153]. μήποτε δὲ καὶ οὕτως μένη ἡ γραφὴ καὶ ἡ τάξις, οὐδὲν ἄτοπον, κ. τ. λ. Conf. Heyn. ad XII. 127. 175—180. ἀθ. ὅτι παρὰ φησιν, κ. τ. λ. ἡθετοῦντο δὲ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. παρὰ Z. δὲ οὐδὲ ἐγράφοντο. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος, πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ πύλας ἄλλας ὀνομάζεσθαι κ. τ. λ.—Πῶς δὲ ἀπολογούμενος πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις Ἀριστάρχου ταῦτά φησιν, ὅτι Ἄσιος μὲν περὶ τὴν μίαν πύλην τὴν ἱππῆλατον ἐμάχετο κ. τ. λ.—ἄλλως τε καὶ Ὀμηρικὴν ἐνάργειαν ἔχουσιν οἱ στίχοι. XIII. 658. 659. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι πλανηθεῖς τις—ἔταξεν αὐτοῖς. ὁ μὲν Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχ. ἡ ἀθετεῖν φησὶ δεῖν ἢ ὁμωνυμίαν νομίζειν. XIV. 213. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκλείει τὴν χάριν. προηθέτει δὲ καὶ Ἀριστοφ. 301. ἀθ. οἱ στίχοι ὡς ἀμβλύ-νουντες τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ Διὸς· κακῶς· οὐ γὰρ ἡμβλύνηθ. 304—306. ἀθ. ὅτι πρὸς μὲν Ἀφροδίτῃν [v. 200] δέον-τας λέγονται πρὸς δὲ τὸν Δία οὐκ ἐκτε. ἡθετοῦντο παρὰ Z. 317—327. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιρος ἢ ἀπαριθμησις. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθέτει. 376. οὗτος καὶ ὁ ἐξῆς ἀθετοῦνται ὅτι γελοῖον μὴ τὰ ἀρμύζοντα ἀναλαμβάνειν.—τοῖς δύο Z. μὲν οὐδὲ γράφει, Ἀριστοφ. δὲ ἀθετεῖ. 509. ἀθετοῦσι διὰ τὸ ξένον τῆς λέξεως. XV. 56—77. ἀθ. στίχοι κβ' ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖως παλλιλογεῖται. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτηντο. ἀθετοῦνται ὡς περιττοί. 147. 148. ἀθ. ἀμφότεροι ὅτι ἀνθηθοποιήτοί εἰσι, καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθέτει. 212—217. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν, κ. τ. λ. 231—235. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιροι οἱ λόγοι. καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἡθετοῦντο. ἀθ. ἱπ' Ἀριστοφ. ὡς ἀχρεῖοι. 449—451. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐπὶ Ἰπποθόου ἀρμύζει ἐν τῇ ρ' [291], ἐπὶ δὲ τούτου οὐχ ἀρμόζει. ἀνοικεῖν δὲ φησιν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχ. ἐπὶ Κλείτου τὸ “Τρώεσσι χαρίζόμενος.” καὶ διὰ τὴν πληγὴν ἀθετη-τέος ὁ στίχος, πῶς γὰρ ἡνίοχος ὦν ὀπισθεν βάλλεται; 610. ἀθ. στίχοι πέντε ὡς περιττοί. οὐδὲ παρὰ Z. δὲ ἦσαν οἱ πέντε. 668—673. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐ προσυνίσταται ἀχλὺς, κ. τ. λ. 711. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. ἐπιφέρει γὰρ, φησὶ, περὶ ξιφῶν. 712. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελὴς ὁ στίχος. XVI. 97—100. ἀθ. ὅτι κατὰ διασκευὴν ἐμφαίνουσι γεγράφθαι ἐπὶ τινος τῶν νομίζοντων ἔραν τὸν Ἀχιλλέα κ. τ. λ. 261. ἡθέτει καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖται διὰ τὴν ταυτολογίαν. XVII. 134—136. παρὰ Z. καὶ ἐν τῇ Χίᾳ οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ γ' στίχοι. ἴσως, φασὶν ἔνιοι, ὅτι αἱ ἄρσενες λέοντες οὐ σκυμναγωγῶσιν.—ὁ δὲ Ἀντίμαχος ἐκ τούτου πλανηθεὶς ᾤθη καὶ τὸν ἄρσενά σκυμναγωγεῖν. The passage therefore was extant in the time of *Antimachus*. 260. Z. τούτων καὶ τὸν ἐξῆς ἡθέτηκεν. οὐδὲν δὲ ἔχουσιν εἰς ἐπαίτιασιν. XVIII. 39. ὁ τῶν Νηρείδων χορὸς προη-θέτηται καὶ παρὰ Z. ὡς Ἡσίοδειον ἔχων χαρακτηρισ. 356. Ζηνοδόρῳ [Ζηνοδότῳ Leid.] τῷ συγγράφοντι περὶ τῆς Ὀμήρου συνηθείας τὰ δέκα βιβλία συγγέγραπται καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ τόπου· ἐν ᾧ συγγράμματι πειρᾶται ἀποδεικ-νῆναι διεσκευασμένον ταῦτον τὸν τόπον ἐπὶ ἰγ'.—ταῦτα ὡς ἐν κεφαλῇ ἐπὶ Ζηνοδόρου συγγέγραπται. ἀφαιρουμέ-νον δὲ τῶν ἰγ' στίχων τὸ λοιπὸν ἀρμονίαν ἔχει. Heyne ad loc. observes, *Tota argumentatione hoc tantum efficitur, quod male ista scripta sunt.* 444—456.

ἀθ. ὅτι συνήγαγέ τις τὰ διὰ πολλῶν εἰρημένα εἰς ἓνα τό-πον.—ἀνακεφαλαίως αὕτη. κακῶς οὖν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀθε-τεῖ. 597. 598. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐδέποτε μάχαιραν εἶπε τὸ ξίφος. οὗτοι δὲ οὐδὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἦσαν. 600. Senec. Epist. 90. p. 412. *Anacharsis, inquit Posidonius, invenit rotam figuli.*—Dein, quia apud Homerum invenitur figuli rota, mavult videri versus falsos esse quam fabulam. 603. Confer Athen. V. p. 181. XIX. 94. ἀθ. ὡς περισσὸς καὶ κακοσύνθετος. 327. καὶ Ἀριστοφ. προηθέτει τὸν στίχον, ὡς φησι Καλλίστρατος. τό τε γὰρ ἐπὶ παιδὸς κομίδῃ λέγεσθαι—ὑποκτον, τό τε “θεειδῆς” ἀκαίρως προσέριπται. 365—368. ἀθ. γε-λοῖον γὰρ τὸ βρυχᾶσθαι τὸν Ἀχιλλέα [conf. ad XXI. 594]. 387. ἀθ. στίχοι τέσσαρες ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ Πατρίκλου ὀλισμοῦ μετάκεινται.—ἐνταῦθα μὲν αὐτοῖς Z. καταλέ-λοιπεν, ἐπὶ δὲ Πατρίκλου ἡθέτηκεν. 407. ἀθ. ὡς περι-ττός καὶ ἐναντίον ἔχων. XX. 125. ἡθέτηνται στίχοι δ' ὡς ἐναντιούμενοι τοῖς ἐπὶ Διὸς εἰρημένοις. 180. ἀθ. στίχοι ζ' ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τοῖς νοήμασι. 195—198. ἀθ. ὅτι XVII. 30 ὀρθῶς λέγονται, ὡς δὲ παντελῶς ἐκλελυμένοις τις ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς φαίνεται. 205—209. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα τὰ δι' αὐτῶν λεγόμενα. 251—255. ἀθ. ὡς ἄκαιροι καὶ ὀχληροί. 269. ἀθ. στί-χοι τέσσαρες ὅτι διεσκευασμένοι εἰσιν ὑπὸ τινος τῶν βουλο-μένων πρόβλημα ποιεῖν. μάχεται δὲ σαφῶς τοῖς γνησίοις. XXI. 130—135. Ἀριστοφ. ἡθέτηκεν. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τῶν ποιημάτων Ἀριστοφάνη φησὶ στίχους ἐξ ἡθετηκέναι ὡς παρεμβληθέντας ὑπὸ τῶν ἀποροῦντων διὰ τί ὁ ποταμὸς ὀργίζεται. 290. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπίθανον κ. τ. λ. 331. ἀθ. ὅτι ἄκαιρον τὸ ἐπιθετον. 475. ἀθ. στίχοι γ'. οὐ δύναται γὰρ ὁ αἰδούμενος “πατροκασιγνήτοι” κ. τ. λ. προκαλεῖσθαι τὴν Ποσειδῶνα ἐν τῷ Ὀλέμῳ πρὸς μάχην. The critic con- demned these lines because he misunderstood the structure of the sentence. 538. Z. τοὺς στίχους ἡθέτηκε, γελοῖον ἡγούμενος διὰ πύλης φωτίζεσθαι τὴν πό-λιν. 570. ἀθ. ὅτι ὡς ἐλλείποντος τοῦ λόγου ἐνέταξέ τις αὐτόν. XXII. 199—201. ἀθ. ὅτι καὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ καὶ τῷ νοήματι εὐτελεῖς. 329. ἀθ. ὅτι γελοῖος κ. τ. λ. 375. οὗτος τῶν ἄλλων δικαιοτέρος ἀθετεῖσθαι. οὐ μόνον γὰρ ὁμότητος ὑπερβολικῆς ἐμφασίς ἐστι δι' αὐτοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ θηριώδους ἀγριότητος κ. τ. λ. 393. 394. ἀθ. ὅτι παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν Ἀχιλλεὺς οἱ λόγοι. 487—499. ἀθ. στίχοι ἰγ' ὅτι ἀδιάθετοι. XXIII. 91. ἀθ. ὅτι εἰ σαρὸν δέδωκεν—πρὸς τί καὶ ἀμφιφορῇ; μετενήκεται οὖν ἐκ τῆς δευτέρας νεκυίας [Od. XXIV. 74]. ἐν πάσαις οὐκ ἦν ὁ στίχος. καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐκ τῆς νεκυίας αὐτὸν ἐσπά-σθαι φησὶ. Here ἐν πάσαις means ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἐκ-δόσεσι. not with reference to ancient MSS. but to the editions of the critics. 104. ἐνέσειεσται ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεύς ὁ στίχος· ἐκεῖ γὰρ τὰς ψυχὰς εἰδῶλα—ἐπέ-θετο. 405. 406. ἀθ. πῶς γὰρ τὸ ἐκ τῆς Ἀθήνης γενό-μενον οἶδεν ὁ Ἀντίλοχος; 471. ἀθ. ὡς ληρώδης. 581. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀκαίρως λέγει “διastrephés.” ὁ δὲ στίχος περισσός. 806. ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος—τό τε “διὰ τ' ἔντεα—” μετῆκ-

κινεῖσθαι περὶ τὸν ἡλιακὸν κύκλον. And by Sextus Empir. adv. Math. X. p. 663. οἱ γὰρ μὴν τὴν τοῦ κόσμου κίνησιν ἀνελόντες τὴν δὲ γῆν κινεῖσθαι δοξάσαντες, ὡς οἱ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον τὸν μαθηματικόν. On *Aristarchus* conf. Fabric. ad Sextum l. c.

37. *Timon*. B. C. 279. Laërt. IX. 109—112. Ἀπολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς—φησὶ τὸν Τίμωνα εἶναι πατὴρ μὲν Τιμάρχου Φλιάσιον δὲ τὸ γένος· νέον δὲ καταλειφθέντα χορεύειν, ἔπειτα καταγνόντα ἀποδημῆσαι εἰς Μέγαρον πρὸς Στίλπωνα, κακείνῳ συνδιατρίψαντα αὐτὸς ἐπανελθεῖν οἴκαδ' αὐτὸν καὶ γῆμαι. εἶτα πρὸς Πύρρωνα εἰς Ἥλιν ἀποδημῆσαι μετὰ γυναικός.—ἀπορῶν μέντοι τροφῶν ἀπῆρεν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα· ἐν Χαλκηδόνι τε σοφιστεύων ἐπιπλέον ἀποδοχῆς ἡξιώθη. ἐντεῦθεν τε πορισάμενος ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀθήνας, κακείνῳ διέτριβε μέχρι καὶ τελευτῆς, ὀλίγον χρόνον εἰς Θήβας διαδραμάν. ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ.—ποιήματα συνέγραψε καὶ ἔπη, καὶ τραγωδίας, καὶ σατύρους, καὶ δράματα κωμικὰ τριάκοντα, τραγικὰ δὲ ἐξήκοντα, σίλλους τε καὶ κιναιδούς. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἐπὶ τείνοντα μυριάδας δύο, ὧν καὶ Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος μέμνηται.—ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐγγὺς ἐτῶν ἐνενήκοντα, ὡς φησὶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος καὶ Σωτίων. Aristocles apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. C. ἐγένετο δὲ μαθητὴς αὐτοῦ [τοῦ Πύρρωνος] Τίμων Φλιάσιος, ὃς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐχόρευεν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἔπειτα δ' ἐντυχῶν αὐτῷ συνέγραψεν ἀρχαίας παρῳδίας καὶ βωμολόχους, ἐν αἷς βεβλασφήμηκε πάντας τοὺς πώποτε φιλοσόφσαντας. Suidas: Τίμων Φλιάσιος, καὶ αὐτὸς φιλόσοφος, τῆς Πύρρωνος ἀγωγῆς, ὁ γράψας τοὺς καλουμένους σίλλους, ἦτοι ψόγους τῶν φιλοσόφων, βιβλία γ'. Steph. Byz. Φλιοῦς. Τίμων ὁ περὶ σίλλων γεγραμῶς Φλιάσιος ἐχρημάτισε. *Timon* thought the older copies of *Homer* more genuine than the corrected copies: Laërt. IX. 113. φασὶ καὶ Ἀρατον πυθέσθαι αὐτοῦ πῶς τὴν Ὀμήρου ποιήσιν ἀσφαλῶς κτήσαιο; τὸν δὲ εἰπεῖν, εἰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἀντιγράφοις ἐντυγχάνοι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἤδη διωρθωμένοις. This observation would be made after the corrections of *Zenodotus*².

ται ἀπὸ τῆς Δολωνίας [X. 298]. εἰ δὲ ἐνδύνων τῶν ἐντὸς ὅπλων. Ἀριστοφ. δὲ οὕτω γράφει. “Ὅπότερός κεν πρὸς—“σθεν”—κ. τ. λ. 810. ἀθ. ὅτι εἶδε καὶ πᾶσιν ἄλλ' οὐχὶ τοῖσι μόνον. 824. 825. ἡθέτηται. συλλύσεως γὰρ γεγεννημένης εἶδε κοινῇ διελέσθαι τὰ ἔπαθλα. προηβητοῦντο δὲ παρὰ Ἀριστοφ. ἀθετεῖ Ἀρίσταρχος. 843. ἀθ. ὅτι δυνὶ προδεδισκευκτόταν εἶδε εἰπεῖν ἀμφοτέρων. μετενήκεται δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ὀδυσσεΐας [VIII. 192]. XXIV. 6—9. ἀθ. ὅτι εὐτελεῖς εἰσίν. 20. 21. ἀθ. ἀρκεῖ γὰρ τὸ προειρησθαι κ. τ. λ. 23. ἀπὸ τούτου ὀκτὼ ἀθετοῦσι. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ οὐκ ἀλόγως κ. τ. λ. 30. ἀθ. Ἀρίσταρχος διὰ τὴν “μαχλοσύνην” τὸν στίχον. 45. ἀθ. ὅτι ἐκ τῶν Ἡσιόδου μετενήκεται. 71—73. ἀθ. ὅτι ψεῦδος περιέχουσι. 86. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός ἐστι. 130—132. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀπρεπὲς μητέρα νύμφη λέγειν κ. τ. λ. This passage was probably extant in the time of *Aristotle*: conf. *Aristot. Eth. Nicom. III. 11, 1.* 423. ὡς περὶ σὸς ὁ στίχος ἀθετεῖται. 476. It is observed εἰ δὲ εὐτελεῖς οἱ στίχοι, καὶ ἄλλοι, whence we may collect that ἡθετοῦντο ὅτι εὐτελεῖς. It is added ἀθετεῖται, οὐ γὰρ ἀφηρύντο αἱ τράπεζαι κ. τ. λ. 514. ἀθ. ὁ Θορᾶξ [sc. *Dionysius*]. ὁ γὰρ ἡμερος περὶ μόνον τὴν ψυχὴν. 556. 557. ἀθ. ὅτι ἀνάρμοστοι τῷ προσώπῳ. Ἀρίσταρχος οὐδὲν ἀποφαίνεται, ἢ μόνον ἀθετεῖ τοὺς στίχους. 594. 595. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔνεκα δῶρων λέγει ἀπολελυκέναι τὸν νεκρόν. τινὲς ἀθετοῦσι. τὴν γὰρ Διὸς κέλυσιν αἰτίαν εἶδε λέγειν τῆς λύσεως. 614—617. ἀθ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀκό-

λοιθοι τῷ “ἡ δ' ἄρα σίτου”—πῶς δὲ καὶ λίθος κήδεα πέσσει; προηθέντο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει.

In none of these passages is there any appeal to the faith of copies. The critic rejected what he disapproved.

² Among the works of *Timon* were the following:

1. Ἀρκεσιλάου περίδειπνον or πρῶδειπνον. Laërt. IX. 115. ἐπήνεσεν αὐτὸν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ Ἀρ. περίδειπνον. Athen. IX. p. 406. e. οὐκ ὦν “λαβάργυρος ἀρολογή—“της,” κατὰ τὸν [τὸ] Τίμωνος πρῶδειπνον.
2. περὶ αἰσθήσεων. Laërt. IX. 105. ὁ T. ἐν ταῖς περὶ αἰσθήσεων φησὶ, “τὸ μὲν ὅτι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ οὐ τίθημι, “τὸ δὲ ὅτι φαίνεται ὁμολογῶ.”
3. ἱαμβοί. Laërt. IX. 110. ἐγνώσθη δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς ἱαμβοῖς αὐτοῦ μαρτυρεῖ.
4. ἰνδαυμοί. Laërt. IX. 65. Τίμων—ἐν τοῖς ἰνδαυμοῖς.

τούτό μοι, ὦ Πύρρων, ἰμείρεται ἥτορ ἀκούσαι  
πῶς ποτ' ἀνὴρ ἔτ' ἄγχις ῥάστα μεθ' ἡσυχίης,  
μῦθος ἐν ἀνθρώποισι θεοῦ τρόπον ἡγεμονεύων.

See fragments in Brunck. Anal. tom. II. p. 76.

5. Πύθων. Laërt. IX. 105. ὁ T. ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι φησὶ μὴ ἐκβεβηκέναι τὴν συνήθειαν. IX. 64. ὁ T. φησὶν οὕτως ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι. Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 761. A. ὅ γε μὴν T. ἐν τῇ Πύθωνι διηγείται μακρόν τινα κατατείνας



38. *Dionysius Metathemenus*. B. C. 263. He lived to his eighty-first year, according to Censorinus c. 15. *Hoc* (octogesimo et uno) anno et *Dionysius Heracleotes ut vita abiret cibo abstinuit*.

Chares apud Athen. XII. p. 538. e. describing the marriage of *Alexander* mentions αὐλοῦδοι παρῆλθον Διονύσιος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης, Ὑπέρβολος Κυζικηνός. Menag. ad Laërt. VII. 167. understands this of *Dionysius Metathemenus*: *Ad sonos tibiarum in nuptiis Alexandri Dionysium cecinisse scribit Athenæus*. Schweigh. ad Athen. l. c. Διονύσιος. *Diversus, ut puto, ab illo qui Metathemenus cognominatus est*. Mr. Schweighæuser is right in his opinion. The marriage of *Alexander* (which was celebrated at Susa: Diod. XVII. 107. Plutarch. Alex. c. 70. in B. C. 325: see above p. 309.) was between sixty and seventy years before the death of *Zeno*, whom *Dionysius* survived.

39. *Duris* of *Samos*. B. C. 280. Plutarch. Alcib. c. 32. Δούρις ὁ Σάμιος, Ἀλκιβιάδου φάσκων ἀπόγονος εἶναι. Mentioned by Dionys. de Comp. p. 30. as negligent in his style. See No. 88.<sup>a</sup> *Duris* is inaccurately called by Mr. Mitford, vol. VIII. p. 28. note, the contemporary of *Aristotle*.

λόγον, ὡς ἐντύχοι τῷ Πύρρῳ βαδίζοντι Πιθαῖδε περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου, καὶ τίνα διαλεχθεῖεν ἀλλήλοις.

6. σίλλοι. Laërt. IX. 111. τῶν δὲ σίλλων τρία ἐστίν· ἐν αἷς ὡς ἂν σκεπτικός ἂν πάντας λυθρεῖ καὶ σιλαίνει τοὺς δογματικούς ἐν παρρησίας εἶδει. ὃν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοδιήγητον ἔχει τὴν ἑρμηνείαν, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον καὶ τρίτον ἐν διαλόγου σχήματι.—καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν ἀρχαυτέρων ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν ἰστέρων. ἔθεν δὲ αὐτοὶ τινες καὶ ἐπίλογον ἐπέγραψαν. τὸ δὲ πρῶτον ταῦτα περιέχει πράγματα, πλὴν ὅτι μονοπρίσωπος ἐστὶν ἡ ποιήσις. Brunck Anal. tom. II. p. 67—76. (after H. Steph. poës. philosoph. p. 60.) has given fragments of the σίλλοι, about 120 lines; but without indicating the sources from which they are derived.

Omitted by Brunck: Athen. XV. p. 698. b. Εὐβοῖος ὁ Πάριος γενόμενος ταῖς χρόνους κατὰ Φίλιππον.—σάζεται αὐτοῦ τῶν παρρησιῶν βιβλία τέσσαρα. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτοῦ T. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Idem VI. p. 251. b. T. ὁ Φλ. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων Ἀρίσταννα φησὶ τὸν Χῖον Ζήνωνος δὲ τοῦ Κιτιέως γνῶριμον κόλακα γενέσθαι Περταίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ὅτι ἦν ἐταῖρος Ἀντιγόνη τοῦ βασιλέως. Idem VIII. p. 337. a. παγκάλως δὲ καὶ ὁ T. ἔφη·

πάντων μὲν πρότιστα κακῶν ἐπιθυμῆ ἐστίν.

Idem XIII. p. 610. b. καὶ ὁ T. δὲ ἔφη·

—ἐν δὲ πλατυσμῷ

πολυμαθησύνῃς, τῆς οὐ κενώτερον ἄλλο.

Sext. Empir. p. 372. ὁ T. αἰτιᾶται τὸν Πλάτωνα ἐπὶ τῷ οὕτω καλλωπίζεῖν τὸν Σοκράτην πολλοῖς μαθήματιν. ἢ γὰρ φησι τὸν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μεῖναι ἡβολόγιν. Gellius III. 17. describes the σίλλοι. Τίμων amarulentus librum maledicentissimum conscripsit qui σίλλος inscribitur. In eo libro Platonem philosophum contumeliose appellat quod inpenso pretio librum Pythagoricæ disciplinæ emisset.—Versus Timonis hi sunt: &c. The lines are in Brunck. p. 70.

The fragments given by Brunck will be found

in the following passages: Fr. I, Laërt. IX. 112. fr. II, Clem. Strom. V. p. 550. D. III, Laërt. IX. 65. IV, Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. C. Theodoret. Ἑλλην. p. 489. A. V, Laërt. II. 107. VI, Sext. Empir. p. 564. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν σίλλων. VII, Idem p. 721. VIII, Laërt. I. 34. IX, Idem II. 6. X, Idem II. 19. Sext. Empir. p. 371. XI, Laërt. II. 55. 62. XII, Idem II. 66. XIII, Idem II. 126. XIV, Laërt. III. 7. 26. Athen. XI. p. 505. e. Gell. III. 17. XV, Laërt. IV. 33. 34. 42. XVI, Laërt. IV. 67. XVII, Laërt. V. 11. XVIII, Laërt. VII. 161. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν σίλλων. Conf. Athen. VI. p. 251. b. XIX, Laërt. VII. 170. XX, Athen. VII. p. 281. e. XXI, Laërt. VII. 15. 16. XXII, Laërt. VIII. 36. XXIII, Sext. Empir. p. 58. Laërt. IX. 18. XXIV, Sext. Empir. p. 227. XXV, Laërt. VIII. 67. XXVI, Laërt. IX. 6. XXVII, Laërt. IX. 23. XXVIII, Laërt. IX. 25. XXIX, Laërt. IX. 40. XXX, Laërt. X. 3. Athen. XIII. p. 588. b. VII. p. 279. f. XXXII, Athen. IV. p. 162. f. XXXIII, Laërt. IX. 52. XXXIV, Laërt. IX. 69. XXXV, Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 761. D. 762. A. XXXVI, Athen. I. p. 22. d. XXXVII, Athen. IV. p. 158. a. XXXVIII, Athen. IV. p. 160. A. XXXIX, Athen. X. p. 445. d.

7. πρὸς τοὺς φυσικούς. Sext. Empir. p. 310. T. ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τοὺς φυσικοὺς ταῦτο ὑπέλαβε δεῖν ἐν πρώταις ζητεῖν. φημί δὲ τὸ εἰ ἐξ ὑποθέσεως τι ληπτέον.

<sup>a</sup> Among the works of *Duris* were,

1. περὶ Ἀγαθικλέους. Athen. XIV. p. 618. c. Λίβων δὲ τὴν αὐτὴν προσαγορεύουσιν εἰ ποιηταί, φησὶ Δούρις ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθικλέα, ἐπειδὴ Σερίτης ὡς δοκεῖ πρῶτον εἰρεῖν τὴν ἀδελφικὴν Λίβους ἦν τῶν Νομάδων· ὁ καὶ κατηύλησε τὰ μητρώα πρῶτος. Idem XIII. p. 605. e. Κλεώνυμος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης πρῶτος ἀνθρώπων εἰς ὁμηρίαν λαβὼν παρὰ Μεταποντίων γυναικας—ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Σάμ.



ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα ἱστ. Idem XII. p. 541. f. Δ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ πλησίον Ἰππυνίου πόλεως ἄλλος τι δεικνύσθαι κάλλι διαφόρον καὶ καταρῥυτον ἴδασιν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ τόπον τινὰ εἶναι καλούμενον Ἀμαλθείας κέρας, ὃ τὸν Γέλωνα κατασκευάσαι. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 772. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέους φησὶ τὴν Πηνελόπην συγγενέσθαι πᾶσι ταῖς μνηστῆρσι καὶ γενήσθαι τραγοσκελῆ Πᾶνα.

2. περὶ ἀγώνων. Phot. lex. σελίνου στέφανος. πένθιμος· τὸ γὰρ σέλινον πένθεισι προσήκει, ὡς ἔφη καὶ Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγώνων. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 613. καὶ Δ. φησὶ ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγώνων τοὺς βαμοὺς τάφους καλεῖσθαι.

3. Ἑλληνικά. Diod. XV. 60. Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ὁ ἱστοριογράφος τῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἱστορίας ἐντεῦθεν [B. C. 370] ἐποίησεν τὴν ἀρχήν. Probably quoted by Athenæus by the title of ἱστορίαι. Athen. XIII. p. 560. b. ὁ ἱερὸς καλούμενος πόλεμος [B. C. 357] δι' ἑτέραν γαμέτην, φησὶ Δ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ ἱστορίῳ, Θηβαίαν γένος, ὄνομα Θεανῶ, ἀρπασθεῖσαν ἐπὶ Φωκέως τινός. Idem X. p. 434. e. Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστορίων· “Ἐν μόνῃ τῶν ἑορτῶν τῶν ἀγομένων ἐπὶ Περσῶν τῷ Μίθρῃ “ βασιλεὺς μεθίσκεται” κ. τ. λ. Idem XII. p. 542. c. “Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς,” ὡς φησι Δ. ἐν τῇ ἑκκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων, “χιλίων καὶ διακοσίων ταλάντων κατ' ἐνὶ αὐτὸν κύριος γενόμενος, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτων βραχέα δαπανῶν “ εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὴν τῆς πόλεως διοίκησιν” κ. τ. λ. referring to B. C. 317—307. Idem IV. p. 155. c. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ τῶν ἱστορίων ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ Πολυπέρχοντα, φησὶν, εἰ μεθυσθεῖν, καίτοι πρεσβύτερον ὄντα, ὀρχεῖσθαι, οὐδένοιο Μακεδόνων ὄντα δεύτερον οὔτε κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν οὔτε κατὰ τὴν ἀξίωσιν κ. τ. λ. Idem VI. p. 253. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστορίων καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰθὺβαλλον (εἰρηκε).—in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes B. C. 301. Idem XII. p. 535. e. Δ. ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστορίων· “Παυσανίας μὲν,” φησὶν, κ. τ. λ. on the luxury of Demetrius Poliorcetes at Athens. Idem XII. p. 546. c. καὶ Δ. δὲ φησὶν ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ἱστορίων ὡς ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν ταῖς δυνάσταις ἐπιθυμία τῆς μέθης. διὸ ποιεῖν τὸν Ὀμηρον τῷ Ἀγαμέμνονι κ. τ. λ.

4. περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους. Athen. IV. p. 184. d. Δ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐριπίδου καὶ Σοφοκλέους Ἀλκιβιάδην φησὶ μαθεῖν τὴν ἀληθικὴν οὐ παρὰ τοῦ τυχεύοντος, ἀλλὰ Προνόμου τοῦ μεγίστου ἐσχηκότος δόξαν.

5. Λιβυκά. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1030. Phot. Lex. v. Λαμία. Δ. ἐν β' Λιβυκῶν ἱστορεῖ γυναικα καλὴν γενέσθαι τὴν Λαμίαν κ. τ. λ. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 847. τινὲς δὲ φασὶν ἐν Λιβύῃ εἶναι τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νείλου, ὡς Δούρις. Probably from this Libyan history.

6. Μακεδονικά. Athen. VI. p. 249. c. ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀρκαδίων ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς κόλαξ ἦν, περὶ οὗ ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ Θεόπομπος, καὶ Δούρις ἐν πέμπτῃ Μακεδονικῶν. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Ἀρκαδίων μισθὸν τὸν Φίλιππον κ. τ. λ. Idem IV. p. 167. c. Δ. ἐν ἐβδόμῃ Μακεδονικῶν περὶ Πατικύπρου λέγων τοῦ ἐν Κύπρῳ βασιλέως ὅτι ἄστωτος ἦν γράφει καὶ τάδε· “Ἀλέξανδρος μετὰ τὴν Τύρου πολιορκίαν” κ. τ. λ. Bekk. Anecd. Gr. p. 782, 22. Φοινίκεια δὲ τὰ γράμματα ἐλέγοντο.—(ὡς φησι) Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ὁ ἱστορικὸς ἐν ἐγδόῃ τῶν

Μακεδονικῶν, ἀπὸ Φοίνικος τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως τροφοῦ. Schol. Eurip. Alcest. 255. μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Δούρις ἐν τῇ ις' τῶν Μακεδονικῶν [sic recte Matthiæus] ὅτι ἐν Ἰωλκῷ ἐνυμφεύθη [sc. Alcestis]. Ἰωλκοῦ γὰρ Πελίας ἐβασίλευσεν. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397. Δ. ἐν τῷ πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν Ἀρκάδα φησὶν ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Ἀρκαδία καλεῖται Ὀρχομενοῦ υἱόν' διὸ καὶ ποταμὸν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας Ὀρχομενόν. Athen. XIII. p. 606. c. δελφίνα δ' ἐν Ἰασφῷ παῖδός ἐραστῆναι λόγος, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ. ὁ δὲ λόγος ἐστὶν αὐτῷ περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου. καὶ λέγει οὕτως· “μετεπέμψατο” κ. τ. λ. Perhaps from the Μακεδονικά.

7. Σαμίαν ὄροι. Athen. XV. p. 696. e. ὁ εἰς Λύσανδρον τὸν Σπαρτιάτην γραφεὶς ὄντως παιὼν ὅν φησι Δ. ἐν τοῖς Σαμίαν ἐπιγραφόμενοις ὄροις ἄδεσθαι ἐν Σάμῳ. Plutarch. Lysand. c. 18. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ (τῷ Λυσάνδρῳ) ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Ἑλλήνων βαμμοὺς αἱ πόλεις ἀνέστησαν ὡς θεῶν, καὶ θυσίας ἔθυσαν· εἰς δὲ πρῶτον παιᾶνες ἤσθησαν, ὧν ἐνὸς ἀρχὴν ἀπομνημονεύουσι τοιάνδε·

τὸν Ἑλλάδος ἀγαθέας στραταγὸν εὐρυχάρου Σπάρτας  
ἐμνήσμεν. ὧ ἢ παιᾶν.

Porphyr. in Vit. Pythag. Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ἐν δευτέρῃ τῶν ὥρων. Laërt. I. 119. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν ἱερῶν [leg. cum viris doctis ὥρων] ἐπιγεγράφθαι αὐτῷ [Pythagoræ] τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τοῦδε, κ. τ. λ. On the title of this work see Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. VII. p. 648. Schol. Eurip. Hec. 933. (915). Δ. ἐν τῷ ιβ' τῶν ὥρων [recte Matthiæus ὥρων] γράφει οὕτως· ὡς ἐπὶ Αἰγινήτων πειρατευόμενοι Ἀθηναῖοι στρατιὰν κατ' αὐτῶν ἀποστέλλουσιν οἱ δὲ ἅμα Σπαρτιάταις ἄπαντας ἀπέκτειναν· εἰς δὲ ὑπέστρεψεν ἄγγελος κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Pericl. c. 28. Δ. δ' ὁ Σάμ. τοῖσις ἐπιτραγεῖται, πολλὴν ἐμύθητα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους κατηγορῶν.—Δούρις μὲν οὖν, οὐδ' ὅπου μὴδὲν αὐτῷ πρόσεστιν ἴδιον πάθος εἰσθῶς κρατεῖν τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, μᾶλλον εὐκὴν ἐναυθῶ δεινῶσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. referring to B. C. 440. Probably derived from the Σαμίαν ὄροι. Steph. Byz. Γόργυια. τόπος ἐν Σάμῳ, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Athen. XII. p. 525. e. περὶ τῆς Σαμίαν τρυφῆς Δ. ἱστορῶν παρατίθεται Ἀσίῳ ποιήματα κ. τ. λ. These we may refer to the same work.

The following passages would be partly from the Ἑλληνικά and partly from the Μακεδονικά. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 19. ὁ δὲ Δ. αὐ ποταμὸν εἶναι φησὶ τὸν Θερμόδοντα κ. τ. λ. with reference to the battle of Charonea B. C. 338. Ibid. c. 23. Ἀλέξανδρος [B. C. 335] ἐξήτει τῶν δημοκρατῶν δέκα μὲν, ὡς Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ Δ. εἰρήκασιν. Idem Phocion. c. 4. Φακίνα γὰρ οὔτε γελάσαντά τις οὔτε κλαύσαντα βράβειος Ἀθηναίων εἶδεν, οὐδ' ἐν βαλανεῖο δημοσιεύοντι λανθάνον, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. Idem Eumen. c. 1. Εὐμένη τὸν Καρδιανὸν ἱστορεῖ Δ. πατὴρ μὲν ἀμαζιεύοντος ἐν Χερρόνησφ—γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Idem Ages. c. 3. τοῦτο δ' ἐν πάνυ δυσκόλως τὴν Τιμαίαν ἐνεργεῖν φησὶ Δ. de Alcibiade et Timæa. Idem Alex. c. 15. Δ. τριάκοντα μόνον ἡμερῶν διατροφήν—on Alexander's passage into Asia. c. 46. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. πλάσμα φησὶ γεγονέναι τοῦτο.—on the Amazons. Idem Pho-

40. *Lyncceus of Samos*. B. C. 280.<sup>b</sup>

41. *Aratus*. B. C. 272. Five *Lives of Aratus* are extant: 'Αράτου βίος apud Buhle tom. I.

cion. c. 17. ὁ γοῦν Δ. εἶρκεν ὡς μέγας γενόμενος καὶ Δαρείου κρατήσας ἀφείλε τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τὸ χαίρειν κ.τ.λ. de *Alexandro*. Idem Alcib. c. 32. ἂ Δ.—προστίθῃσι τοῖσι, αὐλεῖν μὲν εἰρεσίαν τοῖς ἐλαύνουσι Χρυσόγονον τὸν Πυθιονίκην κ. τ. λ.—οὔτε Θεόπομπος οὔτ' Ἐφορος οὔτε Ξενοφῶν γέγραφε· οὔτ' εἰκὸς ἦν οὕτως ἐντυφῆσαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ φυγὴν καὶ συμφορὰς τοσαύτας κατερχόμενον. on the return of *Alcibiades* to Athens B. C. 407. Athen. VI. p. 231. b. Φίλιππον τὸν τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου πατέρα, φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ., φιάλιον χρυσῶν κεκτημένον αἰεὶ τοῦτ' ἔχειν κείμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ προσκεφαλαίου. Idem I. 17. e. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐνόητε ἦν, ὡς φησὶ Δ. ἐστὶν οὖν ποτε ἡγεμόνας εἰς ἐξακισχιλίους ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ δίφρῳ ἀργυρῶν καὶ κλιντῆρων ἀλουργοῖς περιστρώσας ἱματίοις. Idem XII. p. 532. f. τὰ αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δ. of *Chares* and *Adaeus* in B. C. 348.

Steph. Byz. Αἰασίς. πόλις Αἰγύπτου.—Ἡρόδοτος δὲ καὶ Δ. Μακάρων αὐτὴν ὀνόμασαν νῆσον. From Herodot. III. 26. we may conjecture that *Duris* mentioned this in the *Σαμίον ὥροι*.

*Duris* is also quoted in the following testimonies: Steph. Byz. Ἀκράγαντες.—Σικελίας, ἀπὸ ποταμοῦ παραρρέοντος· φησὶ γὰρ Δ. ὅτι αἱ πλεῖσται τῶν Σικελῶν πόλεις ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν ὀνομάζονται.—ὡς καὶ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ. Athen. XI. p. 504. b. ὁ τοὺς μίμους πεποιθὼς οὗς αἰεὶ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν Δ. φησὶ τὸν σοφὸν Πλάτωνα. Idem II. p. 19. f. Νυμφόδαρος ὁ θαυματοποιός· ὃς προσκρούσας Ῥηγίνοις, ὡς φησὶ Δ., εἰς δειλίαν αὐτοὺς ἔσκαψε. Idem XII. p. 529. a. οἱ μὲν πολλοί, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Δ., ἱστοροῦσιν ὑπὸ τούτου ἀγανακτήσαντος εἰ τοιοῦτος αὐτῶν βασιλεὺς συγκεκολληθὲν ἀποθανεῖν. sc. *Sardanapalium* ab *Arbace*. Laert. I. 74. φησὶ δὲ Δ. τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [*Pittaci*] Ὁρᾶκα εἶναι. Idem I. 82. Δ. δὲ πάροι- κον φησὶ (τὸν Βίαντα) γεγενῆσθαι. Idem II. 19. Δ. δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαι αὐτὸν [*Socratem*] καὶ ἐργάσασθαι λίθους. Cic. Ep. Att. VI. 1. Num *idcirco Duris Samius, homo in historia diligens, quod cum multis erravit* [sc. de *Eupolidis comici morte*] *irridetur*? Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. 1378. γράφει δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι Δ., Διόδαρος, καὶ Δίων, ὅτι Σαμνεϊτῶν, Τυρρηνῶν, καὶ ἐτέρων ἐθνῶν πολεμοῦντων Ῥωμαίοις, ὁ Δέκιος ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων, συστρατηγὸς ὧν Τορκούτου [B. C. 337], οὕτως ἔδωκεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς σφαγὴν καὶ ἀνῆρέθησαν τῶν ἐναντίων ἑκατὸν χιλιάδες αὐθημερόν. Idem ad 143. πρῶτος Θησεύς ἐπταετῇ (τὴν Ἑλένην) ἀρπάσας, καθὰ φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ., ἀφαιρεθεὶς αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ ἡττῇ ὑπὸ Πολυδεύκου καὶ Καστόρου—γεννήσασαν Ἰφιγένειαν, καὶ θετὴν παῖδα ἢ Κλυταιμνήστρα ποιεῖται. Idem ad 851. κατὰ δὲ Δ. Ἰφιγένειαν ἐκ Θησέως. conf. ad 103. Schol. Hom. *Iliad*. XIX. 326. Νεοπτόλεμος ἐστίν, ὡς τινες, ἐξ Ἰφιγενείας· φησὶ γὰρ Δοῦρις ὅτι κλαπέισα εἰς Σκύρον ἐξέ- τέθη.

<sup>b</sup> Works of *Lyncceus*:

1. Αἰγυπτιακά. Athen. IV. p. 150. b. Λυγκεὺς ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς—“Αἰγυπτίον ἐπιστρατευσάντων,” φησὶν “ἐπὶ Ὡχρον τὸν Περσῶν βασιλέα” κ. τ. λ.

2. ἀπομνημονεύματα. Athen. X. p. 434. d. Καλίσθηνος ὁ σοφιστῆς, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σάμιος φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασι—ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου κ. τ. λ. Idem XIII. p. 583. f. τῆς Γναθαίνης ἥρα δεινῶς—Δίφιλος ὁ κομφιδιοποιός, ὡς καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομν. ἱστορεῖ. Idem VI. p. 248. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀπομν. “Κλείσοφος ὁ Φιλίππου παράσιτος,” κ. τ. λ.

3. ἀποφθέγματα. Athen. VI. p. 245. a. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι, “Σιλανός,” φησὶν, “ὁ Ἀθηναῖος,” κ. τ. λ. Ib. d. τοῦ Κορύδου ἀποφθέγματα τάδε ἀναγράφει ὁ Δ. κ. τ. λ. Idem VIII. p. 337. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ.—ἐν τοῖς ἀποφθέγμασι—“Δωρίαν τῷ αἰλητῇ,” κ. τ. λ.

4. ἐπιστολαί. Harpocr. v. ἰθύφαλλοι. ποιήματά τινα οὕτως ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ τῷ φάλλῳ ᾄδόμενα, ὡς Δ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς φησὶ. Athen. III. p. 75. e. τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ γινόμενων σίκων μνημονεῖ Δ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς. Idem VII. p. 330. a. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς τὰς καλλίστας γίνεσθαι φησὶ ψήττας περὶ Ἑλεουσίνᾳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς. Idem XI. p. 496. f. ῥοδιάς.—μνημονεῖ αὐτῶν Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς. Idem IX. p. 401. f. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀπολλόδαρον ἐπιστολῇ γράφει οὕτως “ἵνα τὰ μὲν αἰγεία τοῖς παισὶ τὰ δὲ συνάγρια μετὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτὸς ἔχῃ.” Idem III. p. 109. d. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Διαγόραν ἐπιστολῇ συγκρίνων τὰ Ἀθήνῃσι γινόμενα τῶν ἐδαδίων πρὸς τὰ ἐν Ῥόδῳ φησὶν “ἔτι δὲ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem VII. p. 285. e. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. ἐπαινῶν τὰς Ῥοδιακάς ἀφύας κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 295. a. τούτων τῶν ἐπῶν μνησθεὶς [of *Archestratus*] καὶ Δ. ὁ Σάμιος ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. [conf. p. 285. e.] “ὁ τὴν “Ἡδρπάθειαν γράψας.”—Ἀρχέστρατον λέγει τὸν τέκνον ὁ Λυγκεὺς] φησὶ καὶ δικαίως παρακελεύεσθαι τὸν ποιητὴν τῷ μὴ δυναμένῳ τιμὴν ἀριθμῆσαι ἀδικίᾳ κτήσασθαι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν. Idem XI. p. 499. c. Δ. ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει “Καθ’ ὃν χρόνον ἐπιδημήσας ἐν Σάμῳ, “Διαγόρα, πολλάκις οἶδά σε παραγινόμενον εἰς τοὺς παρ’ ἐμοὶ πότους, ἐν οἷς λάγυρος κατ’ ἄνδρα κείμενος οἰνοχοεῖτο πρὸς ἡδονὴν διδοὺς ἐκάστῳ ποτήριον.” Idem XIV. p. 652. d. Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ. γράφει οὕτως “ἡ δὲ γῆ “ταῖς μὲν χελιδονίαις ἰσχύσιν ἀντιπαρατιθεῖσα” κ. τ. λ. Ib. p. 654. a. Δ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Δ. ἐπ.—φησὶν “τῷ δ’ ἐκεῖ καλουμένῳ βότρυϊ Νικοστρατίῳ,” κ. τ. λ. Idem IV. initio. Ἰππόλοχος ὁ Μακεδὼν—τοῖς χρόνοις μὲν γεγόνε κατὰ Λυγκέα.—ἐκατέρων οὖν σάζονται δευτηνητικαὶ τινες ἐπιστολαί, Λυγκέως μὲν τὸ Λαμίας—ἐμφανίζοντος δεῖπνον Ἀθήνῃσι γενόμενον Δημητρίῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ—[*Plutarch*. *Demetr.* c. 27. τὸ δεῖπνον οὕτως ἦν ἡσθε τῇ δόξῃ διὰ τὴν πολυτέλειαν ὥστε ὑπὸ Λυγκέως τοῦ Σαμίῳ συγγεγράφθαι], τοῦ δ’ Ἰππολόχου τοὺς Καράνου τοῦ Μακεδόνα ἐμφανίζοντος γάμους, καὶ ἄλλαις δὲ περιετύχονεν τοῦ Δ. ἐπιστολαῖς πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν γεγραμμέναις Ἰππόλοχον, δηλοῦσαις τό τε Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως δεῖπνον Ἀφροδισία



*Vita Arati* tres Ib. tom. II. p. 429—445. and a fifth in *Suidas* v. Ἄρατος. Some passages have been given in the Tables B. C. 272. 269. The other testimonies are these: Vit. II. p. 442. Ἄρατος ὁ ποιητὴς γένει μὲν ἦν ἀπὸ Σόλων τῆς Κιλικίας πατρὸς δὲ Ἀθηνόδωρου μητρὸς δὲ Λητοφίλας [Ληνοδώρας Vit. Ar. tom. I.]. γένους δὲ ἐγένετο πατρὸς ἐπιφανοῦς καὶ ἐν πολλοῖς εὐδοκίμου καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ ἀριστεύσαντος. ἡλευθέρωσε γοῦν τὴν πατρίδα πολλάκις. He had three brothers: Vit. I. p. 429. ἀδελφούς ἔσχε τρεῖς, Μύριν καὶ Καλλιόνδαν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὁμώνυμον τῷ πατρί. [ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ Μύρις, Καλώνδας, Ἀθηνόδωρος Suid. ἀδελφοὺς ἔσχε Λύρην τε καὶ Καλλιόδαν καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὃν φησιν Εὐφράνωρ ἀντιγράψαι πρὸς τὰς τοῦ Ζωΐλου κατηγορίας Vit. III. p. 444. ἀδελφούς εἶχε τρεῖς, Μύριν, Καλώνδαν, καὶ Ἀθηνόδωρον ὃς πρῶτος ἀντιπεῖν λέγεται Ζωΐλῳ τῷ κατὰ τῆς Ὀμηρικῆς ποιήσεως γράψαντι Vit. Arat. tom. I.] His time is thus marked, his residence at the court of *Antigonos*, and his contemporaries: Suid. γεγονώς ἐν τῇ ρκδ' Ὀλυμπιάδι [B. C. 280], ὅτε ἦν Ἀντίγονος βασιλεὺς Μακεδονίας υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ ὁ Γονατᾶς κληθεὶς. καὶ συνῴκει τε αὐτῷ καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ ἐτελεύτησε· σύγχρονος Ἀνταγόρᾳ τῷ Ῥοδίῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Αἰτωλῷ, ἐποποιός. Vit. Arat. tom. I. ἦν δὲ ὁ Ἀντίγονος υἱὸς Δημητρίου τοῦ Πολιορκητοῦ καὶ παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ ἑκατοστὴν [καὶ εἰκοστὴν] καὶ πέμπτην Ὀλυμπιάδα [B. C. 277: see part II. p. 242]. Vit. I. tom. II. p. 431. γέγονε δὲ ὁ Ἀρ. κατὰ Ἀντίγονον τὸν τῆς Μακεδονίας βασιλεῖα ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Γονατᾶς.—ἦν δὲ φιλόλογος γενόμενος, καὶ περὶ ποιητικὴν ἐσπουδακῶς περὶ πολλοῦ ἐποίησατο πολλοὺς μὲν καὶ ἄλλους τῶν πεπαιδευμένων ἔχειν παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸν Ἄρατον.—γέγονε δὲ Ἀντίγονος κατὰ τὴν ρκ' Ὀλυμπιάδα, καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἤκμασεν ὁ Ἄρατος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός.

Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas enumerates ἐπιγράμματα εἰς Φίλαν τὴν θυγατέρα Ἀντιπάτρου γυναῖκα δὲ Ἀντιγόνου. quoted by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII. p. 856. without observation. But this is an error. *Phila*, the wife of *Antigonos*, was the daughter of *Seleucus* and *Stratonice*: γυναῖκα εἶχε Φίλαν τὴν Σελεύκου καὶ Στρατονίκης θυγατέρα Vit. Arat. I. p. 431. *Phila* the daughter of *Antipater* was the wife of *Demetrius* and the mother of *Antigonos*: see part II. p. 242. *Stratonice* was the sister of *Antigonos*, the daughter of *Demetrius* and *Phila*: Plutarch. Demetr. c. 31. and was married to *Seleucus* about B. C. 299. See the Tables 299. 2. The offspring of that marriage, *Phila*, (so called from the elder *Phila* her grandmother,) was married to *Antigonos Gonatas*, her uncle <sup>c</sup>.

ἐπιτελοῦντος Ἀθήνησι, καὶ τὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως. Idem III. p. 100. f. ὁ Α. ὁ Σάμ. ὁ Θεοφράστου γνώριμος—ἀναγράφον τὸ Πτολεμαίου συμπόσιον φησὶν οὕτως· κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 652. c. Α. ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν κωμικὸν Ποσίδιππον ἐπιστολῇ· “Ἐν τοῖς τραγικοῖς,” φησὶ, “πάθειν Εὐριπίδην νομίζω Σοφοκλέους οὐδὲν διαφέρειν” ἐν “δὲ ταῖς ἰσχάσι τὰς Ἀττικὰς τῶν ἄλλων πολὺν προέχειν.”

5. Κένταυρος. One of the comedies noticed by Suidas. Twenty-two lines are preserved by Athenæus IV. p. 131. f. Α. ἐν Κενταύρῳ

μάγειρ, ὁ θύων ἐστὶν ὁ δειπνίζων τ' ἐμὲ  
Ῥόδιος· ἐγὼ δ' ὁ κεκλημένος Περίθιος.  
οὐδέτερος ἡμῶν ἤδεται τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς  
δείνους, κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ Μενάνδρου. Athen. VI. p. 242. b. Α. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Μενάνδρου, “Ἐπὶ γελοίοις,” φησὶ, “δίδξαν “εἰληφότες Εὐκλείδης ὁ Σμικρίνου καὶ Φιλόξενος ἡ Πτερ- “νοκοπίς.”

7. τέχνη ὁψωνητικῇ. Athen. VI. p. 228. c. Α. δ' ὁ Σάμ. καὶ τέχνην ὁψωνητικὴν συνέγραψε πρὸς τινα δυσώην διδάσκων αὐτὸν κ. τ. λ. Idem VII. p. 313. f. Α. δ' ὁ Σάμ. ἐν τῇ ὁψωνητικῇ τέχνῃ ἦν προσεφώνησέ τινα τῶν ἐταίρων δυσώην φησὶν· “Οὐκ ἄχρηστον δὲ” κ. τ. λ. In this passage he mentions and quotes Ἀρχέστρατον τὸν γράψαντα τὴν Ἠδυπάθειαν.

Athen. XI. p. 469. b. ἡδυποτίδες. ταύτας φησὶν ὁ Σάμ. Α. Ῥοδίου ἀντιδημιουργήσασθαι πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνησι θηρικλείους. perhaps in his ἐπιστολαί.

<sup>c</sup> Among the works of *Aratus* Suidas names διόρθωσιν Ὀδυσσεύς. Vit. III. p. 445. διώρθωσε δὲ καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεύαν. Vit. I. p. 431. καὶ τὴν Ὀδυσσεύαν δὲ διώρθωσε, καὶ καλεῖται τις διόρθωσις οὕτως Ἀράτειος, ὡς Ἀριστάρχειος καὶ Ἀριστοφάνειος.

Ἄρατος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Θεόπροπον ἐπικηδεῖω is quoted Schol. Iliad. XVIII. 486. Called εἰς Θεόπροπον Suid. ἐν τῷ εἰς Θεόπροπον (sic) ποιήματι Schol. Arat. 259.



42. *Antagoras of Rhodes*. B. C. 269. Plutarch *Apophthegm.* p. 182. F. relates a conversation of *Antagoras*—Ἀνταγόρου τοῦ ποιητοῦ—with the first *Antigonus*. Perizonius ad *Ælian.* V. H. XIV. 26. observes, *Dubito tamen an erraverit Plutarchus in Antigono designando, qui, opinor, non primus fuit sed secundus.* Plutarch *Sympos.* IV. p. 668. D. relates the same fact again, where he simply has ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίγονος. Athenæus VIII. p. 340. f. also has Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς. Wytenbach ad Plutarch. p. 182. F. differs from Perizonius: *Atqui secundum temporum rationem potuit Antagoras sub utroque Antigono floruisse: siquidem inter primi obitum et Gonatæ initium regnandi, certe imperandi, non nisi decem anni intersunt.* This is not quite exact. *Antigonus* was slain B. C. 301: *Antigonus Gonatas* began to govern B. C. 286, and to reign in Macedonia B. C. 277 (where *Antagoras* resided at his court), twenty-four years after the death of his grandfather. Doubtless, however, *Antagoras* might be contemporary with both <sup>d</sup>.
43. *Sotades*. B. C. 280. Suidas: Σωτάδης, Κρής, Μαρωνεΐτης, δαιμονισθεὶς, ἰαμβογράφος. ἔγραψε φλύακας ἦτοι Κιναιδούς διαλέκτῳ Ἰωνικῇ. Athen. XIV. p. 620. e. ὁ Ἰωνικὸς λόγος τὰ Σωτάδου καὶ τὰ πρὸ τούτου Ἰωνικά καλουμένα ποιήματα Ἀλέξανδρου τε τοῦ Αἰτωλοῦ καὶ Πύρρητος τοῦ Μιλήσιου καὶ Ἀλέξου καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων ποιητῶν προφέρεται [ἐχρήσατο δὲ τῷ εἶδει τούτῳ καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς καὶ Πύρρος ὁ Μιλήσιος καὶ Θεοδώρας καὶ Τιμοχαρίδας καὶ Ξέναρχος Suid. Σωτάδ.]. καλεῖται δὲ οὗτος καὶ κιναιδολόγος. Strab. XIV. p. 648. ἤρξε δὲ Σωτάδης μὲν πρῶτος τοῦ κιναιδολογεῖν ἔπειτα Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλός· ἀλλ' οὗτοι μὲν ἐν ψιλῷ λόγῳ μετὰ μέλους δὲ Λύσις καὶ ἔτι πρότερος τούτου ὁ Σίμος. Plutarch. *Mor.* p. 11. A. τοῦ γὰρ Φιλιδέλφου γήμαντος τὴν ἀδελφὴν Ἀρσινόην, Σωτάδης εἰπὼν “Εἰς οὐχ ὁσίην τρυμαλὴν τὸ κέντρον “ὠθεῖς” ἐν δεσμωτηρίῳ πολλοὺς κατεσάπη χρόνους<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> On the *Thebais* of *Antagoras* see Maximus apud Wytenbach. ad Plutarch. p. 182. F.

<sup>e</sup> On the *Sotadean* verse conf. Spalding. ad Quintil. *Inst.* tom. I. p. 195. The *Sotadean* metre may be gathered from the following testimonies: Auctor *περὶ ἑρμηνείας* §. 189. (193) τοῖς κεκλασμένοις καὶ ἀσέμνοις μέτροις, εἶα μάλιστα τὰ Σωτάδεια, διὰ τὸ μαλακώτερον—

σεῖων μελὴν Πηλιάδα δεξιὸν κατ' ὦμον.

Hermog. *de formis* I. 6. περὶ σεμνότητος. τροχαῖκαὶ καὶ ἰωνικαὶ ἐναντία σεμνότητι· τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου πεποίηκεν ἑναργὲς ὁ διαφθεῖρας τότε τὸ ἔπος “σεῖων” κ.τ.λ. [II. XXII. 133] καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐναλλαγῆς τῶν λέξεων ἀπὸ τοῦ δακτυλικοῦ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἰωνικὸν τε καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς τῷ Ἰωνικῷ τροχαῖκὸν μεθαρμόσας αὐτὸ οὕτως “σεῖων μελὴν” κ.τ.λ. Hephæst. p. 63. τῶν τετραμέτρων [sc. *Ionici. a maj.*] ἐπισημωτάτων ἐστὶ τὸ βραχυκατάληκτον [--- | --- | --- | ---] τὸ καλούμενον Σωτάδειον. ταῦτο δὲ κατὰ τρεῖς χώρας δέχεται Ἰωνικὴν σύζυγιαν, ἢ τροχαϊκὴν, ἢ τὴν ἐξ ἀναπαίστου καὶ πυρρῆχιον, ἢ τὴν ἐκ τριβράχους καὶ τροχαίου, ἢ τὴν ἐκ μακρᾶς καὶ τεσσάρων βραχειῶν, ἢ τὴν ἐκ βραχειῶν ἑξ. The varieties will be,

—   —	ditrochæus.
— —   —	soluta prima Ionici.
— — —   —	soluta prima ditrochæi.
— — — —   —	soluta 3 <sup>ta</sup> ditrochæi vel 2 <sup>da</sup> Ionici.
— — — — —   —	solutis utrisque Ionici longis.

The chief extant specimens of *Sotades* have been collected by Mr. Gaisford ad Hephæst. p. 319. They are these:

Stob. *Serm.* 3, 39. 10 vv. Σωτάδου “λύπησε μακρὰν—  
Ib. 5, 32. 7 vv. Σωτάδου “τῆς τύχης σκοπεῖν  
δεῖ—

Ib. 22, 26. 8 vv. Σωτάδου “εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς  
πέφικας—

Ib. 98, 9. 16 vv. Σωτάδου “αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐὼν—

Ib. 98, 10. 13 vv. τοῦ αὐτοῦ “ἀγαθὸς, εὐφυής,  
δίκαιος—

Ib. 103, 13. 3 vv. Σωτάδου “ὁ πένης ἐλεεῖται—

Ib. 108, 40. 2 vv. Σωτάδου “πλειστάκις ἀδι-  
κούμενός τις—

Ib. 120, 11. Σωτάδου “πάντων ὁ λιμὴν τῶν μερό-  
πων ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν.”

From Athen XIV. p. 621. b. three lines of *Sotades*:  
Θεοδῶρου τοῦ αὐλητοῦ Φίληνος ἦν πατήρ, εἰς ὃν ταῦτα  
ἔγραψεν.

“ὁ δ' ἀποστεγᾶσας—

Among the works of *Sotades* were

Ἄδωνις. Hephæst. p. 8. Σωτάδου ἐξ Ἀδωνίδος·

τίνα τῶν παλαιῶν ἱστοριῶν θέλετ' ἐσακοῦσαι;

Ἀμαζών. Suid. Σωτάδ. εἰσι δὲ αὐτοῦ εἶδη πλεῖστα ὄν, εἰς ἃδου κατάβασις. Πρίηπος. εἰς Βελεστίχην. Ἄμα-  
ζών.

εἰς ἄδου κατάβασις. Suid.

εἰς Βελεστίχην. Suid.

44. *Asclepiades of Samos* preceded *Theocritus*, since *Theocritus* was his disciple: Theocr. Id. VII. 40. οὕτε τὸν ἐσθλὸν Σικελίδαν νίκημι τὸν ἐκ Σάμῳ οὔτε Φιληγῶν. Schol. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν ἐπιγραμματογράφον.—Σικελίδαν ὀνομάζει τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον, ὡς υἱὸν Σικελίδα, οὗ δοκεῖ ἀκουστὴς γεγονέναι. ἄλλως. Ἀσκληπιάδην φησὶ τὸν Σάμιον τὸν ἐπιγράμματα γράψαντα, οὗ δοκεῖ ἀκουστὴς γεγονέναι ὁ Θεόκριτος. Σικελίδας δὲ ἐκαλεῖτο πατρωνυμικῶς. Schol. ad VII. 21. Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Σάμιον ποιητὴν Σικελίδαν καὶ αὐτὸν καλεῖ ἑ.

45. *Theocritus*. B. C. 272.<sup>5</sup>

46. *Homerus*. B. C. 278. Add to the testimonies Christodorus I. 409. apud Antholog. tom. III. p. 176. Ὀμηρος·

—δὴ Θρηϊκίῃσι παρ' ἧόσι γένετο μήτηρ  
Μυρῶ κυδαλίμῃ Βυζαντιάς—  
κεῖνος ἄρα τραγικῆς πινυτὴν ἡσκήσατο τέχνην  
κοσμήσας ἐπέεσσιν ἐὼν Βυζαντίδα πάτρην.

Tzetz. ad Lycophron. p. 264. Ὀμηρος ὁ νέος τραγικός—ὁ Ἀνδρομάχου Βυζάντιος, δράματα ποιήσας νῆ.

47. *Sosithcus*. B. C. 278.<sup>h</sup>

Ἰλιάς. Hephæst. p. 21. παρὰ Σωτάδῃ ἐν τῇ Ἰλιάδι·  
“ σείων μελίην” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Demetr. περὶ ἔρμην. s. 189. (193). Hence perhaps the four lines in Dionys. de Comp. p. 52. Schæf. τὰ Σωτάδεια ταυτί·  
ἐνθ' οἱ μὲν ἐπ' ἄκραις πυραῖς νέκυες ἐκείντο  
γῆς ἐπὶ ξένης, ὄρφανὰ τειχεῖα προλιπόντες  
Ἑλλάδος ἱερῆς καὶ μυχὸν ἐστίης πατρίδος,  
ἦβην τ' ἔρατεινὴν, καὶ καλὸν ἡλίου πρόσσπον.

Πρίηπος. Suid.

<sup>f</sup> Thirty-nine epigrams under the name of *Asclepiades* are in *Analect. Brunck. tom. I. p. 211. Anthol. Jacobs tom. I. p. 144.* But as there were many of this name, it may be doubted to whom they are to be ascribed. *Jacobs tom. XIII. p. 864. observes, Ad Samium Asclepiadem proculdubio pertinet Ep. 32. quo Berenice comparatur cum Venere: 33 in Cleopatram ἀνασσαν. Berenicē was the wife of Ptolemy Soter: Cleopatra was the sister of Philadelphus. But in Ep. 32 the title (Jacobs tom. VII. p. 53) is Ἀσκληπιάδου, οἱ δὲ Ποσειδίππου. and in Ep. 33, Ἀσκληπιάδου, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντιπάτρου Θεοσ. And Κλεοπάτρα ἀνασσα might therefore be Cleopatra the mistress of Antony, in whose time Antipater Thess. flourished.*

Ep. 1. is given in Cod. Vat. to *Asclepiades of Adramyttium*. Ep. 3. is Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου in Cod. Vat. Ep. 23. Cod. Vat. *Asclepiadæ, Meleagro tribuit Planud.* *Jacobs tom. VII. p. 40. Ep. 29. Cod. Vat. Ἀσκληπιάδου ἢ Ποσειδίππου.*

<sup>g</sup> Suidas v. Θεόκριτος adds, τινὲς δὲ ἀναφέρουσιν εἰς αὐτὸν καὶ ταῦτα·

Προϊτίδας.  
Ἑλπίδας.  
ἔμνου.  
ἡρώνας.  
ἐπικηδεῖα μέλη.

ἐλεγείας.

ἰάμβους.

ἐπιγράμματα.

ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τρεῖς γεγόνασι Βουκολικῶν ἐπῶν ποιηταί, Θεόκριτος οὗτος, Μόσχος Σικελιώτης, καὶ Βίων ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἐκ τινος χωριδίου καλουμένου Φλώσσης.

<sup>h</sup> Fragments of *Sosithcus*.

Ἀθλίος. Stob. Serm. 51, 23. Σωσιθέου ἐξ Ἀθλίου·  
εἷς μυρίους ὄρνιθας ἀετὸς σοβεῖ,  
λαῶν τε δειλῶν πλήθος εὖ τραφεῖς ἀνὴρ.

Δάφνις ἢ Λιτυέρσας. Athen. X. p. 415. b. Λιτυέρσας ἦν μὲν υἱὸς Μίδου νόθος Κελαινῶν δὲ τῶν ἐν Φρυγίᾳ βασιλεῖς, ἄγχιος ἰδέσθαι καὶ ἀνήμερος ἀνθρώπος ἀδελφάγος δ' ἰσχυρῶς. λέγει δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωσίθεος ὁ τραγωδιοποιὸς ἐν δράματι Δάφνιδι ἢ Λιτυέρσῃ οὕτως κ. τ. λ. Tzetz. Chil. II. 595. ὡς ἐν τῷ Δάφνιδι φησι Σωσίβιος [I. Σωσίθεος] ἰάμβους κ. τ. λ. Schol. Theocrit. X. 41. ὁ Λιτυέρσας ἄκει Κελαινὰς τῆς Φρυγίας, υἱὸς τυγχάνων νόθος τοῦ Μίδου. γεωργὸς δὲ ὢν τοῖς παρίοντας τῶν ξένων εὐωχῶν ἠνάγκαζε θερίζειν μετ' αὐτοῦ· εἴτα ἐσπέρας, ἀποτέμνων αὐτῶν τὰς κεφαλὰς τὸ λοιπὸν σῶμα ἐν τοῖς δράγμασι συνειλὼν ἤδεν. Ἡρακλῆς δὲ ὕστερον τοῦτον ἀποκτείνας ἔβριψεν εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμὸν. Scholiastes apud Casaubon. ad Theocritum cap. 12. ἰστορεῖ ταῦτα κατὰ μέρος Σωσίβιος [I. Σωσίθεος] ἐν Δάφνιδι λέγων οὕτως·

αἱ θ' οἱ Κελαιναὶ πατρίς ἀρχαία πόλις  
Μίδου γέροντος, ὅστις ὦτ' ἔχων ὄνον  
ἦνασσε καὶ νοῦν φατὸς εὐειδοῦς ἄγαν.  
οὗτος δ' ἐκείνου παῖς παράπλαστος νόθος·  
μητρὸς δ' ὁποίας ἡ τεκοῦσ' ἐπίσταται. 5  
ἔσθαι μὲν ἄρτους τρεῖς ὅλους κανθηλίου  
τρὶς τῆς βραχείας ἡμέρας, πίνει δ' ἕνα  
καλὼν μετρητὴν, τὸν δεκάμφορον πίθον·  
ἐργάζεται δ' ἐλαφρὰ πρὸς τὰ σίτια·  
ὄγμον θερίζει· τῇ μὲν δ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ 10

48. *Lycophron*. B. C. 269. 259. Two lists of the poets who composed the *Pleias* are given in the Tables B. C. 259. Tzetzes ad *Lycophron*. p. 263. gives another catalogue, in which he erroneously classes together poets who were not contemporary, and who were not all writers of tragedy: ὁ Λυκόφρων τῶ μὲν γένει ἦν Χαλκιδῆς, υἱὸς Σωκλέους, ἡ Λύκου τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου κατὰ τινος. ἦν δὲ εἰς τῶν ἐπτὰ ποιητῶν οἵτινες διὰ τὸ ἐπτὰ εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος ἐλέγοντο· ὧν τὰ ὀνόματα ταῦτα· Θεόκριτος ὁ τὰ Βουκολικά ποιήσας, Ἀρατος ὁ τὰ Φαινόμενα γράψας καὶ ἕτερα, Νικάνδρος, Αἰαντίδης ἡ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά, Φίλικος, Ὀμηρος ὁ νέος τραγικός, — Λυκόφρων, καὶ ἕτεροι μὴ εἰδότες ἄλλους φασὶν εἶναι τῆς πλειάδος. ἦσαν δὲ οὗτοι ἐν χρόνοις Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ Βερενίκης, οἱ παῖδες ἦσαν ἀμφοτέροι Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Λαγῶν καὶ Βερενίκης τῆς Ἀντιγόνου θυγατρὸς. If we add to these the accounts of Suidas recorded in the Tables, we shall obtain the following testimonies:

Suidas.	Schol. 1.	Schol. 2.	Tzetzes.
<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	<i>Homerus</i>	( <i>Theocritus</i> )
<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	<i>Sosithus</i>	( <i>Aratus</i> )
<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	<i>Lycophron</i>	( <i>Nicander</i> )
<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Æantides</i>
<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>
<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Dionysides</i>	<i>Sosiphanes</i>	<i>Homerus</i>
.....	<i>Æantides</i>	<i>Philiscus</i>	<i>Lycophron</i> .

All the authorities agree in *Homerus*, *Philiscus*, *Lycophron*: and the three first in *Alexander Ætolus*, and *Sosithus*. *Dionysides* is attested by Schol. 1. and by Strabo: see the Tables B. C. 278. The seventh name was either *Æantides*, or *Sosiphanes*. *Sosiphanes* has two testimonies, and *Æantides* three.

*Lycophron* composed sixty-four or forty-six tragedies: Tzetz. ad *Lycophron*. p. 270. διὰ τί Λυκόφρωνος Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἐπεγράφῃ τὸ παρὸν ποίημα; πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τῶν λοιπῶν τοῦ Λυκόφρωνος ποιημάτων. εἶπον γὰρ ὅτι ξδ' ἢ μς' τραγωιδίῳ ἐποίησε δράματα<sup>1</sup>.

δαίνυσί τ' ἔμψης συντίθησιν τ' εἰς τέλος.  
 χῶταν τις ἔλθῃ ξείνος ἢ παρεξίη,  
 φαγεῖν τ' ἔδωκεν εὖ τε κατέχόρτασεν.  
 καὶ τοῦ ποτοῦ προὔτεινεν ὡς ἂν ἐν θέρῃ  
 πλέον· φθονεῖν γὰρ τοῖς θανουμένοις ὀκνεῖ. 15  
 ἐπιστατῶν οἰδῇ αὐτῶν Μαιάνδρου ῥοαῖς  
 καρπευμάτων ἀρδευτὰ δαφιλεῖ ποτῶ  
 τὸν ἀνδρομήκη πυρὸν ἡκονημένη  
 ἄρπη θερρίζει, τὸν ἔνον δὲ δράγματι  
 αὐτῶν κυλίσας κρατὸς ὀφθαλμὸν φέρε· 20  
 γελῶν θεριστὴν ὡς ἄνουν ἡρίστισεν.

ὅτι δὲ ἀπέθανεν ἰφ' Ἡρακλέους ἐστὶ λέγων  
 θανῶν μὲν οὖν Μαιάνδρου ἐξῆλθῃ ποδὸς  
 σόλος τις ὥσπερ· ἦν δ' ὁ δισκεύσας ἀνὴρ  
 τίς Πιθιονίκης· τίς γὰρ ἀνθ' Ἡρακλέους;

vv. 6—8. are in Athenæus; vv. 4—9. are quoted by Tzetzes. In v. 1. αἰθ' οἱ Casaub. αἰτε οἱ Vulg. v. 3. φανὸς εὐειδῆς τ' ἄγαν Casaub. Forte l. φωτὸς εὐειδῆς ἔχων v. 6. ὄνους Tzetz. v. 7. πίνει θ' ἅμα Tzetz. v. 11. τ' addidi. συντίθησιν εἰς Vulg. v. 13. Sic leg. videtur. εὖ καὶ πεχόρτασεν Vulg. εὖ καὶ εὖ πεχόρτασεν Cas. v. 15. θανουμένοις ὀκνεῖ Vulg. ὀκνεῖ τοῖς θανουμέ-

νοῖς Cas. v. 16. ἐπεὶ δ' ἄγαν εἰδείξε Cas. v. 18. ἡκονημένη ἄρπη Cas. v. 22. forte εἰς Μαιάνδρου. v. 23, 24. dedi ex Casaub. emendatione.

On Σωσιθέφ for Σωσιβίφ conf. Schweigh. ad Athen. tom. X. p. 316. M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser, however, when he observes, *Scholiastes ex ipso Tzetzā descripsisse sua videtur*, has forgotten that Tzetzes gives only six lines, and the scholiast twenty-four.

<sup>1</sup> Suidas names the following tragedies of *Lycophron*: εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τραγωιδίαι αὐτοῦ

Ἀλκίος,  
 Ἀνδρομέδα,  
 Ἀλκίτης,  
 Αἰολίδης,  
 Ἐλεφίνωρ,  
 Ἡρακλῆς,  
 Ἰκέται,  
 Ἰπτόλυτος,  
 Κασσανδρεῖς,  
 Λάϊος,  
 Μαραθῶνιοι,  
 Ναύπλιος,



49. *Leonidas of Tarentum*. Meleager Ep. I. 15. ἐν δὲ Λεωνίδεω θαλεροῦς κισσοῖο κορύμβους. Plutarch. Pyrrho c. 26. ὁ δὲ Πύρρος—μέγιστον αὐτῷ πρὸς δόξαν οἰόμενος διαπεπράχθαι τὸ περὶ τοὺς Γαλάτας [B. C. 273: see part II. p. 238.] τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ λαμπρότατα τῶν λαφύρων ἀνέθηκεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἰωνίδος Ἀθηνᾶς, τότε τὸ ἐλεγεῖον ἐπιγράψας\*

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς Ἰωνίδι δῶρον Ἀθάνᾳ κ. τ. λ.

Pausan. I. 13, 2. δηλοῖ δὲ μάλιστα τὸ μέγεθος τῆς μάχης καὶ τὴν Πύρρου νίκην τὰ ἀνατεθέντα ὄπλα τῶν Κελτικῶν ἔς τε τὸ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν τῆς Ἰωνίας Φερῶν μεταξὺ καὶ Λαρίσσης, καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς\*

τοὺς θυρεοὺς ὁ Μολοσσὸς κ. τ. λ.

This epigram appears in *Leonid. Tarentin.* Ep. 21. *Cod. Vat. sine auctoris nomine: Leonidæ tribuit Planudes*. Jacobs Antholog. tom. VII. p. 82. If this was composed by *Leonidas* (which the silence of *Cod. Vat.* renders doubtful), his time would be determined to the reign of *Pyrrhus*<sup>k</sup>.

50. *Alexander of Pleuron in Ætolia*. B. C. 273. 269. Suid. Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰτωλὸς ἐκ πόλεως Πλευρώνος, υἱὸς Σατύρου καὶ Στρατοκλείας, γραμματικός. οὗτος καὶ τραγωδίας ἔγραψεν, ὡς καὶ τῶν ἑπτὰ τραγικῶν ἓνα κριθῆναι, οἵπερ ἐπεκλήθησαν ἡ πλειάς. For the *Pleias* see N<sup>o</sup>. 48.<sup>1</sup>

Οἰδίπους α'. β'.

Ὅρφανός,

Πενθεύς,

Πελοπίδαι,

Σύμμαχοι,

Τηλέγονος,

Χρῆσιππος.

διασκευὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἐκ τούτων ὁ Ναύπλιος. ἔγραψε καὶ τὴν καλουμένην Ἀλεξάνδρην, τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποίημα.

Μενέδημος σάτυροι, quoted by Athenæus X. p. 420. a. Λ. ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς γράψας σατύρους Μενέδημον, ἐν οἷς φησιν ὁ Σίληνός πρὸς τοὺς σατύρους

παῖδες κρατίστου πατρὸς ἐξωλέσταιται, κ. τ. λ.

Idem II. p. 55. d. Λ. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν σατυρικῷ δράματι, ὃ ἐπὶ καταμακῆσει ἔγραψεν εἰς Μενέδημον τὸν φιλόσοφον ἀφ' οὗ ἡ τῶν Ἑρετρικῶν ἀνωμάσθη αἵρεσις, διασκάπτων τῶν φιλοσόφων τὰ δειπνα φησὶ

καὶ δημόκοιους ἐπεκόρευσε δαφιλῆς

θέρμος κ. τ. λ. conf. X. p. 420. b.

περὶ κωμῳδίας. Athen. XI. p. 485. d. Λ. ἐν τῷ ἐνάτῳ περὶ κωμῳδίας παραθέμενος τὰ Φερεκράτους, κ. τ. λ.

Idem XIII. p. 555. a. Ἀντιφάνης ὁ κωμῳδιοποιός, ὡς ἀνεγνώσκῃ τινα τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ κωμῳδιῶν, κ. τ. λ.—ὡς φησι Λ. ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμῳδίας.

Idem VII. p. 278. b. Ἀρχέστρατος ἐν τῇ Γαστρονομίᾳ· οὕτως γὰρ ἐπιγράφεσθαι φησι Λ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμῳδίας. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 239. πρὸς τὸν Λυκόφωνα κόρορον λέγοντα ἰχθυοῖν τι· ἡπατηται δὲ, ὡς φησιν Ἐρατοσθένης. Schol. Plut. 1195. ὁ Λ. (ὡς ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης φησὶν) ὥρθη κ. τ. λ. see the Tables B. C. 394. 4.

Athen. XI. p. 501. d. Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ κωμῳδίας τὴν λῆξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησὶ Λυκόφωνα κ. τ. λ. These passages of *Lycophron* may be referred to the work περὶ κωμῳδίας.

<sup>k</sup> One hundred and two epigrams ascribed to *Leonidas* appear in the *Anthologia* tom. I. p. 153

—181. tom. XIII. p. 652. 673. But of these six are doubtful. Ep. 22. from Pausan. I. 13. is merely assigned to *Leonidas* upon conjecture by Brunck. Ep. 48. is given in Planud. to *Antipater Thessalon.* Ep. 53. Planud. Μελεάγρου· οἱ δὲ Στράτωνος. Ep. 81. *Cod. Vat.* Λεωνίδου, εἰ δὲ Μελεάγρου. Ep. 94. *Cod. Vat.* *Leonidæ Alexandrin.* Ep. 100. In *Cod. Vat.*—*fortasse Antipatri Sidonii.* Jacobs tom. VII. p. 151.

On the other hand six are to be added; Theocr. Ep. 11. (10) *Cod. Vat.* Λεωνίδου, conf. Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VII. p. 199. Ep. 18. (17) *Cod. Vat.* Λεωνίδου Ταραντίνου. *Leonid. Alexandrin.* Ep. 12. 30. are to be given to *Leonidas Tarentinus* on the conjecture of Brunck. Anal. tom. III. p. 175. Ep. 37. *Cod. Vat.* Λεωνίδου Ταρ. Ep. 41. *Cod. Vat.* Λεωνίδου. *Hoc etiam Leonidæ Tarentini esse credo.* Brunck. tom. III. p. 176.

*Leonidas* mentions his own poverty in Ep. 13. and again in *Leonid. Alex.* Ep. 30. where he calls himself ὁ πρέσβυς. In Ep. 100. (probably composed by *Antipater Sidonius*) his country is described:

πολλὸν ἀπ' Ἰταλίας κεῖμαι χθονός, ἔκ τε Τάραντος  
πάτρός—

<sup>1</sup> That *Alexander* was of *Pleuron* is attested by Pausanias II. 22, 7. Εὐφορίαν Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ Πλευρώνιος Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπη ποιήσαντες—φασὶ Ὁμηροῦ εἶναι θυγατέρα Ἰφίγένηαν. In which particular they agreed with *Duris*: see above N<sup>o</sup>. 39. p. 498. a.

Works of *Alexander*:

Ἀλιεύς. Athen. VII. p. 296. e. ἱστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [de *Glauco*] καὶ ὁ Αἰτωλὸς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφόμενῳ Ἀλιεῖ, ὡς ὅτι

γενεσάμενος βοτανῆς—

κατεπονταθῆ,

3 x 2

51. *Æantides*. - One of the tragic *Pleias*. See the Tables B. C. 259, and N°. 48.

52. *Sosiphanes*. B. C. 278.<sup>m</sup>

—ἦν ἡελίῳ φαέθοντι  
ἐν μακάρων νήσοις λιτὴ φύει εἶαρι γαίῃ·  
ἥελιος δ' ἵπποις θυμῆρεα δόρπον ὀπάζει  
ἕλη ναιετάουσιν, ἵνα δρόμον ἐκτελέσωσιν  
ἄτρυτοι καὶ μὴ νιν ἔλοι μεσσηγὺς ἀνὴρ.

'Απόλλων. Parthenius c. 14. preserves thirty-four lines: 'Αλ. ὁ Αἰτ. μέμνηται ἐν τοῖσδε ἐν 'Απόλλωνι'

παῖς Ἰπποκλῆος Φέβιος Νηληιάδας  
ἔσται ἰθαγενέων γνήσιος ἐκ πατέρων κ. τ. λ.

Published in Brunck Anal. tom. I. p. 419. Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 208. *Fabula de Antheo quem Phobii Milesiorum regis conjux dolo interemit. Apparet Alexandrum in hoc carmine Apollinem loquentem induxisse.* Jacobs tom. VII. p. 239.

ἄστρολογισταί. Schol. Iliad. XXIII. 86. φησὶν 'Αλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ἐν ἀστρολογισταῖς.

'Ιωνικά ποιήματα. According to Athenæus these poems of *Alexander* were composed before the poems of *Sotades*: according to Strabo *Sotades* preceded, and *Alexander* followed him. See N°. 43.

Κρίκα. Athen. VII. p. 283. a. 'Αλ. ὁ Αἰτωλ. ἐν Κρίκῃ [Κρίκαι Cod. A.] εἰ γνήσιον τὸ ποιημάτων·  
πηδάλῳ ἄρκυ ἐπὶ Παμπίλος ἀνιόχουεν  
εἰς τὰ κάτω κατόπισθε θεῶς ὑπο παμπίλος ἰχθύς.

Μοῦσαι. Macrob. Sat. V. 22. *Alexander Ætolus poëta egregius in libro qui inscribitur Musæ [conf. Servium ad Virgil. Æn. XI. 532] refert quanto studio populus Ephesius dedicato templo Dianæ curaverit præmiis propositis ut qui tunc erant poëta ingeniosissimi in deam carmina diversa componerent.—loquitur de populo Ephesio:*

ἀλλ' ὅγε πευθέμενος πάγχυ Γραικοῖσι μελέσθαι  
Τιμόθεον κιθάρης ὕμνονα καὶ μελέων,  
υἷον Θερασάνδρου, τὸν ἦνεσεν ἀνέρα σίκλων  
χρυσείων ἱερῇ δὴ τότε χιλιάδι,  
ἐμνήσται ταχέων ὦπιν βλήτειραν ὀστῶν  
ἣ δ' ἐπὶ Κερχρεῖων τίμιον οἶκον ἔχει.

et mox:

μηδὲ θεῆς προλήπη Λητωίδος ἀγλαὰ ἔργα.

For *Timotheus* see the Tables B. C. 357. 4. This fragment is in Brunck Anal. tom. I. p. 419. In v. 3. σίκλων Brunck. σίγλων Macrob. v. 4. ἱερῇ—χιλιάδι Brunck. ἱερῇ—χιλιάδα Macrob.

Πότος. Athen. IV. p. 170. e. ἐκ δράματος 'Αλεξ. ὃ ἐπιγραφὴ Πότος·

εἰς αὐρίον με δεῖ λαβεῖν αὐλητρίδα·  
τραπέζοιόν δημιουργὸν λήφομαι.  
ἐπὶ τοῦτ' ἀπέστειλ' ἐξ ἀγροῦ μ' ὁ δεσπότης.

Τίγωνα. Athen. XI. p. 496. c. μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ καὶ 'Αλεξ. ἐν Τίγωνι. On this title conf. Schweigh. tom. XI. p. 263.

Athenæus XV. p. 699. b. preserves ten elegiac

lines of *Alexander*: 'Αλεξ. ὁ Αἰτωλὸς ὁ τραγωδιοδιδάσκαλος, ποιήσας ἐλεγείων—

ὥς Ἀγαθοκλῆος λάσται φρένες ἤλασαν ἔξω  
πατρίδος· ἀρχαίαν ἦν ὕδ' ἀνὴρ προγόνων,  
εἰδὼς ἐκ νεότητος αἰεὶ ξείνοισιν ὀμίλειν  
ξείνος· Μιμνέρμου δ' εἰς ἔπος ἄκρον ἰὼν, κ. τ. λ.

conf. Schweigh. tom. XIII. p. 318. Jacobs Anthol. tom. VII. p. 244.

Strabo XII. p. 566. XIV. p. 681. ὁ Αἰτωλ. 'Αλέξ· ἀνδρός·

οἱ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσκανίων δώματ' ἔχουσι ῥῶν  
λίμνης Ἀσκανίης ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν, ἔνθα Δολίων  
υἱὸς Σιληνοῦ νάσσατο καὶ Μελήης.

Gellius XV. 20. *Alexander Ætolus hos de Euripide versus composuit:*

ὁ δὲ Ἀναξαγόρου τρόφιμος ἀρχαίου  
στρυφνὸς μὲν ἐμοίγε εὐκε προσειπεῖν,  
καὶ μισογέλως, καὶ τῷ θαζειν οὐδὲ παρ' οἶνον  
μεμαθῆκώς· ἀλλ' ὅ τι καὶ γράψαι τοῦτ' ἂν  
μέλιτος καὶ σειρήνων ἐτετεύχει.

*Alexander* is mentioned by Meleager Ep. I. 39. τοῖς δ' ἅμ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ νέους ὕπηγκας ἐλαίης, and three epigrams are in the Antholog. tom. I. p. 207. Analect. tom. I. p. 418. Ep. I. Cod. Vat. Ἀλεξάνδρου Μαγνήτου. Ep. 3. Cod. Vat. Ἀλεξάνδρου. From the expression in Meleager νέους ὕπηγκας it would seem that a later *Alexander* and nearer his own time was intended.

Gale ad Parthenium c. 14. ascribes to *Alexander Ætolus* twenty-six hexameters describing the heavenly bodies: *Theo Smyrnæus* περὶ τῶν εἰς τὸ μαθηματικὴν χρησίμων hos citat versus *Alex. Ætoli*, quem μουσικώτατον vocat. and adds, *perperam hos versus Alexandro Milesio adscribit Chalcidius, manifeste Al. Ætolum confundens cum Al. Polyhistore*. But Brunck Anal. lectt. tom. III. p. 98. has shewn from Strabo XIV. p. 642. and from Heraclid. Allegor. Hom. p. 45. that these verses belong to *Alexander of Ephesus*: and Chalcidius will agree with these testimonies, if for *Milesius* we substitute *Ephesius*.

*Alexander Ætolus* may be understood in Schol. Iliad. III. 314. Πορφύριος ἐν τοῖς παραλελειμμένοις φησὶν ὅτι τὸν Ἐκτορα Ἀπόλλωνος υἱὸν παραδίδωσιν Ἴβυκος, Ἀλεξάνδρος, Εὐφορίων, Λυκόφρων.

According to Laërt. IX. 113. he was assisted in tragedy by *Timon Phliasius*: see the Tables B. C. 279.

<sup>m</sup> Fragments of *Sosiphanes*:

Μελέαγρος. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. III. 533. Σωσιφάνης ἐν Μελέαγρῳ·

μάγρις ἐφ' οὐαῖς πᾶσα Θεσσαλὶς κόρη,  
ψευδὴς σελήνης αἰθέρος καταβάτης.

Stobæus Flor. 20, 18. Σωσιφάνους·



53. *Philiscus of Corcyra*. B. C. 278.<sup>n</sup>

54. *Dionysides*. B. C. 278.

55. *Berosus*. B. C. 279. Syncellus p. 14. B. adds: καὶ (Βηρωσσός) εὐρών ἐν Βαβυλῶνι πολλῶν ἀναγραφὰς φυλασσομένας ἐπιμελῶς, αἱ περιεῖχον ἐτῶν μυριάδων [1. μυριάδας] που δεκαπέντε κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 28. B. ἐκ τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρου τοῦ Πολυίστορος—"Βηρωσσός φησιν—, ἀναγραφὰς πολλῶν " ἐν Βαβυλῶνι φυλάσσεσθαι μετὰ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας ἀπὸ ἐτῶν που ὑπὲρ μυριάδων δεκαπέντε περι- " εχούσας χρόνον." See p. 15. D. Plin. H. N. VII. 56. *Epigenes apud Babylonios DCCXX annorum observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptas docet*:—*qui minimum, Berosus et Critodemus, CCCCLXXX annorum* [490 in some copies]. According to Worth ad Tatian. p. 126. these are years of *Nabonassar*. And N. E. 480=B. C. 269 [or 490=B. C. 259]: to which date therefore *Berosus* would have brought his history. But from comparing Cic. Div. I. 19. Diod. II. 31. we shall think it likely that with Perizonius Orig. Babylon. p. 13. Harduin ad Plin. and Jackson vol. I. p. 220. we must read in Plin. VII. 56. *DCCXX millia—CCCCLXXX millia*. These numbers 720,000 of *Epigenes*, 480,000 of *Berosus* (470,000 in Diod. and Cicero), and 150,000 in Syncellus, were astronomical periods. The date of the Babylonian observations is delivered by Simplicius ad Aristot. de Cælo, quoted by Jackson vol. I. p. 220. τὰς ὑπὸ Καλλισθένους ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος πεμφθείσας παρατηρήσεις ἀρ- κέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους τοῦτο ἐπισκῆψαντος αὐτῷ· ἄστινας διηγέεται ὁ Πορφύ- ριος χιλίων ἐτῶν εἶναι καὶ ἑκακοσίων τριῶν μεχρὶ τῶν χρόνων Ἀλεξανδρου τοῦ Μακεδόνης. These numbers would give 1903+330=B. C. 2233 for the date at which those observations commenced<sup>o</sup>.

νῦν σοι πρὸς ὅψιν θυμὸς ἡβᾶτα, γέρον,  
νῦν δέῃ γὰρ ὄργην ἥνικ' ἐνδίκον λαβεῖν.

Idem 22, 3. Σωσιφάνους

ὃ δυστυχεῖς μὲν πολλὰ παῦρα δ' ὄλβιοι  
βροτοί, τί σεμνύνεσθε ταῖς ἐξουσίαις  
ἃς ἐν τ' ἔδωκε φέγγος ἐν τ' ἀφείλετο;  
ἂν δ' εὐτυχῇτε μηδὲν ὄντες, εὐθέως  
ἴσ' οὐρανῷ φρονεῖτε, τὸν δὲ κύριον  
ᾗδον παρεστῶτ' οὐχ ὁρᾶτε πλησίον.

Schol. Eurip. Phæn. 1010. Σωσιφάνης ὁ τραγικὸς  
ἐπὶ τοῦ Λαῖου φησὶ τεθνηκέναι τὸν Μενοικέα.

<sup>n</sup> Hephæstio p. 53. quoted in the Tables, adds  
Φίλικος—ἐξαμέτρῳ [sc. Choriambico] συνέθηκεν ὅλον  
ποίημα

τῇ χθονὶ μυστικά Διμήτρί τε καὶ Περσεφόνῃ καὶ

Κλυμένῳ τὰ δῶρα.

τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀλαζονεύεται εὐρηκέναι Φίλικος λέγων  
καινογραφοῦς συνθέσεως τῆς Φιλικῆς, γραμματικῆς, δῶρα  
φέρει πρὸς ἑμᾶς.

He was called indifferently *Philiscus*, or *Phili-*  
*cus*: conf. Gaisford. ad Hephæst. p. 298.

Stobæus Serm. 29, 40. Φιλίσκου

οὐκ ἔστιν, ὃ μάταιε, σὺν βάρθυρᾳ  
τὰ τῶν πνευντῶν μὴ πονήσαντας λαβεῖν.

These appear to belong to the tragic *Philiscus*.  
There was also, according to Suidas, Φιλίσκος κωμι-  
κός τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ Ἀδωνις, Διὸς γοναί, Θεμιστοκλῆς,  
Ὀλυμπος, Πανὸς γοναί, Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Ἀφροδίτης γοναί, Ἀρτε-

μίδος καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος (γοναί). To the comedies of  
*Philiscus* (who was perhaps no other than the  
tragic *Philiscus Corcyraeus*) may be referred the  
following: Stob. Serm. 73, 53. Φιλίσκου Φιλαργύ-  
ρων

εἰς τὸ μεταπεῖσαι βράδιος ἃ βούλεται  
πιθανοὺς ἔχειν εἶσθαι ἢ κλίνῃ λόγους.

Dicæarchus p. 72. ὁ στίχος Φιλίσκου.

χρηστῶν σφόδρ' ἐστ' ἡ Χαλκὶς Ἑλλήνων πόλις.

*Philiscus of Ægina*, the disciple of *Diogenes*:  
Laërt. VI. 75, 76. was also supposed to be the  
author of tragedies: Laërt. VI. 80. φέρεται δ' αὐ-  
τοῦ [*Diogenis*] βιβλία τάδε· διάλογοι—ἐπιστολαί· τρα-  
γωδίαί ἐπτά· Ἑλένη, Θυέστης, Ἡρακλῆς, Ἀχιλλεὺς, Μή-  
δεια, Χρύσιππος, Οἰδίπους.—τὰ δὲ τραγωδίαρια φησὶν ὁ  
Σάτυρος Φιλίσκου εἶναι τοῦ Αἰγινήτου, γνωρίμου τοῦ Διογέ-  
νου. Julian. Orat. VI. p. 186. C. αἶ τε γὰρ θρυλ-  
λούμεναι Διογένους τραγωδίαί Φιλίσκου τινὲς Αἰγινήτου  
λέγονται εἶναι. But these tragedies would be quoted  
under the name of *Diogenes*. Hence perhaps Sui-  
das v. Φιλίσκ. Αἰγιν. makes no mention of trage-  
dies: Φιλίσκος Αἰγινήτης ὁ διδάσας γράμματα Ἀλέξαν-  
δρον τὸν Μακεδόνα· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀκουστής ἦν τοῦ κυνὸς Διογέ-  
νου. κατὰ δὲ Ἑρμιππον, Στίλπωνος. ἔγραψε διαλόγους ὧν  
ἔστι Κόδρος. Again, Φιλίσκος Αἰγινήτης, ὃς κατὰ θέαν  
ἐλθὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας Διογένου ἐφιλοσόφησεν,  
κ. τ. λ.

<sup>o</sup> Βαβυλωνιακά. Athen. XIV. p. 639. C. Βήρωτας ἐν



56. *Metrodorus*. B. C. 277.

57. *Colotes*. B. C. 277.<sup>p</sup>

58. *Hermachus*. B. C. 270. Mentioned by Cicero Acad. IV. 30. Idem Fin. II. 30. *Audi moriens quid dicat Epicurus*.—"Epicurus Hermacho S. Cum ageremus vitæ beatum "et eundem supremum diem, scribebamus hæc, &c.—Sed tu, ut dignum est tua erga "me et erga philosophiam voluntate ab adolescentulo suscepta, fac ut Metrodori tueare "libros."

58.\* *Menippus of Gadara*. } See below, N°. 156.  
58.\*\* *Meleager of Gadara*. }

59. *Lycos*. B. C. 270. 226.

60. *Manetho*. B. C. 268. Eusebius Præp. II. p. 44. C. observes of *Manetho*, πᾶσαν μὲν οὖν τὴν Αἰγυπτιακὴν ἱστορίαν εἰς πλάτος τῆς Ἑλλήνων μετέλκῃ φωνῆς, ἰδίως τε τα περὶ τῆς κατ' αὐτοὺς θεολογίας, Μανεθῶς ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ἐν τῇ ἔγραψεν ἱερᾷ βίβλῳ καὶ ἐν ἑτέροις αὐτοῦ συγγράμμασιν. And Josephus Apion. I. p. 1156. M. ἦν τὸ γένος ἀνὴρ Αἰγύπτιος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς μετεσχηκῶς παιδείας, ὡς δηλὸς ἐστὶ· γέγραφε γὰρ Ἑλλάδι φωνῇ τὴν πάτριον ἱστορίαν ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν, ὡς φησιν αὐτὸς, μεταφράσας—αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖνον ὁ Μανεθῶν ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν ταῦτα περὶ ἡμῶν γράφει κ. τ. λ.<sup>q</sup>

πρώτῳ Βαβυλωνιακῶν τῷ Δωρ φησὶ μὲν ἐκκαίδεκάτῃ ἄγεσθαι ἑορτὴν Σακέαν προσαγορευομένην ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πέντε κ. τ. λ. Josephus Apion. I. p. 1170. Βηρωσσὸς, ἀνὴρ Χαλδαῖος μὲν τὸ γένος γνώριμος δὲ τοῖς περὶ παιδείαν ἀναστρεφομένοις, ἐπειδὴ περὶ τε ἀστρονομίας καὶ περὶ τῶν παρὰ Χαλδαῖοις φιλοσοφουμένων αὐτὸς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐξήνεγκε τὰς συγγραφάς· οὗτος τοῖνον ὁ Βηρωσσὸς κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1172. εἰθ' ἐξῆς ὑποκαταβὰς ὀλίγον ὁ Βηρ. πάλιν παρατίθεται ἐν τῇ τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ἱστοριογραφίᾳ. αὐτὰ δὲ παραθήσομαι τὰ τοῦ Βηρωσσῶ κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1174. ταῦτα μὲν οὗτος ἰστόρησε περὶ τοῦ προειρημένου βασιλέως [Nabuchodonos.], καὶ πολλὰ πρὸς τοῖς ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ τῶν Χαλδαϊκῶν. Idem p. 1176. ἐκ τῶν Βηρ. σαφῶς ἐπιδεικνύσεται παρατεθέντων· λέγει γὰρ οὕτω διὰ τῆς τρίτης κ. τ. λ. Idem Ant. I. 3, 9. μαρτυροῦσι δέ μου τῷ λόγῳ [of the longevity of the patriarchs] πάντες οἱ παρ' Ἑλλήσι καὶ παρὰ βαρβάρους συγγραφάμενοι τὰς ἀρχαιολογίας. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Μανεθῶν ὁ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ποιητάμενος ἀναγραφὴν καὶ Βηρ. ὁ τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ συναγαγὼν—συμφωνοῦσι τοῖς ἐπ' ἐμοῦ λεγομένοις. Clem. Al. p. 43. B. μετὰ πολλὰς μέντοι ἕστερον περιόδους ἐτῶν ἀνθρωποειδῆ ἀγάλματα σέβειν αὐτοῖς [sc. Persas] Βηρωσσὸς ἐν τρίτῃ Χαλδαϊκῶν παρίστησι· τοῦτο Ἀρταξέρξῳ τοῦ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὀχου εἰσηγησάμενον. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 87. with reason understands the same work to be described in these two titles, τὰ Βαβυλωνιακὰ and τὰ Χαλδαϊκὰ.

<sup>p</sup> *Colotes* composed a treatise entitled περὶ τοῦ ὅτι κατὰ τὰ τῶν ἄλλων φιλοσόφων δόγματα οὐδὲ ζῆν ἐστιν. which he dedicated to *Ptolemy*: ἐκεῖνο μὲν οὖν Πτολεμαῖον τῷ βασιλεῖ προσέφωκε Plutarch. adv. Colot. p. 1107. E. Hutten ad locum remarks, Cui Ptolemæo dubium. Reiskius suspicatur Phi-

lomatorem. Reisk. ad locum: Cui Ptolemæo? Lagine an Philadelpho? Neutri profecto. Nam p. 1111. ἀγράμματος illum regem appellat. Atqui tam Lagides quam Philadelphus literarum amantes fuerunt. Num igitur Philopator? Sane luxuria et inertia magis quam literis erat deditus. But Philopator began to reign fifty years after the death of Epicurus. It was not therefore Philopator, but Philadelphus, in whose reign Epicurus and Colotes flourished, and to whom Colotes dedicated. Reiske has entirely missed the meaning of ἀγράμματος in p. 1111. F. ὁ δὲ Κολώτης, ὥσπερ ἀγράμματος βασιλεῖ προσδιλεγόμενος, πάλιν ἐξάπτεται τοῦ Ἐμπεδοκλέους κ. τ. λ. Plutarch speaks ironically, σκαπτικῶς. He does not affirm that *Ptolemy* was really illiterate—ἀγράμματος, but that *Colotes* unskilfully argued as if he were so.

*Colotes* is mentioned Macrobius Somn. Scip. I. 2. *Colotes vero inter Epicuri auditores famosior et loquacitate notabilior etiam in librum retulit quæ de hoc [sc. de Platonis fabulis] amarius reprehendit.*

<sup>q</sup> The Αἰγυπτιακὰ were in three books, and the third book ended with the last year of Nectanebis B. C. 350: Syncellus p. 256. A. ἕως Ὀχου καὶ Νεκταναβῶ ὁ Μανεθῶς τὰς λα' δυναστείας Αἰγύπτου περιέγραψεν τρίτου τόμου ἔτει α'. Plutarch Is. Osir. p. 361. F. mentions *Manetho* in a passage already given: see N°. 31. Again he quotes *Manetho* p. 371. C. Μάνεθος αὐτὸν Τυφῶνα καὶ Βέβωνα καλεῖσθαι (λέγει). p. 376. B. ὡς ἰστορεῖ Μάνεθος. p. 380. D. καὶ γὰρ ἐν Ἰδιθίας πόλει ζῶντας ἀνθρώπους κατεπίμψαν, ὡς Μανεθῶν (sic) ἰστόρηκε.

61. *Ctesibius*. Vit. X. or. p. 844. C. ὡς δὲ Κτησίβιος φησιν ἐν τῷ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, διὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου πορίσας (ὁ Δημοσθένης) τοῦ Ζήθου τοῦ Ἀμφιπολίτου λόγους [see above N<sup>o</sup>. 23] κ. τ. λ. Plutarch. Demosth. c. 5. Ἑρμιππος δὲ—Κτησιβίου μέμνηται λέγοντος παρὰ Καλλίου τοῦ Συρακουσίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων τὰς Ἰσοκράτους τέχνας καὶ τὰς Ἀλκιδάμαντος κρύφα λαβόντα τὸν Δημοσθένη καταμαθεῖν. *Ctesibius* therefore flourished between *Demosthenes* and *Hermippus*. Athen. I. p. 15. c. ἔσφαιριζε δ' οὐκ ἀηδῶς καὶ Κτησίβιος Χαλκιδεὺς φιλόσοφος, καὶ πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν σφαιρικὴν αὐτῷ συναπεδύοντο τῶν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ βασιλέως φίλων. Idem IV. p. 162. e. Κτ. δ' ὁ Χαλκ. ὁ Μενεδήμου γινώριμος,—ἐρωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος τί περιγέγονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας αὐτῷ, ἔφη· “ἀσυμβόλως δειπνεῖν.” Mr. Schweighæuser ad Athen. tom. XIV. p. 85. seems to agree that *Ctesibius* of *Chalcis* was the author of the work περὶ φιλοσοφίας. The times would correspond. *Ctesibius*, the contemporary of king *Antigonus* and the disciple of *Menedemus*, flourished after *Demosthenes* and before *Hermippus*<sup>r</sup>.
62. *Cleanthes*. B. C. 263.<sup>s</sup>
63. *Lysimachus*. B. C. 241. The meaning of Θεοδώριος is explained by Laërt. II. 97. οἱ Θεοδῶρειοι κληθέντες τὴν μὲν ὀνομασίαν ἔσπασαν ἀπὸ Θεοδώρου. Suid. Θεόδωρος. αἴρεσιν ἰδίαν εὔρεν ἥτις Θεοδώριος ἐκλήθη.
- 63.\* *Lysanias* of *Cyrenë*. The master of *Eratosthenes*: Suid. Ἐρατοσθ. See the Tables B. C. 275. Quoted by Athenæus XI. p. 504. b. οὕτως τοὺς πότους Λυσανίας φησὶν ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἡρόδωρον εἰρηκέναι κ. τ. λ. For *Herodorus* see N<sup>o</sup>. 237. Idem VII. p. 304. b. Ἰππώναξ ὡς Λυσανίας ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν παρατίθεται, φησὶ κ. τ. λ. Idem XIV. p. 620. C. Λ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ ἱαμβοποιῶν Μνασίωνα τὸν ῥαψωδὸν λέγει ἐν ταῖς δεξιῇσι τῶν Σιμωνίδου τινὰς ἱάμβων ὑποκρίνεσθαι.
64. *Callimachus*. B. C. 256. Kuster referred to in the Tables interprets Suidas in this manner: *Aristophanes discipulus Callimachi et Zenodoti, quorum hunc juvenis illum vero puer audivit*. Jonsius lib. II. c. 10. *Aristophanes Byzantinus Callimachum senem puer audivit, adultior vero Zenodotum*. But as *Zenodotus*, who was known under the first *Ptolemy*, preceded *Callimachus*, who began to flourish under the second, that interpretation is required which is given in the Tables.
- The grandfather of *Callimachus*, also named *Callimachus*, had commanded the Cyrenian forces: Callim. Ep. LXII. 3. ὁ μὲν ποτε πατρίδος ὅπλων Ἡρξεν<sup>r</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> An historian named *Ctesibius*, who lived to 104 years of age, is recorded by Apollodorus apud Phlegon. de longæv. p. 120. Κτησίβιος ὁ ἱστοριογράφος, ἔτη ἑκατὸν τέσσαρα. ἐν περιπάτῳ δὲ ἐτελεύτα, ὡς Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν ταῖς χρονικοῖς δεδήλωκεν. Lucian. Macrob. c. 22. συγγραφέων δὲ Κτήσιβιος ἑκατὸν (εἰκοσι) τεσσάρων ἐτῶν ἐν περιπάτῳ ἐτελεύτησεν, ὡς Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς χρονικοῖς ἱστορεῖ. A transcriber of Lucian had probably written εἰκοσιτεσσάρων, and had corrected his error in this manner: <sup>ἑκατὸν</sup> εἰκοσι τεσσάρων. A subsequent copyist would transcribe both words into the text. The expression ἐν περιπάτῳ is rightly rendered by the editor of Phlegon *inter deambulandum*: less accurately by the editor of Lucian *in Peripato*.

Jonsius Script. Hist. phil. p. 126. takes for granted that this historian *Ctesibius* is the same

person as *Ctesibius* who wrote περὶ φιλοσοφίας. But of this we have no proof. We only know of the historian *Ctesibius* that he died before B. C. 145, or at least not later than B. C. 128. See the Tables in those years.

<sup>s</sup> *Cleanthes* according to Val. Max. VIII. 7, 11. extern. lived to the age of ninety-nine: *Diurno tempore Chrysippi præceptis percipiendis vacantem eundemque ad undecentesimum annum attenta cura erudientem auditores*. Where, however, *Cleanthes* is erroneously made the disciple of *Chrysippus*; since he heard *Zeno* and taught *Chrysippus*.

<sup>t</sup> The fragments of *Callimachus* are published by Ernesti Callimach. tom. I. p. 415—580.

The following have probably come to light since the time of Bentley and Ernesti.

Schol. Platon. Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 82, 27. Καλλιμάχους



65. *Heraclitus of Halicarnassus*. B. C. 249.

66. *Philostephanus of Cyrenë*. B. C. 249.

67. *Timosthenes*. B. C. 262.<sup>v</sup>

68. *Sosibius of Laconia*. B. C. 251. Suidas: Σωσίβιος Λάκων—ιστορεῖ καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι εἶδος τῆς καωμῆδίας ἐστὶ καλούμενον Δικηλιστῶν καὶ Μιμηλῶν· καὶ περὶ τῶν Μιμηλῶν ἐν Λακωνικῇ ιστορουμένων παλαιῶν. Athen. XIV. p. 621. d. παρὰ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις καωμικῆς παιδείας ἦν τις τρόπος παλαιός, ὡς φησι Σωσίβιος, οὐκ ἄγαν σπουδαῖος, κ. τ. λ. ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ οἱ μετιόντες τὴν τοιαύτην παιδίαν παρὰ τοῖς Λάκωσι δικηλισταί, ὡς ἂν τις σκευοποιούς εἴπῃ καὶ μιμητάς. *Sosibius* the contemporary of *Callimachus* is mentioned by Athenæus IV. p. 144. e. Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Κάσανδρον περὶ βασιλείας, εἰ γνήσιον τὸ σύγγραμμα· πολλοὶ γὰρ αὐτό φασιν εἶναι Σωσιβίου εἰς ὃν Καλλιμαχος ὁ ποιητὴς ἐπινίκιον ἐλεγειακὸν ἐποίησεν. This passage *Vossius Hist. Gr.* p. 100. *Jonsius Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 127. *Schweigh. ad Athen.* tom. XIV. p. 196. understand of the *Laconian Sosibius*. The time would correspond. But that this *Sosibius* is the same person as *Sosibius* described in other passages is not clearly affirmed<sup>w</sup>.

Ζορκός τοι, φίλε κοῦρε, Διβυστίδος αὐτίκα δώσω

—νεοσμήκτους ἀστρεάς—

Schol. Hom. *Iliad*. IX. 193. “Τάμμεω [sc. Ἀθά-  
“μαντος] θυγατέρος” Καλλιμ. ἐν δευτέρῳ αἰτίῳν. X. 274.  
Καλλιμ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ὀρνέων “ἀστερίας, ὁ δ’ αὐτὸς κα-  
“λεῖται ὄκνος· οὗτος οὐδὲν ἐγρᾶζεται” πελλός· οὗτος ἔταν  
“ὀχεύῃ κραυγάζει καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἀφίησιν αἷμα·  
“καὶ τίκτουσιν ἐπιπόνως αἱ θήλειαι. λευκός· οὗτος ἀκιν-  
“δύνας ἐν ἀμφοτέροισιν ἀπαλλάττεται.” Idem II. 380.  
Καλλιμ.—“ἡβαίην οὕτι κατὰ πρόφασιν.” VI. 484.  
Καλλιμ.—“ἐπεὶ θεὸς οὐδὲ γέλασεν Ἀκλαυτί” IX.  
219. Καλλιμ. δὲ κακῶς “τὸ μὲν θύος ἤρχετο βάλλειν.”  
XX. 332. Καλλιμ. “Μυνέων κείνος ἀνὴρ ἀτέει.”  
XXII. 56. Καλλιμ. “ὁ δ’ ἐκ Λοκρῶν τείχεος Ἰταλικοῦ  
“παρῆν Ἀμύντωρ.” XXIV. 254. Καλλιμ. “μὴ ὀφέ-  
“λετ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἐπὶ πλέον ὅμματα δύναι.”

<sup>v</sup> *Timosthenes* is quoted in the following pas-  
sages: Harpocr. ἐφ’ ἱερὸν. ἱερὸν ἐστὶ τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν  
ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, ὡς Τιμοσθένης ἐν τοῖς περὶ λιμένων. Schol.  
Theocr. XIII. 22. Κυανέων. Τιμ. φησὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ  
ᾧστε στάδιον εἶναι νησιδίων σκοπελῶδες· καλεῖσθαι δὲ τὰς  
τούτου ἄκρας Κυανέας. Steph. Byz. Ἀγάθη. πόλις Λι-  
γύων ἢ Κελτῶν.—Τ. δὲ ἐν τῷ σταδίασμαθ’ ἀγαθὴν τύχην  
αὐτὴν φησιν. Idem Ἀρτάκη. Τ. λέγων “Ἀρτάκης τοῦτο  
“μὲν ὅρος ἐστὶ τῆς Κυζικηνῆς, τοῦτο δὲ νησιὸν ἐστὶν ἀπὸ  
“γῆς ἀπέχον στάδιον. κατὰ τοῦτο λιμὴν ὑπάρχει βαθὺς  
“ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀγκῶνι ὃν ποιεῖ τὸ ὅρος ἔχασθαι τοῦ  
“αἰγματοῦ.” Schol. Apollon. II. 526. ὡς Τιμοσθένης  
[Τιμοσθένης Cod. Par.]. Idem II. 532. Δημοσθένης  
δέ φησι. [Τιμοσθένης δὲ φησι Cod. Par.]. Idem IV.  
1712. νῆσος ἢ Ἱππουρίας πλησίον Θήρας· μνημονεύει δὲ  
αὐτῆς καὶ Τιμοσθένης. [Τιμοσθένης item Cod. Par.]  
Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 297. Δημοσθένης ἐν τοῖς  
λιμέσιν [Δημοσθένης also in Cod. Par.] is rightly  
corrected by Schäfer Τιμοσθένης ἐν τοῖς λ.

<sup>w</sup> Works of *Sosibius the Laconian*:

1. περὶ Ἀλκμᾶνος. Athen. III. p. 115. a. Σωσίβιος

ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ Ἀλκμᾶνος κρέβανα φησὶ λέγεσθαι πλακοῦν-  
τάς τινας, τῷ σχήματι μαστοειδεῖς. Conf. XIV. p.  
646. a. Idem Ib. p. 648. b. πόλτον δὲ μνημονεύει  
Ἀλκμᾶν οὕτως “Ἦδὲ παρῆξει πυάνιον τε πόλτον, Χί-  
“δρον τε λευκὸν, κηρίναν τ’ ὀπώραν.” ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ πυάνιον,  
ὡς φησι Σωσ. πανσπερμία ἐν γλυκεῇ ἡψημένη· χίδρον δὲ,  
οἱ ἐφθοῖ πυροί. κηρίναν δὲ ὀπώραν λέγει τὸ μέλι.

2. περὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ θυσιῶν. Athen. XV. p.  
674. a. Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλὰ μὲν στεφανοῦνται ἐν τῇ τῶν  
Προμαχίων ἑορτῇ, ὡς φησι Σωσίβιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Λ.  
θ. γράφων οὕτως “ἐν ταύτῃ συμβαίνει τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς  
“χώρας καλὰ μὲν στεφανοῦσθαι ἢ στλεγγίδι, τοὺς δ’ ἐκ  
“τῆς ἀγωγῆς παῖδας ἀστεφανώτους ἀκολουθεῖν.” Ib. p.  
678. b. θυραετικοί. οὕτω καλοῦνται στέφανοι τινες παρὰ  
Λακεδαιμονίους, ὡς φησι Σ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ θυσιῶν ψιλίνους αὐ-  
τοὺς φάσκων νῦν ὀνομάζεσθαι, ὄντας ἐκ φοινίκων. φέρειν δ’  
αὐτοὺς ἰπόμενμα τῆς ἐν Θυρέᾳ γενομένης νίκης τοὺς προ-  
στάτας τῶν ἀγομένων χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ ταύτῃ, ὅτε καὶ  
τὰς Γυμνοπαιδίας ἐπιτελοῦσι. χοροὶ δ’ εἰσὶ τὸ μὲν εὐπρο-  
σώπων παίδων τὸ δ’ ἐξ ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν γυμνῶν ὀρχουμένων,  
καὶ ῥδόντων Θαλήτου καὶ Ἀλκμᾶνος ἅσματα καὶ τοὺς  
Διονυσιοδότου τοῦ Λάκωνος παιᾶνας.

3. ὁμοιότητες Athen. XV. p. 690. e. ιστορεῖ Σ. ἐν  
ὁμοιότησιν.

4. περὶ χρόνων. Athen. XIV. p. 635. f. ἐγένετο ἡ  
θέσις τῶν Καρνείων κατὰ τὴν ἔκτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν Ὀλυμπι-  
άδα, ὡς Σ. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ χρόνων. Clem. Al. Strom.  
I. p. 327. C. Σ. ὁ Λάκων ἐν χρόνων ἀναγραφῇ, κ. τ. λ.  
See the passage in part II. p. 409. t. Censorin.  
c. 21. Hinc [sc. ab excidio Trojæ] ad Olympiadem  
primam (anni) paullo plus CCCC. Quos solos,  
quamvis mythici temporis postremos, tamen, quia a  
memoria scriptorum proximos, quidam certius defi-  
nire voluerunt. Et quidem Sosibius scripsit esse  
CCCXCV, Eratosthenes autem septem et CCCC.  
*Sosibius* therefore placed the Trojan era twelve  
years lower than *Eratosthenes*: the one fixing it



69. *Ister*. B. C. 236.\*

70. *Hieronymus of Rhodes*. B. C. 250.

71. *Neanthes of Cyzicum*. B. C. 241.†

at 776 + 395 = B. C. 1171, the other at 776 + 407 = B. C. 1183. A difference agreeing with that which is to be found between them in their dates for *Lycurgus*, who was placed by *Sosibius* at B. C. 873, and by *Eratosthenes* at B. C. 884: see part II. p. 409.

\* Conf. Siebel. Phanodemi &c. fragment. p. XVIII—XXIV. 29—80. for an account of *Ister* and a collection of his fragments. Out of the collection in Siebelis the following testimonies may be selected, in which the titles of the works of *Ister* are named.

1. *Αἰγυπτίων ἀποικίας*. See the Tables B. C. 249. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 322. C. ταύτην δὲ [*Ἰσιν*] "Ι. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Αἰγυπτίων ἀποικίας Προμηθέως θυγατέρα φησί. Steph. Byz. "Ωλενος.—ἀπ' "Ωλένου τοῦ Διὸς, ὡς "Ι. ἐν Αἰγ. ἀπ. "Τῶν δὲ Δαναϊδῶν Ἀναξιδέας καὶ "Διὸς "Ωλενος γενέσθαι τὸν ἄρξαντα τῶν "Ωλενίων." Idem Αἰγιαλός, μεταξύ Σικυῶνος καὶ τοῦ Βουπρασίου καλουμένου τόπος, ἀπὸ Αἰγιαλῶος τοῦ Ἰνάχου, ὡς "Ι. ἐν ἀποικίαις τῆς Αἰγύπτου.

2. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπιφάνειαι. Harpocr. Φαρμακός. ὅτι ὄνομα κύριον ἐστὶν ὁ Φαρμακὸς ἱεράς δὲ φιάλας τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος κλέψας καὶ αἰὼς ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλέα κατελεύσθη, καὶ τὰ τοῖς Θαρρηγίοις ἀγόμενα τούτων ἀπομιμήματα ἔστιν. "Ι. ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπιφανειῶν εἴρηκεν. Phot. lex. τριτῷ τῶν θυσίαν. "Ι. δ' ἐν μὲν Ἀπ. ἐπ. ἐκ βοῶν, αἰγῶν, ὕδων ἀρρῆναι, πάντων τριετῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 1136. A. ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ δὲ τοῦ ἀγάλματος αὐτοῦ ἀφίδρυσις ἔχει ἐν μὲν τῇ δεξιᾷ τόξον ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χάριτας κ. τ. λ.—ὅτι δ' οὗτος οὐκ ἐμὸς ὁ λόγος, Ἀντικλῆς καὶ "Ι. ἐν ταῖς ἐπιφαν. περὶ τούτων ἀφηγήσαντο.

3. Ἀργολικά. Athen. XIV. p. 650. c. ἡ Πελοπόννησος Ἀπία ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ ἐπιδαφιεύειν ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ φυτὸν, φησὶν "Ι. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργολικοῖς.

4. Ἀττικά. Ἀτθίδες. Ἀττικά συναγωγαί. συναγωγῇ τῶν Ἀτθίδων. τὰ τῆς συναγωγῆς. Harpocr. ἐπενεγκεῖν δόρυ. "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῶν Ἀτθ. περὶ Προκρίδος καὶ Κεφάλου εἰπὼν γράφει ταυτί. "Τινὲς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου δόρυ καταπεπηγότα τὸν Ἐρεχθέα φασὶ, πεποιῆσθαι δὲ παρακαταθέμενον τε καὶ τὸ πάθος σημαίνοντα. διὸ τὸ νόμιμον εἶναι τοῖς προσήκουσι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον μετέρχεσθαι τοὺς φονεάς." Athen. XIII. p. 557. a. "Ι. ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαιδέκτῃ τῶν Ἀττ. καταλέγων τὰς τοῦ Θησέως γενομένας γυναῖκας φησὶ τὰς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐξ ἔρωτος γεγενῆσθαι τὰς δ' ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς ἄλλας δ' ἐκ νομίμων γάμων. ἐξ ἀρπαγῆς μὲν Ἑλένην, κ. τ. λ. Apostolius I 4, 40. apud Siebel. fragm. Istri p. 56. ὁμοιώτος Ζεὺς. "Ι. ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ τῆς συναγωγῆς διὰ τὸ παρ' Αἰολεῦσι τὸ ὁμοιοητικὸν καὶ ἐιρηνικὸν ὕμνον λέγεσθαι. Harpocr. τραπέζοφόρος. ὅτι αὐτῇ τε καὶ ἡ Κοσμὴ συνδιέπονσι πάντα τὰ τῆς Ἀθρηᾶς ἱερὰ—δεῦδήλωκε καὶ "Ι. ἐν ἑκτῇ καὶ δεκάτῃ τῶν Ἀττ. συναγωγῶν. Idem Κοιρανίδαι. γένος οἱ Κοι-

ρανίδαι, περὶ ὧν "Ι. ἐν τῇ συναγωγῇ τῆς Ἀτθ. φησὶν. "Ὀνομασμένον δ' ἂν εἴη ἀπὸ Κοίρωνος, ἐν νόθον ἀδελφὸν εἶναι φασὶ τοῦ Κρόκωνος παρ' ὃ καὶ ἐντιμωτέρους εἶναι τοὺς Κροκανίδας τῶν Κοιρανιδῶν."

5. Ἀττικά λέξεις. Eustath. ad Odys. p. 1627, 15. ἀλλὰ καὶ (φασὶν) ὅτι "Ι. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξουσιν ἄρνα φησὶν. εἴτα ἀρνόν. εἴτα ἀρνεῖον. εἴτα λειπογνώμονα.

6. Ἡλιακά. Steph. Byz. Φύτειον. πόλις Ἡλίδος τῆς καύλης. ἀπὸ Φυτέως λέγει αὐτὴν ὀνόμασθαι "Ι. ἐν τετάρτῳ Ἡλιακῶν. Schol. Platon. p. 381. Bekker. Φερεκίδης καὶ Κάμαρχος καὶ "Ι. ἐν τοῖς Ἡλιακοῖς ἱστοροῦσι. de Molionidis et Hercule.

7. περὶ ιδιότητος ἀθλῶν. Clem. Al. Strom. III. p. 447. C. ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἀριστοτέλης Λαῖδα ἐρῶσαν ὑπερέωρα μόνος, κ. τ. λ.—ἱστορεῖ "Ι. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἰδ. ἄθ.

8. συναγωγῇ τῶν Κρητικῶν θυσίῶν. Euseb. Præp. IV. p. 156. A. "Ι. ἐν τῇ συν. τῶν Κρ. φησὶ τοὺς Κουρήτας τὸ παλαιὸν τῷ Κρόνῳ θύειν παῖδας.

9. μελοποιί. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 967. Suid. v. Φρύνις. "Ι. ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγραφόμενοις μελοποιῶσι τὸν Φρύνιν Λέσβιον φησὶ Κάνωπος υἱόν. τούτων δὲ Ἰέρανος τοῦ τυράννου μάγειρον ὄντα δοθῆναι σὺν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς Ἀριστοκλείδῃ. ταῦτα δὲ σχεδιάσαι ἔοικεν, κ. τ. λ.

10. Πτολεμαίς. Athen. XI. p. 478. b. "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν πρώτῳ Πτολεμαίδος τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πόλεως γράφει αὐτως, κ. τ. λ.

11. πρὸς Τίμαιον ἀντιγραφαί. Athen. VI. p. 272. b. ὁ Ἐπίτιμαιος. οὕτως δ' αὐτὸν καλεῖ "Ι. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν ταῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιγραφαῖς.

† Besides αἱ περὶ Ἀτταλὸν ἱστορίαι, mentioned in the Tables, *Neanthes* was the author of the following works:

Ἑλληνικά. Athen. III. p. 111. d. Νεάνθης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἑλληνικῶν γράφων οὕτως. "Ὁ δὲ Κόδρος τόμον ἄρτου τὸν καλούμενον θρόνον λαμβάνει καὶ κρέας, καὶ τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ νέμονται." Idem XIII. p. 576. d. N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱστοριῶν Εὐτέρπης αὐτὸν [*Themistoclem*] εἶναι φησιν υἱόν. Plutarch. Themist. c. 1. Νεάνθης δὲ καὶ πόλιν αὐτῇ [*Euteræ*] τῆς Καρίας Ἀλικαρνασσὸν προστίθησι. Idem Ib. c. 29. πόλεις δ' αὐτῶ [*Themistocli*] τρεῖς μὲν οἱ πλεῖστοι δοθῆναι λέγουσιν—δύο δ' ἄλλας προστίθησιν ὁ Κυζ. N. καὶ Φανίας, Περκώτην καὶ Παλαίσκηψιν εἰς στρωμνὴν καὶ ἀμπεχρόνην. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 84. ὡς δὲ Κλέανθης [*I. Νεάνθης*] καὶ Περκώτην εἰς στρωμνὴν καὶ Παλαίσκηψιν εἰς στολὴν. Athen. VII. p. 311. e. ἡ Γαισιανὴ λίμνη—μεταξὺ Πριήνης καὶ Μιλήτου ἡνωμένη τῇ θαλάττῃ, ὡς N. ὁ Κυζ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Steph. Byz. Κραστός. ἐκ ταύτης ἦν Ἐπίχαρμος ὁ καμικὸς καὶ Λαῖς ἡ ἑταῖρα, ὡς N. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν. Laërt. I. 99. δύο φασὶ Περιάνδρους γεγονέναι, τὸν μὲν τύραννον, τὸν δὲ σοφόν—τοῦτο καὶ N. φησὶν ὁ Κυζ. ἀνεψίους τε εἶναι ἀλλήλους. Idem

72. *Nymphis of Heraclea*. B. C. 247. 240.<sup>z</sup>

73. *Philo of Heraclea*. Contemporary with *Nymphis*: Porphyrius apud Stobæum Eclog.

I. 52. p. 1016. Φίλων ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν τῷ πρὸς Νύμφιν περὶ θαυμασίων ἐν Σκυθία φησὶν κ. τ. λ.

III. 3. de Platone: N. φησὶν αὐτὸν τεττάρων καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα τελευταῖσαι ἐτῶν. §. 4. Πλάτων μετανοήσθη—ὅτε πλατὶς ἦν τὸ μέταπον, ὡς φησι N. §. 25. τοῦτου, φησὶ N. ὁ Κυζ., εἰς Ὀλύμπια ἀνιόντος, τοῖς Ἑλληνας ἅπαντας ἐπιστραφῆναι πρὸς αὐτόν. Idem VI. 13. de Antisthene: πρῶτον δὲ καὶ N. φησὶν διπλῶσαι θοιμάτιον. Idem IX. 4. de Heraclito: N. ὁ Κυζ. φησὶ μὴ δυνηθέντα αὐτὸν ἀποσπᾶσαι τὰ βόλβιτα—κυνέβρωτον γενέσθαι.

περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν. Laërt. VIII. 72. N. ὁ Κυζ. ὁ καὶ περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν εἰπὼν φησὶ Μέτανος τελευταῖσαντος τυραννίδος ἀρχὴν ὑποφύεσθαι· εἶτα τὸν Ἐμπεδοκλέα πείσαι τοὺς Ἀκραγαγίτινους παύσασθαι μὲν τῶν στάσεων ἰσότητα δὲ πολιτικὴν ἀσκεῖν. §. 55. φησὶ δὲ N. ὅτι μέχρι Φιλολάου καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλέως ἐκινῶντων οἱ Πυθαγορικοὶ τῶν λόγων. ἐπεὶ δ' αὐτὸς [i. οὗτος] διὰ τῆς παιδείας ἐδημοσίευσεν αὐτὰ, νόμον ἔθεντο μηδενὶ μεταδῶσειν ἐποποιεῖν. §. 58. de Empedocle: N. δὲ φησὶ νέον ὄντα γεγραμέναι τὰς τραγῳδίας, καὶ αὐτὸν ἔπειτα αὐταῖς ἐντετυχηκέναι. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 300. D. de Pythagora: ὡς δὲ N. Σύριος ἢ Τύριος. Hence Theodoret. θεραπ. I. p. 468. A. = tom. IV. p. 700. ὁ δὲ N. Τύριον ὀνομάζει. Porphyr. de Abstin. IV. p. 345. τοὺς Σύρους ἱστοροῦσι τὸ παλαιὸν ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ζώων—πρῶτοντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ὡς φησι N. ὁ Κυζ. καὶ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Κύπριος, κατὰ Πυγμαλῖονα τὸν γένει μὲν Φοῖβικα βασιλεύσαντα δὲ Κυπρίαν τὴν σαρκοφαγίαν παραδεχθῆναι. These passages were perhaps from the treatise περὶ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν.

τὰ κατὰ πόλιν μυθικά. Plutarch. Sympos. I. 10. p. 628. B. N. τὸν Κυζ. ἔφη λέγειν ἐν τοῖς κατὰ πόλιν μυθικοῖς ὅτι τῇ Αἰαντίδι φυλῇ γέρας ὑπῆρχε τὸ μὴ κρίνεσθαι τὸν αὐτῆς χρόνον ὅσχατον. Ibid. p. 628. D. τὴν Νεάνθοις ἐν ἐνίοις εὐχέρειαν.

περὶ τελετῆς. Athen. IX. p. 376. a. ἱστορεῖ N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελετῆς. Idem XIII. p. 602. c. διαβόητα ἐστὶ τὰ ἐπὶ Κρατίνῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ γενόμενα, ὃς μειράκιον ὃν εἰμωρπον, Ἐπιμενίδου καθαίροντος τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀνθρωπεῖα αἵματι διὰ τινὰ μίση παλαιά, ὡς ἱστορεῖ N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελετῶν, ἐκὼν αὐτὸν ἐπέδωκεν ὁ Κρατίνος ὑπὲρ τῆς θρεψαμένης. Polemo, however, affirmed that this was not true: πεπλάσθαι φησὶν Athen. Ibid. From this work probably Clemens Strom. V. p. 569. C. συνονόματος τῆς τοιαύτης δόξης καὶ ὁ Κυζ. N. γράφων τοῖς Μακεδόνων ἱερεῖς ἐν ταῖς κατευχαῖς Βέδου κατακαλεῖν ἴλεω αὐταῖς τε καὶ ταῖς τέκνοις, ὅπερ ἐρμηνεύουσιν ἄερα.

ἄροι. Athen. IV. p. 175. e. τὸ τρίγωνον—N. ὁ Κυζ. ἐν πρώτῳ ἄρων εὐρημα εἶναι λέγει Ἰβύκου τοῦ Ῥηγίνου ποιητοῦ.

Schol. Aristoph. Lysist. 809. Τίμαν ὁ λεγόμενος μισάνθρωπος, ὃν φησι N. ἀπὸ χαράδρας πεσόντα χυλὸν γενέσθαι κ. τ. λ. Parthen. c. 33. ἱστορεῖ Ξάνθος Λυδῶ-

ακοῖς καὶ Νέανθος (sic) β', καὶ Σιμμία ὁ Ῥόδιος. διαφύρω τῷς πολλοῖς ἱστορεῖται καὶ τὰ Νιύβης· οὐ γὰρ Ταντάλου φασὶν αὐτὴν γενέσθαι ἀλλ' Ἀσσάονος θυγατέρα κ. τ. λ. From what work these passages are derived does not appear. Auctor Vit. Sophocl. τελευταῖσαι δὲ αὐτὸν [Sophoclem] Ἰστρος καὶ Νεάνθος φασὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον. Καλλιπίδην ὑποκριτὴν—πέμψαι αὐτῷ σταφυλήν· κ. τ. λ. Perhaps in the treatise περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν.

<sup>z</sup> The works of *Nymphis* are quoted in the following testimonies:

1. περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιγόνων. Ælian. H. A. XVII. 3. ἐν τῷ θ' τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων λόγῳ λέγει Νύμφις ἐν τῇ γῇ Τρωαδούτιδι γίνεσθαι ἔχεις ἄμαχόν τι μέγεθος.

2. περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XIV. p. 619. e. N. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας περὶ Μαριανδυνῶν διηγοῦμενος φησὶν “Ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ” κ. τ. λ. twelve lines. Steph. Byz. Ὑπιος, ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις ὑπὸ τὴν Ποντικὴν Ἡρακλείαν.—ἐστὶ καὶ Ὑπία ὄρη αὐτοῖ, ὡς N. ἐν πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας. Idem Φρίξος. ἐστὶ Φρίξου λιμὴν παρὰ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου ἐν τῇ Χαλκηδονίᾳ Περαιῇ, περὶ οὗ N. ἐν α' περὶ Ἡρακλείας τάδε φησὶ. Schol. Apollon. II. 752. Λίκον φησὶ τότε Μαριανδυνῶν βασιλεῖν.—φασὶ δὲ αὐτὸν οὐκ εἶναι Δασκύλου τοῦ Ταντάλου—ὡς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ N. ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας. Athen. XII. p. 549. a. N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας, “Διονύσιος,” φησὶν, “ὁ Κλεάρχου τοῦ πρώτου τυραννήσαντος ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ υἱός, καὶ αὐτὸς τῆς πατρίδος τυραννήσας,” κ. τ. λ. fourteen lines. Plutarch. Mor. p. 248. D. ἦν N. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας αἰτίαν εἰρήνης ἥκιστα μυθώδης ἐστὶ· λέγει γὰρ ὅτι σὺν ἄλλῳ ἐν τῇ Ξανθίων χώρᾳ καὶ ζῶα καὶ καρποὺς λιμναίνουμένων ἀνελὼν ὁ Βελλεροφόντης οὐδεμιᾶς ἐτύγχανεν ἀμοιβῆς, κ. τ. λ. Athen. XII. p. 536. a. N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ τῶν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, “Πανσανίας,” φησὶν, “ὁ περὶ Πλαταίας νικήσας Μαρδόνιον τὰ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐξελεθὼν νόμιμα” κ. τ. λ. eleven lines. Schol. Apollon. IV. 247. N. δὲ ἐν τῷ ἑκτῳ περὶ Ἡρακλείας Ἐκάτης φησὶν ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ, Μηδείας ἰδρυσαμένης. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 874. τίς δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ Σαβάζιος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης περὶ Ἡρακλείας ἐν τῷ ιβ' φησὶ. Φαίνεται γὰρ—ὅτι Διόνυσος καὶ Σαβάζιος εἰς ἐστὶ θεός. Schol. Apollon. II. 650. Κολώνη ἄκρα περὶ τὸν Λίκον ποταμὸν. μέμνηται αὐτῆς N. ὁ Ἡρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας. Ib. 815. περὶ τοῦ ἐν Μαριανδυνῶν γενομένου θανάτου τοῦ Ἰδμονος—ἱστορεῖ N. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡρακλείας ὡς Ἰδμων ὑπὸ σὺν ἐπιλήρη. *Nymphis* is also quoted, doubtless in the same work, though not named, Schol. Apollon. II. 168. 672. 780. 786. and 854, ὅτι ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλείᾳ τέθνηκεν καὶ ὁ Τῆφυς εἶπε Νύμφις.

3. περίπλους Ἀσίας. Athen. XIII. p. 596. e. Νύμφις ἐν περίπλῳ Ἀσίας.



74. *Apollonius* son of *Sotades*. B. C. 280.

76. *Lacydes*. B. C. 241. 215.

77. *Aratus* of *Sicyon*. See the Tables B. C. 271. 3. 251. 2. 243. 2. 213. 2. for the life of *Aratus*, and B. C. 220. 3. for the close of his history. *Plutarch* *Arat.* c. 3. mentions his style as defective: τῶν ὑπομνημάτων, ἃ παρέργως καὶ ὑπὸ χεῖρα διὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων ὀνομάτων ἀμιλλησάμενος κατέλιπε.

78. *Chrysippus*. B. C. 207.

79. *Euphorion* of *Chalcis*. B. C. 274. 241. 221. 63.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Among the works of *Euphorion* were these:

1. *Ἀπολλοδώρου*. *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron*. 513. *Εὐφορίων* ἐν *Ἀπολλοδώρῳ*

ποικίλον οὐδὲ μέλαθρον † ὁρσίλοχος ἔπη Κύζικος.

ὄνδ' ἦεῖσε κακὸν γάμον ἐχθρομένη κρέξ.

*Schol.* *Apollon.* I. 1063. *Εὐφ.* ἐν *Ἀπ. μελλόλογμον* (τὸν Κύζικον ἱστορεῖ). *Didymus* apud *Harpoer.* v. ὁ κατάθεν νόμος. Ὅτι βουστροφῆδον ἦσαν οἱ ἄξονες καὶ οἱ κύρβεις γεγραμμένοι δεδῆλκον *Εὐφ.* ἐν τῷ *Ἀπ.*

2. *Γέρανος*. *Athen.* III. p. 82. a. *Εὐφορίων* ἢ *Ἀρχύτας* ἐν *Γέρανῳ* φησί·

ῥῖον οἶά τε μῆλον, ὃ δ' ἀργιλώδεσιν ὄχθαις

πορφύρεον ἐλαχείη ἐντρίφεται Σιδῶντι.

3. *Ἡσιόδου*. *Suidas*. See §. 9. *Heyne* apud *Harles.* ad *Fabric.* tom. I. p. 594. conjectures *car-men illud Georgica exhibuisse*.

4. πρὸς *Θεορίδαν* ἀντιγραφαί. *Clem. Al. Strom.*

V. p. 569. C. *Εὐφ.* ἐν ταῖς πρὸς Θ. ἀντιγρ.

Ζῆψ δὲ ποτὶ σπιδάδεσσι νεῶν ὀλέτερα κακύνει.

5. *Θράξ*. *Steph. Byz.* *Ἀσβωτος*. *Εὐφ.* *Θρακί* τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἐκ φιλοίστου Ἀσβώτιον ὅκα φέροντες ἱστᾶτιον βῶσαντο κομισσάλησιν ἐθειράις ἵπποι καλὰ νάουσιν ἐπορεύμενοι φυγάδειαν.

περὶ τῶν ἵππων Ἀμφιάρου. The expression καλὰ νάουσιν appears corrupt.

6. περὶ ἱσθμίων. *Athen.* IV. p. 182. e. *Εὐφ.* ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱσθ. “Οἱ νῦν,” φησί, “καλοῦμενοι “ναβλισται καὶ πανδουρισται καὶ σαμβικισται καινῶ μὲν “οὐδενὶ χρῶνται ὄργανῳ,” κ. τ. λ. *Conf.* XIV. 633. f. *Idem* XIV. p. 635. a. *Εὐφ.* ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱσθ. παλαιὸν μὲν φησὶ τὸ ὄργανον εἶναι τὴν μάγαν, μετασκευασθῆναι δ' ὅλῃ ποτε καὶ σαμβίκην μετονομασθῆναι. p. 635. f. *Εὐφ.* ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱσθ. τὰ πολύχρδα φησὶ τῶν ὀργάνων ὀνόμασι μόνον παρηλλάχθαι, παμπάλαιον δ' αὐτῶν εἶναι τὴν χρῆσιν.

7. ἱστορικὰ ὑπομνήματα. *Athen.* IV. p. 154. c. *Εὐφ.* ὁ Χαλκ. ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ἱπομν. οὕτω γράφει· “Παρὰ “δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις προτίθεσθαι πέντε μῶς τοῖς ὑπομνημένοις “βουλομένοις τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπῆναι τελέκει, ὥστε τοὺς “κληρονόμους κομίσασθαι τὸ ἄθλον” καὶ πολλάκις ἀπο- “γραφόμενους πλείους δικαιολογεῖσθαι καθ' ὃ δικαιοτάτος “ἔστιν ἕκαστος αὐτὸς ἀποτυμπανισθῆναι.” *Idem* XV. p. 700. d. *Εὐφ.* ἐν ἱστορ. ἱπομν. Διονύσιον φησὶ τὸν νεώτερον, *Σικελίας* τύραννον, *Ταραντίνους* ἐς τὸ πρυτανεῖον ἀναθεῖναι λύχνειον δυνάμενον καίειν τοσούτους λύχνους ὅσος ὁ τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐστὶν ἀριθμὸς εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.

8. περὶ μελοποιῶν. *Athen.* IV. p. 184. a. *Εὐφ.* ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ μελοπ. “Τὴν μὲν μονοκάλαμον σύ- “ριγγα Ἑρμῆν εὐρεῖν” τινὰς δ' ἱστορεῖν Σείθην καὶ Ῥω- “νάκην τοῖς Μήδους” τὴν δὲ πολυκάλαμον Σιληνόν” *Μαρ- “σύαν* δὲ τὴν κηρύδετον.”

9. *Μοῖσος* ἢ *χιλιάς*. *Suid.* *Εὐφ.* βιβλία δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐπικά ταῦτα· “Ἡσιόδου” *Μοῖσος* ἢ ἄτακτα” ἔχει γὰρ συμμιγεῖς ἱστορίας. *Μοῖσος* δὲ, ὅτι ἡ Ἀττικὴ τὸ πρὶν *Μοῖσος* ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ τῆς Ὠκεανοῦ θυγατρὸς *Μοῖσος*, καὶ ὁ λόγος τοῦ ποιήματος ἀποτείνεται εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν χιλιάδα. ἔχει δὲ ὑπόθεσιν εἰς τοὺς ἀποστερήσαντας αὐτὸν χρήματα, ἃ παρέθετο, ὡς δίκην δοῖεν καὶ εἰς μακράν. εἴτα συνάγει διὰ χιλίων ἐτῶν χρησμούς ἀποτελεσθέντας, εἰσὶ δὲ βιβλία εἰ. ἐπιγράφεται δὲ ἡ πέμπτη χιλιάς “περὶ χρῆσ- “μῶν,” ὡς χιλίων ἐτῶν ἀποτελοῦνται. *Athen.* X. p. 436. f. Ξένάρχος ὁ Ῥόδιος.—*μνημονεύει* δὲ αὐτοῦ *Εὐφ.* ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν χιλιάσι. *Clem. Al. Strom.* I. p. 327. B. *Εὐφ.* ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀλιδῶν [forte χιλιάδων] κατὰ Γύγην αὐτὸν [*Homertum*] τίθησι γεγονέναι, ὅς βασιλεῖν ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τῆς ὀκτακαιδεκάτης ὀλυμπιάδος· ὃν καὶ φησι πρῶτον ὀνομάσθαι τύραννον.

10. ποτηριοκλέπτης ἢ ἀραί. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀλίδη. *Εὐφ.* ἐν ἀραῖς ἢ ποτηριοκλέπτῃ·

ὅστις μεῦ κελῆβην Ἀλυσιῆδα μῦνος ἀπηύρα.

*Schol.* *Theocrit.* II. 2. *Εὐφ.* ἐν ποτηριοκλέπτῃ· “ὅστις “ἐμὴν κ. Ἀ. μῦνον ἀπ.”

11. *Φιλοκτήτης*. *Stob. Serm.* 59, 16. *Εὐφορίωνος* *Φιλοκτήτου*

τὸν δ' ἐκάλυψε θάλασσα λιλαιόμενον βιότοιο, καὶ οἱ πῆχες ἄκρον ὑπερφαίνοντο ταθέντες ἀχρεῖ· ἀσπαίροντες ἄλῃς Δολοπινιδῶο δυστήνου, ζῶν δὲ μεθ' ὕδατος ἔμβαλε πᾶσαν, χεῖρας ὑπερπλάζων, ἄλμυρ δ' ἐκάλυψε ὀδόντας.

In the following passages the name of the work does not appear: *Athen.* VI. p. 263. d. *Εὐφ.* ὁ ἐποποιὸς τοῖς *Μαριανδυνοῖς* δωροφόρους κέκληκεν· “Δωροφόροι “καλεοίαθ' ὑποφρίσσοντες ἄνακτας.” *Plutarch.* *Sympos.* V. 3. p. 677. A. *Εὐφ.* μὲν οὕτω πως περὶ *Μελι- κέρτου* λέγοντα· “Κλαίνοντες δὲ τε κούρον” κ. τ. λ. five hexameters. *Pausan.* II. 22, 7. *Εὐφ.* Χαλκ. καὶ *Πλευρώνιος* Ἀλέξανδρος, κ. τ. λ. See N<sup>o</sup>. 50. *Tzetz.* ad *Lycophron.* 440. *Εὐφορίων*· “Πύραμον ἡχῆεντα” κ. τ. λ. four hexameters. *Idem* 495. ἐρασθεῖσα δὲ *Λαοδίκη* ἡ τοῦ *Πριάμου* θυγάτηρ Ἀκάμαντος ἐμίγη αὐτῷ καὶ ἔτεκεν ἰὸν *Μούνιτον*.—περὶ δὲ τὴν *Θράκην* παραγενο- μένων καὶ κινηγετόντων ὅφιν δακῶν τὸν *Μούνιτον* ἀνέλειν,



80. *Rhianus*. B. C. 222. 63.<sup>b</sup>

ἄς φησιν Εὐφ. “<sup>a</sup>Η οἱ Μούνιτον ἵα τέκεν πλομένη ἐν  
“ ὄρω,” κ. τ. λ. three lines. Pausan. X. 26, 2. Εὐφ.  
ἀνὴρ Χαλκιδεὺς σὺν οὐδενὶ εἰκότι τὰ ἐς Λαοδίκην ἐποίησεν.  
Schol. Theocrit. X. 28. εἰς ὃ Εὐφορίων ἀπιδῶν [sic  
leg. cum Toupio] εἶπε·

πορφυρέη ὑάκινθε, σὲ μὲν μία φῆμις αἰιδῶν  
“Ροιτείης ἀμάθοισι δεδοπότος Διακίδαο  
ἐάρος ἀντέλλειν, γυγγραμμένα κυκλίσαν.

Stob. Serm. 78, 5. five hexameters. Εὐφορίωνος.  
“Τέκνον, μὴ σὺ γε μητρὸς” κ. τ. λ. Strabo XII. p.  
566. XIV. p. 681. ὁ Εὐφορίων “Μυσσοῖο παρ’ ὕδασι  
“ Ἀσκανίοιο.” Clem. Al. Strom. IV. p. 483. D. de  
Pluto: “Καὶ οἱ γενάτο κοῦρον ὃς οὐκ ἠλέκτορα εἶδεν,”  
φησὶν ὁ Χαλκ. Εὐφ. Idem Strom. V. p. 561. C.  
Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν Νέστορα παράγει λέγοντα “Οἱ δ’  
“ οὐτω Σιμόντος Ἀχαΐδας ἄρσαμεν ἵππους.” Helladius  
apud Photium Cod. 279. p. 1588. παρὰ Εὐφ. τῷ  
φύσει μὲν Χαλκιδεῖ θέσει δὲ Ἀθηναίῳ κακὸς ἦλκος ἔστιν  
εὐρεῖν λέξεις· καὶ γὰρ τὸν Ἰάσονα ναυαγὸν εἶπεν, ὅπερ—  
τὸν ναῦν ἄγοντα δηλοῖ, κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 1581. μῶται  
παρ’ Ἐπιχάρμῳ καὶ μῶνται παρ’ Εὐφορίωνι, καὶ μῶμεναι  
ἡ μετοχή παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. tom.  
II. p. 864, 22. Εὐφ. ὁ ποιητὴς περὶ τοῦ ἀρότρου εἶπεν  
ἐνοσίχθονι, καὶ τὴν ἐλαίαν γλανκῶπιν. Schol. Iliad. II.  
157. Ζεὺς—γενόμενος ἐν Κρήτῃ ἐπεκλήθη αἰγινόχος διὰ τὸ  
αὐτόθι ὑπὸ αἰγὸς τραφῆναι κ. τ. λ.—ιστορεῖ Εὐφορίων.  
II. 212. de apro Calydonio: Οἰνεὶ ἀμελήσαντι τῆς  
Ἀρτέμιδος κ. τ. λ.—ιστορεῖ Εὐφορίων. II. 496. παρὰ  
τῷ Εὐφορίωνι “Αἰλὶν τ’ ἔσφαγον.” 498. Ταναγραῖοι  
οὐκ ἐστράτευσαν· ὡς Εὐφορίων “Οἱ πλόον ἡρήσαντο καὶ  
“ ὄρον Αἰγιαλῶν” [ὄρουσι Αἰγιαλοῖο Eustath. apud  
Bekk. ad loc.] III. 314. See No. 50. IX. 206.  
Εὐφ. κρεῖον τὸ κρέας ἐξεδέξατο. X. 17. Εὐφ. φησί·  
πολλάκι οἱ κλισίῃσι πυλῆγενέσσι τε νηυσὶν  
ἐνὶ νηὶ πίναντο νόσφ’ ἅπερ ἰητήρες.

[πίναντο—ἰητῆρες Heyn.] XXIII. 197. φθεγεθείατο.  
Εὐφ. κακῶς τῷ ῥήματι ἐνικῶς χρῆται. XXIV. 77.  
Εὐφορίων “ἀελλόποδος αἰθαρύτας.” Two epigrams of  
*Euphorion* are extant in Brunck. Anthol. tom. I.  
p. 256. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 179. Εὐφ. “ζεφύρου  
“ μέγα ποιφύξαντος.” 288. Εὐφ. “<sup>a</sup>Η Αἴτην ψολέσ-  
“ σαν, ἐναύλιον Ἀστεροπαῖον.” 406. Εὐφ. “ἐετόμαντις  
“ ὅτε κράζειε κορώνη.” Alexipharm. 147. Εὐφ. φησί·  
“Πτῶκες ἀειχλωροῖσιν ἰαυέσκον μολοθύροις.”

On *Euphorion* conf. Toup. em. ad Suid. tom. II.  
p. 601—609. Harles. ad Fabricium tom. I. p.  
594. Toup remarks, *Obscuritatem Euphorionis*  
*tangit Clemens Alexandrinus* [Strom. V. p. 571. C.]  
*et Cicero Div. II. 64.* Spalding ad Quintil. X.  
1, 56. adds, *Cum Cicerone sentit Lucianus conser.*  
*Hist. c. 57.* The words of Lucian tom. IV. p.  
214. are these: “Ὁμηρος—παραθεῖ τὸν Τάνταλον καὶ  
τὸν Ἰξίωνα—εἰ δὲ Παρθένιος, ἡ Εὐφορίων, ἡ Καλλιμάχος  
ἔλεγε, πόσις ἂν οἶε ἔπεσι τὸ ἔδωρ ἄχρι πρὸς τὸ χεῖλος  
τοῦ Ταντάλου ἤγαγεν; εἴτα πόσις ἂν Ἰξίωνα ἐκλίσει;

in which Lucian places *Euphorion* below *Homer*,  
on a level with *Parthenius* and *Callimachus*, but  
has nothing in common with the observation of  
Cicero.

<sup>b</sup> Works of *Rhianus*:

1. Ἀχαϊκά. Steph. Byz. Ἀπία. Ῥιανὸς ἐν Ἀχαϊκῷ  
[1. Ἀχαϊκῶν] δευτέρῳ.

ἡμετέρῃ τοι τέκνα Φορῶνεος ἦν δ’ \* \*  
ἀρχῆθεν γενεή· τοῦ δὲ κλυτὸς ἐκγένετ’ Ἀπῖς,  
ὅς ρ’ Ἀπὴν ἐφάτιζε καὶ ἀνέρας Ἀπιδόνης.

Idem Σκόλις. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Ἀχαϊκῶν. Idem Φαιστός.  
—ἔστι καὶ Ἀχαΐας, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν Ἀχ. τρίτῳ.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Athen. XI. p. 499. d. Ῥ. ὁ ἐπο-  
ποιὸς ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν·

ἤμισυ μὲν πίσης κανίτιδος, ἤμισυ δ’ οἶνου,  
Ἀρχὴν, ἀτρεκέως κ. τ. λ. four lines.

Nine other epigrams are preserved in Anthol.  
Cod. Vat. apud Jacobs. tom. I. p. 230—233.

3. Ἡλιακά. Steph. Byz. Λατέρσα θηλυκῶς ὄρος  
Λακωνικῆς, ἐν μένεται Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλιακῶν πρώτῳ. Idem  
Λιθίσσιος. ὁ Ἀπόλλων ἐν τῷ Μαλέα λίθῳ προσιδρυμένος  
ἐκεῖ. Ῥ. Ἡλ. τρίτῳ. Idem Μέλαινοι. Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλ.  
πρώτῳ “Γόρτιναι Ἡραῖαν τε πολιδρέμους τε Μελαίνας”  
[f. Γόρτιν Ἡραῖαντε]. Idem Νῶνακρῖς. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας.  
Ῥ. ἐν Ἡλ. πρώτῳ.

4. Ἡράκλεια [Ἡρακλείας Suid.]. Athen. III. p.  
82. b. ὅτι ἡ Σιδεὺς τῆς Κορίνθου ἐστὶ κάμη Ῥ. εἶρκεν ἐν  
πρώτῳ Ἡρακλείας.

5. Θεσσαλικά. Steph. Byz. Δωνεττίνοι. Ῥ. ὁ Θεσ-  
σαλικῶν “Ἀτὰρ [1. αὐτὰρ] Δωνεττίνοι ἰδ’ ὀτρρητοὶ Κε-  
“ ραῖνες,” καὶ ἐν τῇ ζ’. “Ἐπὰ δὲ Δωνεττίνοι ἀτὰρ ὀκτὰ  
“ καὶ δέκα Κᾶρες.” [ἐκτὸς δέκα Jacobs.] v. Ἐθνεῖται.  
ἔθνος Θεσσαλίας ἀπὸ Ἐθνεῖστων τῶν Νεοπτολέμου παίδων  
ἐνός, ὡς Ῥ. δ’ καὶ ε’. v. Ἐλνιοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ.  
δ’ Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Θαμία. πόλις Θεσσαλίας. Ῥ. τες-  
σαρεσκαϊδεκάτῃ Θεσσαλικῶν. v. Κέλαιθοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρω-  
τικῶν, προσεχὲς τῇ Θετταλίᾳ. Ῥ. δ’. v. Ουνθύριοι. πόλις  
Θεσσαλικῇ περὶ τὴν Ἀργυρ. Ῥ. ὀγδόῃ. v. Παραλαῖαι.  
ἔθνος Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Σὺν δὲ  
“ Παραναίοις καὶ ἀμύμονας Ὀμφαλιῆας.” v. Συλίονες.  
ἔθνος Χαονίας, ὡς Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Συλίονες  
“ δ’ ἔσποντο ὁμοῦ”—v. Τπαιλόχοιοι. ἔθνος Μολοσσικῶν.  
Ῥ. ἐν τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. v. Φάληρον. ἔστι καὶ Θετταλίας  
ἄλλη πρὸς τῇ Οἰτῇ, ἣν Ῥ. διὰ τοῦ α γράφει, Φάλαρον  
λέγων. v. Φαλῶρη. πόλις Θετταλίας. ταύτην Ῥ. Φαλω-  
ρίαν καλεῖ. v. Φυλλοῦς. πόλις ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ. Ῥ. Φύλλον  
θηλυκῶς λέγει ἐν ἐνάτῳ Θεσσαλικῶν “Οἱ δ’ ἄφραρ ὀπλι-  
“ σθέντες ἴσαν κραναὴν ποτὶ Φύλλον.” v. Χαῦνοι. ἔθνος  
Θεσπρωτικῶν. Ῥ. τετάρτῳ Θεσσ. “Κεστρηνοὶ Χαῖνοί τε  
“ καὶ αὐχρῆντες Ἐλνιοί.” v. Τριπόλισσοι. ἔθνος Θεσπρω-  
τικῶν ὡς καὶ Τριπολισσίους καλεῖ Ῥ. ἐν πεντεκαϊδεκάτῳ.  
Schol. Hom. II. II. 175. παρὰ Ῥ. ἐν Θεσσαλικαῖς  
“τοὶ δ’ ἦδη ἐπὶ νηῶν [1. ἐπὶ νηὶν] εὐκνήμιδος Ἰτῶνης.”  
Schol. Apollon. III. 1090. ἡ Θεσσαλία ἐκαλεῖτο τὸ  
παλαιὸν Πύρρα. ὡς Ῥ.

81. *Antigonus of Carystus*. B. C. 225.<sup>c</sup>

82. *Eratosthenes*. B. C. 275. 223. 214. 194. The origin of his name βῆτα is obscure, and probably conveyed some allusion which is lost to us: Marcian. Heracleot. p. 63. καὶ μετ' ἐκείνων Ἐρατοσθένης, ὃν βῆτα ἐκάλεσαν οἱ τοῦ μουσείου προστάτες. Suid. Ἐρατοσθένης.

Πύρρον δὴ ποτε τήνγε παλαιότεροι καλέεσκον  
Πύρρον Δευκαλίωνος ἀπ' ἀρχαίης ἀλόχοιο·  
Αἰμονίην δ' ἐξαΐτις ἀφ' Αἰμονος, ὃν βα Πελασγὸς  
γεῖνατο φέρτατον υἱόν· ὃ δ' αὖ τέκε Θεσσαλὸν Αἰῶνα  
τοῦ δ' ἄπο Θεσσαλὴν λαοὶ μετεφημίζαντο.

6. Μεσσηνιακά. Steph. Byz. Δώτιον.—'Ρ. ἐν δ' Μεσσηνιακῶν "Αἰδὴν εἰσόμενος Δωτῆν ἵκτο τελείῃ." Idem Φιγαλέα. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. 'Ρ. ἐν ε' Μεσσηνιακῶν "Τὴν μὲν ἀνήγχετ' ἄλοιτιν ἐπὶ κραναὴν Φιγαλείαν." Pausan. IV. 6, 1. τοῦτον τῶν Μεσσηνίων τὸν πόλεμον 'Ρ. ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσιν ἐποίησεν ὁ Βηραῖος. Idem IV. 17, 6. τάδε ἐπὶ 'Ριανοῦ πεποιημένα ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους

ὄρεας ἀργεννοῦς περὶ πτόχας ἐστρατῶντων  
χείματά τε πτοίας τε δύω καὶ εἰκοσι πάσας.

7. Ἰλιάδος ἔκδοσις. ἡ 'Ριανῶ (sc. ἔκδοσις) Schol. Hom. II. 1. 97. 553. XVI. 59. 559. XVIII. 10. XX. 188. XXIII. 81. XXIV. 85. παρὰ 'Ριανῶ XIX. 41. XX. 331. XXI. 607.

Rhianus is quoted in the following passages: Stob. Serm. 4, 34. 'Ριανῶ

ἡ ἄρα δὴ μάλα πάντες ἀμαρτάνοις πελόμεσθα κ. τ. λ. twenty-one hexameters. Schol. Apollon. III. 1. 'Ρ. δέ φησι μὴδὲν διαφέρειν ἢ πάσας ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὰς Μούσας, λέγων οὕτως "Πᾶσαι δ' εἰσαΐουσι μιᾶς ὅτε τοῦ "νομα λέξεις." Steph. Byz. Φύσκιος.—Φύσκιος ἀφ' οὗ οἱ Λέλεγες, οἱ νῦν Λοκροί. 'Ρ. δέ Φυσκέας αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Pausan. IV. 1, 4. ὅτι δρυμὸς ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ γῇ ταύτῃ Λύκου καλοῦμενος 'Ρ. τῷ Κρητὶ ἐστι πεποιημένον "Πάρ τε "τρηχλὴν Ἐλαιὸν ὑπὲρ δρυμὸν τε Λύκοιο." Schol. Hom. II. XIX. 119. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Ἀριανῶ. Bekker corrig. 'Ριανῶ.

<sup>c</sup> Works of *Antigonus Carystius*:

1. βίαι. Athen. IV. p. 162. e. Κτησίβιος ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὁ Μενεδήμου γνώριμος, ὡς φησιν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τοῖς βίοις κ. τ. λ. Laërt. IV. 17. φησὶ δὲ Ἀντ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ [sc. Polemonis] πρῶτόν τε εἶναι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ ἀρματοτροφῆσαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. III. p. 82. b. Ἀντ. δ' ὁ Καρ. ἐν Ἀντιπάρῳ φησὶν. "ἥχί μοι ὦραϊον" κ. τ. λ. conf. Schweigh. tom. XIV. p. 32. Idem X. p. 437. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Καρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Διονυσίου βίου τοῦ Ἡρακλεώτου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος μεταθεμένου φησὶ κ. τ. λ. VIII. p. 345. d. Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς—καθὰ φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Ζήνωνος βίῳ κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 563. f. Ζήωνα—ὡς Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἰστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ βίου αὐτοῦ. p. 565. d. ὁ δὲ σοφὸς ἐκείνος Ζήνων, ὡς φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. κ. τ. λ. p. 603. e. Ἀριστοκλῆς ὁ κιθαριστὴς περὶ οὗ Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Ζήνωνος βίῳ γράφει οὕτως κ. τ. λ. p. 607. e. φησὶν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ζήνωνος—"Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεύς Περσῶν παρὰ πότον αὐλητρίδιον περιεμένον" κ. τ. λ. Laërtius VII. 12. φησὶ δ' Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. οἷα ἀρνεῖσθαι αὐτὸν [Zenonem]

εἶναι Κιτιέα. Athen. XII. p. 547. d. καὶ "Λύκων δὲ "ὁ Περιπατητικὸς," ὡς φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ., "κατ' ἀρχὰς "ἐπιδημήσας παιδείας ἕνεκα ταῖς Ἀθήναις" κ. τ. λ. a long narrative is preserved, which we may refer to a βίῳ Λύκωνος. Laërt. V. 67. (Λύκων) γυμναστικώτατος ἐγένετο, καὶ εὐέκτης τὸ σῶμα τὴν τε πᾶσαν σχέσιν ἀθλητικὴν ἐπιφαίνων, ὠτοθλαδίας καὶ ἐμπνῆς ὤν, καθὰ φησιν Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. Athen. X. p. 419. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ Μενεδήμου βίῳ τὴν διατάξιν διηγούμενος κ. τ. λ. Laërt. II. 136. φησὶ δ' Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. γράφει αὐτὸν [Menedemum] μὴδὲν μὴδὲ συντάξαι κ. τ. λ. Athen. II. p. 44. e. Πολέμων ὁ Ἀκαδημαῖκός ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τριάκοντα ἐτῶν ὑδροπότησε μέχρι θανάτου, ὡς ἐφῃ Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. Laërt. IX. 62. σώζεσθαι μέντοι [Pyrrhonem] καθὰ φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κ. Ἀντ. ἐπὶ τῶν γνωρίμων παρακολουθεῖν. Conf. Aristoclem apud Euseb. Præp. XIV. p. 763. A. Laërt. Ibid. Ἀντ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Πύρρωνος τάδε περὶ αὐτοῦ "ὅτι τὴν ἀρχὴν ἄδοξος ἦν καὶ πένης. Idem IX. 110. 111. ἦν δὲ [Timon] φησὶν Ἀντ. καὶ φιλοπότης κ. τ. λ. φέρεται δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ καταλογάδην βιβλία εἰς ἐπὶ τείνοντα μυριάδας δύο, ὧν καὶ Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. μέμνηται, ἀναγεγραφῶς αὐτοῦ καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν βίον.

2. περὶ λέξεως. Athen. III. p. 88. a. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ λέξεως. Idem VII. p. 297. e. Ἀντ. ὁ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ λέξεως τοὺς ἀλίεας λέγει θυσίαν ἐπιτελοῦντας τῷ Ποσειδῶνι κ. τ. λ. In p. 303. b. is a reference to the same passage.

3. ἱστορίων παραδόξων συναγωγή. In this treatise he quotes largely from Aristotle: c. 32—127. and from Callimachus: c. 144—176. c. 141. διὸ καὶ τὸν Φιλόξενον οὐδεὶς ἀνεικοτολαλεῖν εἶποι. So Meursius, Niclas, and Beckmann. The text seems to have had ἀνείκοτο λαβεῖν. Legendum est οὐδεὶς ἂν εἰκαιολαλεῖν εἶποι. The particle ἂν is necessary with εἶποι; and εἰκαιολαλεῖν will be a verb of similar form and meaning to εἰκαιουμνεῖν. "to talk frivolously." A line of Philoxenus follows in Antigonus. c. 133. Ἰππων ὁ Ῥηγῖνος [corrigunt viri docti] Ἰππυς ὁ Ῥ. περὶ τῶν λεγομένων τόπων φθεῖρειν τὰ ἐμπύπτοντα τοιούτων τι γράφει φησὶν ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐπὶ βασιλέως Ἐπαρινέτου, Ὀλυμπιάδος ἑκτης καὶ τριακοστῆς ἐν ἣ Ἀρυτάμας Δάκων νικᾷ στάδιον, τῆς Σικελίας ἐν Παλῆκίσις οἰκοδομηθῆναι τόπον κ. τ. λ. See on this passage Corsini Fast. Att. tom. I. p. 327. Among other difficulties this also occurs; that in the age of Hippys it was not the practice to date by Olympiads. c. 150. Πολύκριτον δὲ καταγεγραφέαι (φησὶ Καλλιμάχος) κ. τ. λ. c. 160. τοῦτο δ' ἰστορεῖ καὶ Φίλων ὁ τὰ Αἰθιοπικὰ συγγραφεύμενος. Polycritus therefore we may place before Callimachus, and Philo preceded Antigonus Carystius.



διὰ τὸ δευτερεύειν ἐν παντὶ εἶδει παιδείας τοῖς ἄκροις ἐγγίσαντα βῆτα ἐπεκλήθη [conf. Kuster ad loc.]. οἱ δὲ καὶ δεύτερον ἢ νέον Πλάτωνα· ἄλλοι πένταθλον ἐκάλεσαν. *Callimachus* and *Eratosthenes* are described by Strabo XVII. p. 838. Κυρηναῖος δ' ἐστὶ καὶ Καλλιμάχος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἀμφοτέρω τετιμημένοι παρὰ τοῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῦσιν· ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς ἄμα καὶ περὶ γραμματικὴν ἐσπουδακώς· ὁ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, εἰ τις ἄλλος, διαφέρειν<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>d</sup> The works of *Eratosthenes* both in prose and verse were various: in philosophy, geography, chronology, philology. He is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη. Among his works were the following:

1. περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. Harpocr. v. ἀρμισταί. οἱ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὰς ἐπικρούς πόλεις ἐκπεμπόμενοι, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν φησί. Clem. Al. Strom. IV. p. 496. C. Αἰσώπιοι καὶ Μακεδόνες καὶ Λάκωνες στρεβλοῦμενοι ἐκατέρωθεν, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ Ζήνων δ' Ἐλεάτης κ.τ.λ. Theodoret. Θεραπευτ. VIII. tom. IV. p. 919. Ζήνων δ' Ἐλεάτης—ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαθ. καὶ κακ., δέσας μὴ τῇ τῶν παθῶν ὑπερβολῇ βιασθεὶς ἐξείπῃ τι τῶν συγκειμένων,—τὴν γλῶτταν τοῖς ὁδοῦσι τριῶν προσέπτυσσε τῷ τυράννῳ.

2. Ἀντερινύς. Athen. IX. p. 376. b. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινύϊ τοῖς σίας λαρινούς προσηγόρευσε. Schol. Nicand. Ther. 400. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἀντερινύϊ περὶ κυνὸς λέγων εἶπεν· “Ἰγγῆς δὲ ὡς παῦρον ἐπέκλυνον.”

3. Ἀρίστων. Athen. VII. p. 281. c. Ἐρ.—μαθητὴς γενόμενος Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ Χίου, ὃς ἦν εἷς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς, ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Ἀρίστωνι παρεμφαίνει τὸν διδάσκαλον ὡς ὕστερον ὁμῆσαντα ἐπὶ τρυφῇ, λέγων ὅδε· “Ἦδη δὲ ποτε καὶ τοῦτον πεφώρακα τὸν τῆς ἡδονῆς καὶ ἀρετῆς· μεσότηχον διορύττοντα καὶ ἀναφαινόμενον παρὰ τῇ ἡδονῇ.”

4. Ἀρσινόη. Athenæus VII. p. 276. a. preserves a long passage: ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ—λαγνυφόρια ἐορτὴ τις ἦγετο, περὶ ἧς ἱστορεῖ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ συγγράμματι Ἀρσινόη. λέγει δὲ οὕτως· “Τοῦ Πτολεμαίου κτίζοντος ἐορτὴν καὶ θυσιῶν παντοδαπῶν γένη, καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον, ἡρώτησεν Ἀρσινόη τὸν φέροντα τοὺς θαλλοὺς τίνα νῦν ἡμέραν ἄγει καὶ τίς ἐστὶν ἐορτὴ; τοῦ δ' εἰπόντος, καλεῖται μὲν Λαγνυφόρια” κ.τ.λ.

4.\* ἀρχιτεκτονικός. Schol. Apollon. I. 567. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ μέρει ταῦτα φησὶν ἰστοῦ, πτέρνη, θωράκιον, ἡλακάτη, καρχίσιον, κεραία, ἱκρίον. Idem III. 232. τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ἀρότρων Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἀρχιτεκτονικῷ καταγράφει.

5. Γαλατικά. An historical work bearing the name of *Eratosthenes*. See above p. 415. note <sup>n</sup>. The other testimonies of Steph. Byz. are these: Σπάρτακος. πόλις Θράκης. Ἐρ. ἐν Γαλατικῶν δευτέρῳ. Διανεῖς. ἔθνος Γαλατικόν. Ἐρ. ἐν δ' Γαλ. “Τόρηλα τῆς Καρίας. Ἐρ. τριακοστῇ τρίτῳ Γαλατ. Bernhady *Eratosth.* p. 108: with probability suspects corruption in these last numbers; although he adds without just authority, *Quemcunque sumpseris nu-*

*merum, non potuit Eratosthenes tale quid argumenti literis consecrare.* There seems no reason why *Eratosthenes*, who is called ὁ ἱστορικὸς by Steph. Byz. v. Κυρήνη, should not have treated an historical subject.

6. γεωγραφικά. In three books: Strabo I. p. 29. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πρώτου τῶν γεωγραφικῶν εἰρημένα. Ib. p. 62. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρώτη διέξοδος αὐτῶ τῶν ὑπομνημάτων τοιαύτη· ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ πειράται διόρθωσιν τινα ποιῆσθαι τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ τὰς ἐαυτοῦ λέγει ὑπολήψεις. II. p. 67. ἐν δὲ τῇ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν καθιστάμενος τὸν τῆς οἰκουμένης πῖνακα γραμμῇ τινὶ διαιρεῖ διχα κ.τ.λ. XV. p. 688. μάλιστα ἐδόκει—πιστότατα εἶναι τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῳ τῶν γεωγραφικῶν ἐκτεθέντα κεφαλαιωδῶς περὶ τῆς τότε νομιζομένης Ἰνδικῆς, ἥνικα Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπῆλθε. Schol. Apollon. IV. 259. ὁ Ἐφέσιος Ἀρτεμιδαρος—φησὶ—τὸν Φάσιν μὴ συμβάλλειν τῷ ὠκεανῷ, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὁρέων καταφέρεισθαι. τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησί. Idem IV. 284. Ἐρ. ἐν τρίτῳ γεωγραφικῶν (φησὶ τὸν Ἰστρον) ἐξ ἐρημῶν τόπων βεῖν, περιβάλλειν δὲ ἡσσαν Πεύκην. 310. Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν ἡσσαν εἶναι ἐν τῷ Ἰστροῖ φησὶ τρίγονον, ἴσσην τῇ Ρόδῳ, ἣν Πεύκην λέγει. 1215. Ἐρ. ἐν γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ· “Μετὰ Ἰλλυριοῖς Νεσταιῖν, καθ' οἷς ἡσος· Φάρος, Φαρίον ἄπικος.” Steph. Byz. Δυβράχιον. Ἐρ. γ' γεωγραφικῶν φησὶ· “Ἐχόμενι οἰκοῦσι Ταυλάντιοι.” *Eratosthenes* mentioned an embassy which had been sent in his time by the Athenians to the east: Strabo I. p. 47. (Ἐρ. φησὶ) Διότιμον τὸν Στρομβίχον πρεσβείας Ἀθηναίων ἀφηγούμενον διὰ τοῦ Κίδνου ἀναπλεύσαι ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας ἐπὶ τὸν Χάοσπιν πυταμὸν, ὃς παρὰ τὰ Σοῦσα ρεῖ, καὶ ἀφικέσθαι τεσσαρακοσταῖν εἰς Σοῦσα· ταῦτα δ' αὐτῷ διηγέσασθαι αὐτὸν τὸν Διότιμον. He notices the Romans and Carthaginians: Strabo I. p. 66. ἐπὶ τελεῖ τοῦ ὑπομνήματος [the end of his second book: conf. Strab. p. 67.] οὐκ ἐπαίνεσας τοὺς διχα διαιροῦντας ἅπαν τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος εἰς τε Ἑλλήνας καὶ βαρβάρους—βέλτιον εἶναι φησὶν ἀρετῇ καὶ κακίᾳ διαιρεῖν ταῦτα. πολλοὺς γὰρ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι κακοὺς, καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀστέιους· καθάπερ—Ῥωμαίους καὶ Καρχηδονίους, οὕτω θαυμαστῶς πολιτευομένους. The following passage is well conjectured by Bernhady *Eratosth.* p. 37. to have been written before the end of the first Punic war: Strabo XVII. p. 802. φησὶ δ' Ἐρ. κοινὸν μὲν εἶναι τοῖς βαρβάροις πᾶσιν ἔθος τὴν ξενηλασίαν.—Καρχηδονίους δὲ καταποντοῦν εἰς τῶν ξένων εἰς Σαρδὸν παραπλεύσειεν ἢ ἐπὶ στήλας. *Eratosthenes* apud Strab. VIII. p. 384. mentions Helicē in Achaia: Ἐρ. δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν φησὶ τὸν τόπον



83. *Apollonius of Rhodes*. B. C. 194. *Apollonius* was satirized by *Callimachus* in the *Ibis*:  
Suid. Καλλιμ. Ἰβις. ἔστι δὲ ποίημα ἐπιτετηδευμένον εἰς ἀσάφειαν καὶ λοιδορίαν εἰς τινὰ Ἰβιν,

(ἐν ᾧ κατακλύσθη ἡ Ἑλίκη) καὶ τοὺς πορθμέας λέγειν ὡς ἐν τῷ πρῶν ὁρθὸς ἐστὶν καὶ Ποσειδῶν χαλκεὺς κ. τ. λ.

His measurement of the circumference of the globe is mentioned by many writers: Plin. H. N. II. 108. *Universum hunc circuitum Eratosthenes, in omnium quidem literarum subtilitate et in hac utique præter ceteros solers, quam cunctis probari video, ducentorum quinquaginta duorum millium stadiam prodidit*. Censorin. c. 13. *Eratosthenes geometrica ratione collegit maximum terræ circuitum esse stadiorum CCLII millium*. Strabo II. p. 113. ὅντος δὲ κατ' Ἐρ. τοῦ ἰσημερινοῦ κύκλου σταδίων μυριάδων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ δισχιλίων, τὸ τεταρτημόριον εἴη ἂν ἕξ μυριάδες καὶ τρισχίλιοι. p. 132. ὑποθεμένοις ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνοι εἶναι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς γῆς σταδίων εἴκοσι πεντὲ μυριάδων καὶ δισχιλίων, ὡς καὶ Ἐρ. ἀποδίδωσιν.—εἰ δὲ τις εἰς τριακίσια ἐξήκοντα τμήματα τέμνῃ τὸν μέγιστον τῆς γῆς κύκλον, ἔσται ἑπτακοσίων σταδίων ἕκαστον τῶν τμημάτων. Vitruv. I. 6. 9. *Orbis terræ circuitio—ab Eratosthene Cyrenæo rationibus mathematicis et geometricis methodis esse inventam ducentorum quinquaginta duum millium stadiorum, quæ fiunt passus trecenties quindecies centena millia*. Conf. Marcian. Capellam VI. p. 194. et Cleomedem c. 10. apud Bernhady Eratosthenic. p. 57—59. Cleomedes, perhaps speaking in round numbers, states the circumference at 250,000 stadia: τὸ ἀπὸ Σύνης εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν διάστημα πεντηκοστὸν εἶναι μέρος τοῦ μεγίστου τῆς γῆς κύκλου καὶ ἔστι τοῦτο σταδίων πεντακισχιλίων. ὁ ἄρα σίμπας κύκλος γίνεται μυριάδων εἴκοσι πέντε. He probably neglected the fraction. The actual distance was 5040 stadia.

Eratosthenes computed the earth to be 780,000 stadia from the moon, and 4,080,000 stadia from the sun: Euseb. Præp. XV. p. 849. B. Ἐρ. τὸν ἥλιον ἀπέχειν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακοσίας καὶ ὀκτακισμυρίας [1. ὀκτακισμύρια στάδια] τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπέχειν τῆς γῆς μυριάδας οὗ σταδίων. Stob. Ecl. Phys. I. 27. p. 566. σταδίων μυριάδας τετρακοσίας καὶ στάδια ὀκτακισμύρια, τὴν δὲ σελήνην ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς μυριάδας ἑβδόμηκοντα ὀκτὼ σταδίων. The passage is mutilated in Plutarch. de Placit. p. 892. B.

7. ἐπιθαλάμιν. Etymol. p. 170. 47. αἰρόσχα. ἡ ἄμπελος, μέμνηται Πάρθενος ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ.—Ἐρ. δὲ ἐν ἐπιθαλάμῳ τὸ κατὰ βότριν κλῆμα.

8. ἐπιστολαί. Athen. X. p. 418. a. Ἐρατοσθένη ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς Πεμπέλον φῆσαι ἐρωτηθέντα τί αὐτῷ δοκοῦσιν εἶναι βιωτοί; εἰπεῖν· τί γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ τοιαῦτα ἐλάλων οἷα ἂν καὶ τὰ ἀγγεῖα φωνὴν λαβόντα, πόσον ἕκαστος χωρεῖ. Idem XI. p. 482. u. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀγλήτορα τὸν Λάκωνα ἐπιστολῇ—γράφων οὕτως· “Θαυ—“μάζουσι δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ πῶς κύαθον μὴ κεκτημένος” κ. τ. λ. Valcken. Diatrib. Eurip. p. 203. *Eratosthenis epistolam de cubi duplicatione scriptam ad Pto-*

*lemæum regem servavit Eutocius Ascalonita comment. in Archimedis II. de Sphæra et Cylindro p. 20. hinc repetitam cum aliis reliquiis operum Eratosthenis Arato subjecit Fellus*. The epistle is repeated by Bernhady Eratosthen. p. 176. βασιλεῦ Πτολεμαίῳ Ἐρατοσθένης χαίρειν κ. τ. λ. It concludes with an epigram given in Brunck. Anal. t. I. p. 478.

9. Ἐρμῆς, a poem in hexameter verse: Athen. V. p. 189. d. παρὰ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ—“βαθὺς δια—“φύεται αὐλάν.” Idem VIII. p. 284. d. Ἐρ. ἐν Ἐρμῇ φησὶν [conf. Plutarch. Mor. p. 981. D.]

ἄγρης μοῖραν ἔλειπον, ἔτι ζώοντας ἰούλους,  
ἢ γενεῇθιν τρίγλην ἢ περκάδα κίχλην,  
ἢ δρομήν χρίσειον ἐν ὀφρύσιν ἱερὸν ἰχθύν.  
v. 3. εἰδρομήν Plutarch. Schol. Apollon. I. 972. ὁ Ἐρ. ὄνομα φῶδης ἐρίθων ἀπέδωκεν (Ἰούλος) ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ [Conf. Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 23.]

ἢ χερνήτης ἔριθος ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ πυλεῶνος  
δενδραλίδας τεύχουσαι καλὰς ἤειδεν ἰούλοις.  
δανδαῖτις στείχουσα Tzetz. Schol. Apollon. III. 802. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ

φωριμὸν δ' ἐνόμηναν ὃ μιν κίθε φώριον ἄγρην  
ἐκ τοῦ φωριαμὸς κικλήσκειται ἀνθρώποισιν.

Steph. Byz. Ἀπία, λέγεται καὶ Ἀπὶς θηλυκὸν ἢ ἡ γενικὴ Ἀπιδος. οὕτω τὴν χώραν Ἐρ. ἐν Ἐρμῇ προσαγορεύει. Polux VII. 90. μέμνηται δὲ καὶ φαικασίου ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ Ἐρ. “Πέλμα ποτὶ βράπτεισκεν ἐλαφροῦ φαικασίου.” Schol. Hom. II. XVIII. 468. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ Ἐρμῇ “Πέντε δὲ οἱ “ζῶναι περιηγέες ἐσπείρυντο.” κ. τ. λ. Conf. Bernhady Eratosth. p. 144. To this poem we may with Bernhady refer Schol. Iliad. V. 422. Ἐρ. παρήκουσεν Ὀμήρου εἰπόντος “Ἐρμείας ἀκάχητα.” XXIV. 24. Ζεὺς ἔρασθεις Μαίης κ. τ. λ. ἡ ἰστορία παρὰ Ἐρ.

10. Ἡριγόν. Steph. Byz. ἄστν. λέγεται ἄστν καὶ ὁ δῆμος, ὡς Ἐρ. ἐν Ἡριγόν [—νῃ] “εἰς τε δὴ [ἄστν “τε δὴ] Θεοῦ καλὸν ἵκανεν ἔδος.” Longin. §. 33, 5. τί δέ; Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ Ἡριγόν (διὰ πάντων γὰρ ἀμώμητον τὸ ποιημάτων) Ἀρχιλόχου πολλὰ καὶ ἀνοικονόμητα παρασύρυντος—ἄρα δὴ μείζων ποιητής; Schol. Iliad. XXII. 29. ἐνιοὶ δὲ φασὶ τὸν κατηστηρισμένον κύνα οἶκ Ὠρίωνος ἀλλ' Ἡριγόνος ὑπάρχειν, ὃν καταστερισθῆναι διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν. Ἰκάριος γένος μὲν ἦν Ἀθηναῖος ἔσχε δὲ θυγατέρα μονογενῆ Ἡριγόνην, ἥτις κύνα νήπιον ἔτρεφε. ξενίσας δὲ ποτε ὁ Ἰκάριος τὸν Διόνυσον, κ. τ. λ.—ἰστορεῖ Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ καταλόγοις. Valckenarius apud Bernhady Eratosth. p. 112. *Scripseratne grammaticus olim ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ κατασ. pro καταστηρισμοῖς, quod degeneraverit in καταλόγους? Historia Icarii et Erigones denarratur a multis. Hyginiana autem suspicor e binis Eratosthenis operibus derivata, tum ex integrore Catasterismorum opere, tum ex poematio quo honestavit pietate ad sidera ductam Erigonen. Potuit autem vetus Homeri scholiasta utriusque operis hoc in loco mentionem fecisse. Ut sic cre-*

γενόμενον ἐχθρὸν τοῦ Καλλιμάχου· ἦν δὲ οὗτος Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ γράψας τὰ Ἀργοναυτικά. If this account is true, *Apollonius* in his early youth and before he withdrew to Rhodes must have been satirized by *Callimachus* in advanced age. And this might be among the causes noticed by the biographer for his leaving Alexandria: μὴ φέροντα τὴν αἰσχύνην τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τὸ ὄνειδος, καὶ τὴν διαβολὴν τῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν<sup>c</sup>.

*dam tum ratio suadet poematis olim noti sub nomine Ἡριγίνης, tum versiculus quem apud Hyginum obivum ex isto poemate non e Catasterismis censeo repetitum.* Sc. Hygin. II. 4. p. 427. *Eratosthenes ait: Ἰκαρίου ποσὶ πρῶτα περὶ τράγον ἀρχήσαντο.* Stobæus Serm. 18, 3. Ἐρατοσθένης

οἶνός ται περὶ ἴσον ἔχει μένος, εὐτ' ἂν ἐς ἄνδρα ἔλθῃ, κυμαίνει δ' οἷα Διβυσσαν ἄλλα βεβήκῃς ἢ ἐ νότος, τὰ δὲ καὶ κεκρυμμένα φαίνει βυσσῶθεν, ἐκ δ' ἀνδρῶν πάντ' ἐτίναξε νόον.

Macrob. Sat. VII. 15. *Eratosthenes: Καὶ βαθὴν ἀκρήτῳ πνεύμενα τεγγόμενος.* These two fragments are referred by Brunck Anal. tom. I. p. 477. and tom. III. Lectt. p. 111. to the Ἡριγίνη.

11. καταστερισμοί. an extant piece. Valckenarius apud Bernhard. p. 115. *Mea opinione continet compendium operis a recentiore grammatico contracti.* Bernhardt himself p. 115—129. attempts to shew that this piece is altogether spurious.

12. περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας καμφορίας. Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060. Ἡρόδικος δὲ φησι—τὴν τραγῳδίαν ταύτην [*Æschyli Persas*] ἔχειν τὴν ἐν Πλαταίαις μάχην. δοκῶσι δὲ αὐτοὶ εἰ Πέρσαι ἐπὶ τοῦ Αἰσχύλου δεδιδάχθαι ἐν Συρακούσαις, σπουδάζαντες Ἰέρωνος, ὡς φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν γ' περὶ καμφορίων. Harp. v. μεταλλεῖς. Ἐρ. ἐν ἐξδόμῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας καμ. Laërt. VII. 5. πρότερόν γε Στωϊκοὶ ἐκαλούντο οἱ διατρίβοντες ἐν αὐτῇ ποιηταί, καθὰ φησι καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν ὀγδόῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχ. καμ. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 557. ἱστορεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ [sc. τοῦ ἱεροῦ πολέμου] καὶ Θουκυδίδης καὶ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ θ'. perhaps ἐν τῷ θ' περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας καμ. Athen. XI. p. 501. d. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ περὶ καμφορίας τὴν λέξιν ἀγνοεῖν φησι Δυκόφρονα κ. τ. λ. Galen. præf. ad Gloss. Hippocr. p. 404. ed. Franz. = tom. V. p. 705. Basil. ὅτι γὰρ ἐποιοῦν οἱ παλαιοὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὀνομάτων αὐτοῖς δέδεικται μὲν ἱκανῶς καὶ πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένη ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀρχαίας καμφορίας.

13. Ὀλυμπιονίκαι. Athen. IV. p. 154. a. Ἐρ. ἐν πρώτῳ Ὀλυμπιονικῶν τοὺς Τιβέριον φησι πρὸς αὐτὸν πυκτεῖν. At least therefore in two books.

14. Πλατανικός. Theo. Smyrnæus de Arithmet. p. 4. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Πλατωνικῷ φησὶν ὅτι Δηλοῖς τοῦ θεοῦ χρῆσαντος ἐπὶ ἀπαλλαγῇ λιμνοῦ βαμὲν τοῦ ὄντος διπλασίονα κατασκευάσαι—ἀφικέσθαι τε πενσημένους περὶ τούτου Πλάτωνος, τὸν δὲ φάναι κ. τ. λ. Named also by Theo in another work: conf. Gelder. ad locum p. 82.

15. περὶ πλοῦτου καὶ πενίας. Laërt. IX. 66. de *Pyrrhone*: εἰσεβῶς δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀδελφῇ συνεβίω μαίᾳ αὔσῃ, καθὰ φησιν Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ πλοῦτου καὶ πενίας. Plutarch. Themist. c. 27. ὁ δ' Ἐρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ πλοῦτου

προσιστόρησε διὰ γυναῖκας Ἐρετρικῆς, ἣν ὁ χιλιάρχος [*Attabanus*] εἶχε, τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐντειξιν γενέσθαι.

16. χρονογραφίαι. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 187. quoted Introd. p. xix. Dionysius adds p. 188. ὅτι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ κανόνες ἑγχείς οἷς Ἐρ. κέχρηται—ἐν ἐτέρῳ δεδιδωται μοι λόγῳ. Conf. Syncell. p. 194. A. Harpocratio Εἴητος. δύο ἀναγράφουσιν Εἴητος ἐλεγείων ποιητὰς ἑμμελῶς ἀλλήλοισι καθάπερ Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ χρονογραφίῳ, ἀμφοτέρους λέγων Παρίους εἶναι. It would appear from Harpocr. that this work was in only one book. Some fragments of the Chronological work of *Eratosthenes* have been noticed in the former volume B.C. 336. 2. 323. 2. 406. 4. Introd. p. iii. Appendix p. 408. t.

*Eratosthenes de Eudoro Cnidio* is quoted ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Βάτωνα Laërt. VIII. 89. The true reading appears to be πρὸς Ἐκάτωνα. See the authorities produced by Menag. ad locum.

*Eratosthenes* is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. X. 364. Idem XIX. 233. “στρυντίν.”—χαίρει δὲ καὶ Ἐρ. ταῖς τοιαύταις ἐκφοραῖς ὡς τὸ “πολλὴ ἀντιμαχηστὺς.”

On *Eratosthenes* conf. Fabric. B. G. Harles. tom. IV. p. 117—127.

<sup>c</sup> Among the works of *Apollonius* were the following:

1. περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου. Athen. X. p. 451. d. Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου.

2. ἐπιγράμματα. Antonin. Liberal. Metam. c. 23. ἱστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν, ὡς φησιν Πάμφιλος ἐν α'. de *Batto* quodam.

3. Κανωπός. Steph. Byz. Κόρινθος. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Κανωπῷ δευτέρῳ

Κορινθιοῦργός ἐστι κίωνων σχῆμα.

A choliambic verse: which has escaped the notice of *Berkelius* ad locum, who imagines the line of *Apollonius* to be wanting.

Idem Χώρα. Ἀπ. ἐν τῷ Κανώβῳ

τρέφει δὲ νῆιν ὁ γλυκὺς σε Χαρίτης

πλόος κομίζων δῶρα Νείλου πλουσίον.

These again are Choliambic verses; and we must read δῶρα πλουσίον Νείλου.

4. κτίσεις. Schol. Nicand. Theriac. 11. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. ἐν τῇ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κτίσει. Parthen. c. 11. περὶ Βυβλίδος. ἱστορεῖ—Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥ. Κάβου κτίσει. Steph. Byz. Φυκτῆριος. φησὶν Ἀπ. ἐν Κνίδος κτίσει. Athen. VII. p. 283. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Ῥόδιος ἢ Ναυκρατίτης ἐν Ναυκράτει κτίσει τὸν Πόμπιλον, φησὶν, ἄνθρωπον πρότερον ὄντα, μεταβαλεῖν εἰς ἰχθὺν διὰ τινὰ Ἀπόλλωνος ἔρωτα. κ. τ. λ. It appears from what follows that this



84. *Aristonymus*. B. C. 183. That the librarian of Alexandria was not the comic poet appears from the following arguments :

1. *Aristonymus* is mentioned as if contemporary with *Aristophanes* : Proleg. *Aristoph.* p. xxxv. Beck. ἔσχωπτον αὐτὸν Ἀριστάνυμος τε καὶ Ἀμειψίας, τετραδὶ αὐτὸν λέγοντες γεγενῆσθαι, κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν, ὡς ἄλλοις πονοῦντα. Schol. Platon. Catal. mss. Clark. p. 72, 17. Ἀριστάνυμος ἐν Ἡλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι καὶ Σαννυρίῳ ἐν Γέλῳ τετραδὶ φασὶν αὐτὸν γενέσθαι.

2. The *Antiatticista* usually quotes earlier poets than those of the Ptolemæan age for examples of Attic usage ; and yet the Ἡλῖος ῥιγῶν is there quoted : Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 81, 26. ἀπόδειξιν δοῦναι :—Ἀριστάνυμος Ἡλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι. p. 83, 24. ἀρνακίς : Ἀρ. Ἡλ. ῥιγ. p. 113, 24. σιωπηλός : Ἀρ. Ἡλ. ῥ.

3. Athenæus quotes *Aristonymus* with *Aristophanes*, *Teleclides*, *Æschylus*, *Phrynichus* ; and with *Hermippus*, *Callias*, *Aristophanes* ; and again with *Aristomenes*, *Aristophanes*, and *Plato*, for examples of Attic idiom<sup>f</sup>.

4. The two lines from the Ἡλῖος ῥιγῶν in Athen. VII. p. 287. c. d. are Aristophanic tetrameters ; a measure not so usual in the new comedy<sup>g</sup>.

5. The text of Suidas is evidently defective, and should be thus exhibited : Ἀριστάνυμος κωμικός. τῶν δραμάτων αὐτοῦ ἐστὶν Ἡλῖος ῥιγῶν, ὡς Ἀθ. ἐν δειπνοσοφισταῖς \* \* βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου κ. τ. λ. In what follows : Πτ. τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καὶ τοῦ μετ' αὐτὸν Φιλοπάτορος, although Mr. Schweighæuser Athen. tom. XIV. p. 52. has found no difficulty, yet Jonsius Scr. Hist. Phil. p. 101. has remarked, *Aristonymus sub Evergete, non Philadelpho, ut Suidæ codices legunt ; nisi fortassis pro Philadelphus legendum Philopator*. According to Suidas himself, *Aristonymus* succeeded *Apollonius Rhodius* ; who was the successor of *Eratosthenes*, who died in the reign of the fifth *Ptolemy*. Moreover *Aristonymus*, who was sixty-four at his succession, was librarian in the time of *Eumenes*, who began to reign B. C. 197. He did not therefore preside in the reign of *Evergetes* or of *Philopator*. As the text of Suidas is mutilated, we cannot pronounce with certainty ; but it is very possible that, when the passage was entire, the birth of *Aristonymus* was referred to the reign of *Philadelphus*, and his ἀκμὴ to the reign of *Philopator*<sup>h</sup>.

85. *Charon* or *Chares*. The companion or disciple of *Apollonius* : Schol. Apollon. II. 1054. Χάρων, αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου γνώριμος, ἐν τῷ περὶ ἱστοριῶν τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου. In Cod. Par. Χάρης ὁ τοῦ Ἀπ. γνώριμος, omisso libri titulo.

was in hexameter verse. Steph. Byz. Δῶτιον. Ἀπ. ὁ ῥ. ἐν Ῥόδῳ κτίσει.—“ ὅσα τε γαίης ἔργα τε Δωτιᾶ—“ ὅς πρίτερος κάμον Ἀσμονῆς.”

Ἀπολλωνίος Καρικῶν πρώτῳ Steph. Byz. Κουρόπολις, and Ἀπ. τετάρτῃ Καρικῶν Idem Κίον, is probably another *Apollonius*.

<sup>f</sup> Athenæus VII. p. 285. e. Ἑρμιππος Δημόταις, Καλλίας Κικλῶσιν, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἡλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι, Ἀριστοφάνης Ὑαγρινισταῖς. III. p. 87. a. Ἀριστοφ. Βαβυλωνίσις, Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἡσιόδοις, Δίσχ. ἐν Ποντίῳ Γλαύκῳ, Ἀριστάνυμος Θησεῖ, Φρύνιχος Σατύροις. VII. p. 287. Ἀριστάνυμος Ἡλίῳ ῥιγοῦντι, Ἀριστομένης Γόρσιν, Ἀριστάνυμος Ἡλ. ῥ., Ἀριστοφ. Γήρᾳ, Πλάτων Πρέσβειν.

<sup>g</sup> Athen. VII. p. 287. c. d. “ ὁ γέ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς μεμβραφαῖς προσείκεν ὁ καρκινοβάτης.” “ οὐτ' ἀφ' ἧς νῦν ἐστὶν ἔτι σαφῶς, οὐτ' αὖ βεμβράς κακοδαίμων.”

p. 284. f. ὥστ' οὐτ' ἀφ' ἧς νῦν ἐστ' ἀπλῶς. p. 285. e. ὥστ' οὐτ' ἀφ' ἧς μέν ἐστιν ἀπλῶς. Etymol. v. βεμβράς. Ἀριστάνυμος “ ταῖς μεμβραφαῖς προσείκεν ὁ καρκινοβάτης.” We may therefore read the two lines thus :

ὁ γέ τοι Σικελὸς ταῖς μεμβραφαῖς προσείκεν ὁ καρκινοβάτης

ὥστ' οὐτ' ἀφ' ἧς νῦν ἐστὶ σαφῶς οὐτ' αὖ βεμβράς κακοδαίμων.

<sup>h</sup> If we assume *Aristonymus* to be sixty-four years of age about B. C. 183, he would be born in the reign of *Philadelphus*, which terminated in Ol. 133. 2. at the close of B. C. 247 ; and would be about twenty-six years of age when *Philopator* began to reign.



86. *Hermippus*. B. C. 203. a native of Smyrna: Athen. VII. p. 327. c. *Hermippus* is quoted by *Sosicrates*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 255. who preceded *Apollodorus*, or certainly *Diodorus*<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> Among the works of *Hermippus* were these:

1. περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. Athen. XIII. p. 589. c. φησὶν Ἑρμιππος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους πρώτῳ. Idem XV. p. 696. f. φησὶν Ἑρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους. Laërt. V. 1. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀριστοτέλους.

2. βίαι. Hieronymus in præfatione lib. de Vir. illustr. Quod Tranquillus in enumerandis gentiliū literarum viris fecit illustribus, id ego in nostris faciam: id est, ut—omnes qui de Scripturis Sanctis memoriæ aliquid prodiderunt tibi breviter exponam. Fecerunt quidem hoc idem apud Græcos *Hermippus peripateticus*, *Antigonus Carystius*, *Satyrus*, doctus vir, et longe omnium doctissimus *Aristoxenus musicus*. Laërt. I. 33. Ἑρμιππος ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Thalete*. Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Anaxagora*. V. 2. Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. de *Aristotele*. To this work may be referred the passages in which he speaks of the following philosophers: *Arcefilaus* Laërt. IV. 44. ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. κ. τ. λ. *Antisthenes* Idem VI. 2. *Callisthenes* Plutarch. Alex. c. 54. ταῦτα ὁ Ἑρ. φησὶ τὸν ἀναγνώστην τοῦ Καλλισθένους—Ἀριστοτέλει διηγείσθαι. *Chrysippus* Laërt. VII. 184. *Demetrius Phalereus* V. 78. *Democritus* IX. 43. τελευτῆσαι τὸν Δημόκριτον φησὶν Ἑρ. τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον. *Diodorus of Aspendus* Athen. IV. p. 163. e. ἦν ὁ Διόδωρος τὸ μὲν γένος Ἀσπένδους Πυθαγορικὸς δὲ δόξας εἶναι ἰμῶν τῶν κυνικῶν τρόπον ἔζη.—ἔθεν καὶ Πυθαγορικὸν τὸ τῆς κόμης ἔδειξαν εἶναι τινες ἀπὸ τοῦ Διόδωρου προαχθέν, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. perhaps in the Life of *Pythagoras*. *Alexinus* Laërt. II. 109. *Empedocles* VIII. 51. 56. 69. *Epicurus* X. 2. φησὶ δ' Ἑρ. γραμματοδιδάσκαλον αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι. *Heraclides Ponticus* V. 91. *Heraclitus* IX. 4. *Lycus* V. 67. *Menedemus* II. 142. *Menippus* VI. 99. φησὶ δ' Ἑρ. ἡμεροδανειστὴν αὐτὸν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ καλεῖσθαι. *Philolaus* VIII. 85. γέγραφε βιβλίον ἐν ᾧ φησιν Ἑρ. λέγειν τινὰ τῶν συγγραφέων Πλάτωνα τὸν φιλόσοφον—ἀνήσασθαι. perhaps in the Life of *Plato*. *Plato* Laërt. III. 2. on his death. *Persæus* Athen. IV. p. 162. c. πιστευθεὶς, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ., ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνοιο τὸν ἀκροκόρινθον κ. τ. λ. *Stilpo* Laërt. II. 120. γηραιὸν τελευτῆσαι φησὶν Ἑρ. *Theocritus Chius* and *Anaximenes* Athen. I. p. 21. c. Ἑρ. δὲ φησὶ Θεόκριτον τὸν Χίον ὡς ἀπαίδευτον μέμφεσθαι τὴν Ἀναξιμένους περιβολήν. *Zeno Eleates* Laërt. IX. 27. Ἑρ. δὲ φησιν εἰς ὧν αὐτὸν βληθῆναι. He also treated of *Demosthenes* *Gellius* III. 13, 1. *Plutarch*. *Demosth.* c. 5. 11. 30. *Suid.* *Δημοσθ.* who adds ὡς Ἑρ. ἰσπερεῖ. *Hyperides* Vit. X. Or. p. 849. C. of his death. *Euthias* Athen. XIII. p. 590. d. ἡ Φρύνη—κρινομένη ὑπὸ Εὐθύου τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀπέφυγε διότι ὄργισθεις ὁ Εὐθύς οὐκ ἔτι εἶπεν ἄλλην δίκην, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. *Harpocr.* Εὐθίας. τὸν λόγον αὐτῷ [sc. *Euthia*] τὸν κατὰ Φρύνης Ἀναξιμένῳν πεποινημένα

φησὶν Ἑρ. This passage might occur in the Life of *Hyperides*, who defended *Phrynē*.

3. περὶ Γοργίου. Athen. XI. p. 505. d. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Γοργίου “Ὡς ἐπεδήμησε ταῖς Ἀθήναις Γοργίας” κ. τ. λ.

4. περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. Athen. X. p. 443. a. Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν *Περὶ Ἀνδρόν* κ. τ. λ. Laërt. I. 42. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν σοφῶν ἐπτακαίδεκα φησὶν, ὧν τοῖς ἐπτὰ ἄλλους ἄλλως αἰρεῖσθαι εἶναι δὲ Σόλωνα, Θαλῆν, Πιττακὸν, Βίαντα, Χείλωνα κ. τ. λ. VIII. 88. παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν (Εὐδοξοῖς) ἐπιφανέστατος ἐγένετο γράψας τοῖς ἰδίῳι πολιταῖς νόμους, ὡς φησιν Ἑρ. ἐν τετάρτῃ περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. Schol. *Hesiod.* ἐργ. 41. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Chilo* Laërt. I. 72. ἐτελεύτησε δ' ὡς φησιν Ἑρ., ἐν Πίσῃ. of *Anacharsis* I. 101. *Pherecydes* I. 117. on his death. *Solon* Plutarch. *Solon.* c. 2. 6. 11. *Myso* Laërt. I. 106. where he is quoted by *Sosicrates*: ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης, Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος.

5. περὶ Θεοφράστου. Laërt. II. 55. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεοφράστου καὶ Σωκράτη φησὶ Γρύλλου ἐγκώμιον γεγραφέναι. Bentley *Epist. Socrat.* p. 99. justly censures this error: “When Gryllus was slain, most of the wits of that age wrote elegies and encomiums upon him. Among the rest, *Hermippus* says *Socrates* was one: which is a blunder of “no less than thirty-seven years; the interval “between *Socrates*’ death and the battle of Mantinea.” But *Hermippus* will be cleared of this blunder, which Bentley imputes to him, if we restore in Laërtius καὶ Ἰσοκράτη φησὶ.—To this treatise περὶ Θεοφράστου we may with *Menag.* ad Laërt. II. 55. refer Athen. I. p. 21. a. Ἑρ. φησὶ Θεοφράστου παραγίνεσθαι κ. τ. λ.

6. περὶ τῶν διαπρεφάντων ἐν παιδείᾳ δούλων. See the Tables B. C. 236. 203.

7. περὶ Ἰππώνακτος. Athen. VII. p. 327. b. c. Ἑρ. ὁ Σμυρναῖος, ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰππώνακτος, ἔκην ἀκοῦει τὴν *Ιουλίδα* εἶναι δὲ αὐτὴν. *Δυσθέρων* διὰ καὶ *Φιλῆταν* φάναι κ. τ. λ.

8. περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. Athen. XIII. p. 592. d. Ἑρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰσοκράτους. de *Lagisca*.

9. περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν. Athen. VII. p. 342. c. ὁ Ἑρ. δὲ φησιν ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν “ἔαθινον τὸν Ὑπερίδην ποιεῖσθαι νῦν τοῖς περὶ “πάτους ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσιν.” probably not the orator *Hyperides*. Idem X. p. 451. e. Θεοδέκτην τὸν Φασηλίτην φησὶν Ἑρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ. κ. τ. λ. *Diouys. Isæo* p. 588. ὁ τοῖς Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν ἀναγράφας Ἑρ. ἀκριβὲς ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις γενόμενος κ. τ. λ. See the Tables B. C. 364. 3. *Harpocr.* Ἰσαῖος. μαθητὴς ἦν Ἰσοκράτους διδάσκαλος δὲ *Δημοσθένους*—καθὰ φησιν Ἑρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν Ἰσ. μαθ.

87. *Euphantus* of *Olynthus*. B. C. 246. 229.

88. *Phylarchus*. B. C. 219. *Phylarchus* is quoted for the assault of Sparta by *Pyrrhus*: *Plutarch*, *Pyrrho* c. 27. This would be found in his first book. The twenty-eighth book, treating of *Antigonus Doson*, is named by *Athenæus* VI. p. 251. c. ἐν τῇ ὀγδόῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ—Φύλαρχος Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ κληθέντος ἐπιτρόπου, τοῦ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐλόντος, κόλακα γενέσθαι Ἀπολλοφάνη τὸν εἰπόντα τὴν Ἀντιγόνου τύχην ἀλεξανδρίζειν κ.

10. περὶ νομοθετῶν. *Athen.* IV. p. 154. d. Ἐρ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν. XIII. p. 555. c. Ἐρ. ἐν τῇ περὶ νομοθετῶν ἱστορεῖν. on the Spartan marriages. XIV. p. 619. b. Ἐρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ περὶ νομοθετῶν. *Porphyr.* de *Abstin.* IV. p. 378. Τριπτόλεμον περὶ οὗ Ἐρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν γράφει ταῦτα. “Φασὶ δὲ καὶ Τριπτό—λεμον Ἀθηναίους νομοθετῆσαι.” *Origen* adv. *Celsum* I. 15. p. 46. λέγεται Ἐρμιππον ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ νομοθετῶν ἱστορηκέναι Πυθαγόραν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλοσοφίαν ἀπὸ Ἰουδαίων εἰς Ἑλληνας ἀγαγεῖν. To this work may be referred the mention of *Lycurgus* in *Plutarch*. *Lycurg.* c. 23. φασὶ τινες, ὡς Ἐρ. μνημονεύει, τὸν Λυκούργον οὗ—κοινωνεῖν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἴφικτον.

11. περὶ Πυθαγόρου. *Laert.* VIII. 10. φησὶν Ἐρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Πυθαγόρου. *Joseph.* *Apion.* I. p. 1180. πολλοὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν ἱστορήκασιν καὶ τούτων ἐπισημώτατός ἐστιν Ἐρ. ὅνῃ περὶ πᾶσαν ἱστορίαν ἐπιμελής. λέγει τὸν ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν περὶ Πυθαγόρου βιβλίων, “Πυθαγόρας,” κ. τ. λ. To this work may be referred *Laert.* VIII. 40. 41. *Athen.* V. p. 213. f. Ἀθηναίων—τύραννον αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας ὁ φιλόσοφος, καὶ τὸ τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν ἀναδείξας δόγμα περὶ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ τί ἡβούλετο αὐτοῖς ἢ φιλοσοφία ἦν ὁ καλὸς Πυθαγόρας εἰσηγήσατο, καθάπερ ἱστῶρησε Θεόπομπος—καὶ Ἐρ. ὁ Καλλιμάχιος.

12. περὶ τῶν καλῶς ἀναφωνηθέντων ἐξ Ὀμήρου. *Stob.* *Serm.* 5, 59. ἐκ τῆς Ἑρμ. συναγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. “Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς εἰς σαφροσύνην ἔλεγε ταῦτα ποιεῖν” “Ἀσπάσιοι” κ. τ. λ. This piece, however, might perhaps belong to *Hermippus* of *Berytus*, who flourished in the reign of *Hadrian*, and who is described by *Suidas* v. Ἑρμ. Βηρύτιος.

13. περὶ μάγων. *Laert.* I. 8. Ἐρ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ μάγων. *Plin.* H. N. XXX. 1. *Hermippus* qui de tota ea arte (magica) diligentissime scripsit, et vicies centum millia versuum a Zoroastre condita indicibus quoque voluminum ejus positis explanavit, &c.

<sup>k</sup> *Athen.* VIII. p. 334. b. ὁ Φύλαρχος διὰ τῆς τρίτης τῶν ἱστοριῶν. on *Ptolemy Soter* and the first *Antigonus*. X. p. 412. f. Φύλ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. on *Milo* of *Crotona*. *Lib.* IV. is quoted *Athen.* VIII. p. 333. a. IX. p. 401. d. *Lib.* VI. *Athen.* III. p. 81. e. X. p. 442. c. *Idem* VI. p. 251. c. Φ. ἐν ἑκτῷ ἱστοριῶν. of *Alexander* at *Tarsus* B. C. 333. XIV. p. 614. e. φιλόλογος ἦν Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητής, ὡς φησὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. X. p. 438. c. Φ. ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν Ἀντίοχον φησὶ τὸν βασιλεῖα φρίκῃ γενόμενον μεθύσκεισθαι τε καὶ κοιμᾶσθαι ἐπὶ πλέον κ. τ. λ. Perhaps *Antiochus Theus*, whose wife

*Laodicë* he mentioned in *lib.* XII. *Lib.* VII. *Athen.* XV. p. 674. a. *Schol.* *Apollon.* IV. 1561. on *Eurypylus* king of *Libya* or *Cyrenë*: Φ. ἐν ἐβδόμῳ Ἐϋρυτον αὐτὸν καλεῖ. Hence *Schol.* *Apollon.* II. 498. φησὶ δὲ αὐτὴν (τὴν *Kyrênên*) Φ. ἐλθεῖν μετὰ πλείονων εἰς *Λιβύην* κ. τ. λ. may be referred also to *lib.* VII. *Lib.* X. *Athen.* XII. p. 536. d. VI. p. 261. b. Δημήτριος ὁ πολιορκητὴς φιλόλογος ἦν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. He had said the same thing in *lib.* VI. *Idem* XIII. p. 609. c. φησὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. mentioning *Olympias* the mother of *Alexander*. *Lib.* XI. *Athen.* XII. p. 528. c. τοὺς δὲ *Κουρήτας* Φ. διὰ τῆς ἐνδεκάτης τῶν ἱστοριῶν *Αἰσχύλον* ἱστορεῖν διὰ τὴν τρυφὴν τυχεῖν τῆς προσηγορίας. *Lib.* XII. *Athen.* XIII. p. 606. d. XV. p. 693. f. *Idem* XIII. p. 593. c. γράφει Φ. διὰ τῆς δωδεκάτης τάδε: “Ἡ ἄρεδρος τῆς *Λαοδίκης* *Δανάη*” κ. τ. λ. *Laodicë* the wife of *Antiochus Theus*. *Lib.* XIII. *Athen.* VI. p. 254. f. κόλακας εἶναι φησὶ Φ. καὶ τοὺς ἐν *Λήμνῳ* κατοικοῦντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐν τῇ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. χάριν γὰρ ἀποδιδόντας τοῖς *Σελεύκου* καὶ Ἀντίοχου ἀπογόνους, ἐπεὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ *Σέλευκος* πικρῶς ἐπιστα-τουμένους ἐπὶ *Λυσιμάχῳ* οὐ μόνον ἐξέλειτο ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτοῖς ἀπέδωκεν ἀμφοτέρας, οἱ *Λημνῶν* Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ μόνον ναοὺς κατεσκεύασαν τοῦ *Σελεύκου* ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ νιῶ Ἀντίοχου. *Seleucus Nicator* and *Antiochus Soter*. *Lib.* XIV. *Athen.* XIII. p. 593. e. Φ.—ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ. “Μῖστα *Σελεύκου* τοῦ βασιλέως ἐραμένη ἦν, ἥτις ἐπὶ *Γαλατῶν* *Σελεύκου* νικηθέντος καὶ “μόλις ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς διασωθέντος” κ. τ. λ. *Seleucus Callinicus*: see above p. 312. *Idem* VI. p. 261. b. (Φ.) ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ γράφει οὕτως: “Περὶ ὧρα Δημήτριος τοὺς κολακεύοντας αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, καὶ ἐπιχεομένους *Δημητρίῳ* μὲν μόνου βασιλέως, *Πτολεμαίου* δὲ μόνου νανάρχου *Λυσιμάχῳ* δὲ γαζοφύλακος “*Σελεύκου* δὲ ἐλεφαντάρχου.” Hence therefore *Plutarch* *Demetr.* c. 25. derived this passage; who adds the passage ascribed by *Athenæus* XIV. p. 615. a. to the sixth book of *Phylarchus*. *Lib.* XV. *Parthenius* c. 15. περὶ *Δάφνης*, ἡ ἱστορία—παρὰ Φ. ἐν ιε’. *Lib.* XIX. *Athen.* XIII. p. 609. a. *Lib.* XXI. *Athen.* VI. p. 249. d. on *Philip* the father of *Alexander*. *Harpocr.* v. πάραλος. μέμνηται τοῦ Παράλου ἥρωος καὶ Φ. ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ πρώτῃ. *Lib.* XXII. *Athen.* XII. p. 536. e. on *Ptolemy Philadelphus*. *Lib.* XXIII. *Athen.* XIII. p. 610. d. *Idem* XII. p. 539. b. Φ. ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. mentioning *Alexander*. *Lib.* XXV. *Athen.* VI. p. 271. e. λέγει Φ. ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστο-



89. *Evander*. B. C. 215.

90. *Philinus of Agrigentum*. The historian of the first Punic war. Quoted by Diod. tom.

IX. p. 319. "Αντων ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν Ἀκράγαντος ἐπέρασε μεγάλην δύναμιν ἐν Σικελίᾳ—Φιλίνος δὲ ὁ Ἀκραγαντίνος ἱστορικός ἀνεγράψατο. Ibid. p. 348. he is quoted for the account of the last battle B. C. 241 : αἰχμαλώτους, ὡς Φιλίνος ἀνέγραψε, Καρχηδονίων ἐνακισχιλίους. He is accused by Polybius I. 14. of partiality<sup>1</sup>.

93. *Archimedes*. B. C. 221. 212.

94. *Archimedes*. B. C. 221.

95. *Aristo of Ceos*. B. C. 226.

96. *Hegeianax of Alexandria*. Flourished in the reign of *Antiochus the Great*: Athen.

IV. p. 155. b. Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῷ δαδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, "Παρά Ἀντίχῳ," φησὶ, "τῷ βασιλεῖ τῷ μεγάλῳ προσαγορευθέντι ἐν τῷ δείπῳ πρὸς ὅπλα ὠρχοῦντο—ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ εἰς Ἑγησιάννακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα ἀπὸ Τρωάδος τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα ἢ τῆς ὀρχήσεως τάξεις ἐγένετο, ἀναστὰς εἶπεν· Πότερον, ὦ βασιλεῦ, κακῶς ὀρχοῦμενον ἐμὲ θεάσασθαι βούλεις ἢ καλῶς ἀπαγγέλλοντός μου ἴδια ποιήματα θέλεις ἀκροάσασθαι; κελευσθεὶς οὖν λέγειν οὕτως ἔχε τὸν βασιλέα ὥστ' ἐράνου τε ἄξιωθῆναι καὶ τῶν φίλων εἰς γενέσθαι." He is mentioned again by Demetrius apud Athen. III. p. 80. d. Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῷ πεντε-

ριῶν οὕτως· "Εἰσὶ δ' οἱ μύθακες σύντροφοι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων" κ. τ. λ.

The corruption of the Spartan manners is described (in a passage already noticed part II. p. 216) by *Phylarchus* apud *Athenæum* IV. p. 141. f. Φ. γοῦν ἐν τῇ πεντεκαιδεκάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν τάδε γράφει περὶ αὐτῶν κ. τ. λ. where Schweigh. proposes πεμπτῇ καὶ εἰκοστῇ. *Plutarch* Cleom. c. 5. quotes *Phylarchus* on the death of *Archidamus* (see part II. p. 217), and for the battle of Sellasia: Ibid. c. 28. *Phylarchus* is charged with exaggeration by *Polybius* and *Plutarch* quoted in the *Tables* B. C. 219, and by *Plutarch* Themist. c. 32. who remarks, ὅ τε Φ. ὥσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ μονοῦ μηχανὴν ἄρει, καὶ προσαγῶν Νεκλέα τινὰ καὶ Δημόπολιν υἱὸς Θεμιστοκλέους, ἀγῶνα βούλεται κινεῖν καὶ πάθος, ὃ οὐδ' ἂν ὁ τυχερὸν ἀγνοήσειεν ὅτι πέπλασται. *Dionysius de comp.* p. 30. censures his style: τοιαύτας συντάξεις κατέλιπον οἷας οὐδεὶς ὑπομένει μέχρι κορωνίδος διελθεῖν, Φύλαρχον λέγων καὶ Δούριν καὶ Πολύβιον καὶ Ψάωνα καὶ τὸν Καλαντιανὸν Δημήτριον, Ἰερώνυμον τε καὶ Ἀντίλοχον καὶ Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Ἑγησίαν Μάγνητα καὶ ἄλλους μυρίους.

Other works are ascribed to *Phylarchus* by *Suidas*: τὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντίοχον καὶ τὸν Περγαμηνὸν Εὐμένη. ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφανείας. περὶ εὐρημάτων. παρεμβάσεων βιβλία θ' [ἐπιτομὴν μυθικὴν περὶ τῆς τοῦ Διὸς ἐπιφ. καὶ εὐρημάτων παρεμβάσεων βιβλία θ'. *Eudoc.*]. Perhaps the war between *Antiochus Soter* and *Eumenes I.* already noticed p. 401. might have been the subject of a separate work.

*Phylarchus* is quoted *Schol. Soph. Œd. C.* 39. Φ. φησὶ δύο αὐτὰς [*Eumenidas*] εἶναι. *Tzetz. ad Lycophron.* 175. οἰκεῖ ἐν Φαρσάλῳ καὶ Θετιδεῖ, ὃ καλεῖται ἀπὸ τῆς Θετιδὸς ἢ πόλεως· κατὰ μὲν Φ. ὅτι ἐπι-

σπασμένη τὰ ὅπλα ἔφυγε τὸν Ἡφαιστον κ. τ. λ. *Plutarch.* Is. Osir. p. 362. B. οὐδὲ Φ. μὴ καταφρονεῖν γράφοντος ὅτι πρῶτος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐξ Ἰνδῶν Διόνυσος ἤγαγε δύο βοῆς ἃν ἦν τῷ μὲν Ἄπις ὄνομα τῷ δὲ Ὀσίρις.—ἄτοπα γὰρ ταῦτα τοῦ Φ. *Idem* Mor. p. 680. E. τοῖς γε περὶ τὸν Πόντον οἰκοῦντας πάλαι Θηβεῖς προσαγορευομένους ἱστορεῖ Φ. οὐ παιδίοις μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τελείοις ὀλεθρίους εἶναι. *Idem* Camillo c. 19. θαρρηλιῶνος ἐβδόμη φθίνοντος, περὶ ἣν δοκεῖ καὶ τὸ Ἴλιον ἀλῶναι, ὡς Ἐφορος καὶ Καλλιस्थένης καὶ Δαμάστῃς καὶ Φ. ἱστορήκασιν. *Agid.* c. 9. ὃ δὲ Φ. Ἀμύκλα θυγατέρα Δάφνην τοῦνομα φησὶν ἐπιφύγουσαν Ἀπόλλωνα κ. τ. λ. *Athen.* II. p. 43. f. Φ. δὲ φησιν ἐν Κλείτορι εἶναι κρήνην ἀφ' ἧς τοὺς πόντας οὐκ ἔτ' ἀνέχεσθαι τὴν τοῦ αἵνου ὁδὸν. p. 44. b. Φ. φησὶ Θεόδωρον τὸν Λαρισσαῖον ἰδρυπότην γενέσθαι, τὸν ἀλλοτρίως ἀεὶ ποτε πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἐσχηκῶτα τὸν βασιλέα. φησὶ δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἰθρηας ἰδρυποτεῖν πάντας. XII. p. 526. a. Κολοφώνιοι, ὡς φησι Φ. κ. τ. λ. III. p. 73. b. Φ. δὲ φησιν—a long extract, in which *Alexander* king of Epirus, οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀντίγονου στρατηγοί, and *Lysimachus*, are mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> *Polyb.* I. c. τοὺς ἐμπειρότατα δοκοῦντας γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ [the first Punic war] Φιλίνον καὶ Φάβιον μὴ δυνάμεναι ἡμῖν ἀπηγγελέναι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. ἐκόντας μὲν οἱ ἐπεῖσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας οὐχ ὑπολαμβάνω, στοχαζόμενος ἐκ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς αἰρέσεως αὐτῶν· δοκοῦσι δὲ μοι πεπεισμένοι τι παραπλήσιον τοῖς ἔρωσι. διὰ γὰρ τὴν αἶρεσιν καὶ τὴν ὅλην εὐνοίαν Φιλίῳ μὲν πάντα δοκοῦσιν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πεπρῆχθαι φρονίμως, καλῶς, ἀνδρωδῶς, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰναντία, Φαβίῳ δὲ τοῦτοπαλιν τούτων.—ὁ Φιλίνος ἀρχόμενος αἶμα τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς δευτέρας βίβλου φησὶν προσκαθῆσθαι τῇ Μεσσήνῃ πολεμοῦντας τοῖς τε Καρχηδονίοις καὶ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις κ. τ. λ. *Philinus* in his second book is quoted again by *Polyb.* III. 26. and an error noticed.



καιδεκάτω τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου φησὶν—'Ηγησιάνακτα τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντα, κατ' ἀρχὰς ὄντα ταπεινήχον, καὶ τραγῳδὸν φησι γενέσθαι καὶ ὑπεκριτικὸν καὶ εὐχρον, ὁκτωκαίδεκα ἐτῶν σύκων μὴ γευστάμενον. Strabo XIII. p. 594. quotes *Hegesianax* speaking of Ilium: (φησὶν) 'Ηγησιάναξ τοὺς Γαλάτας περαιωθέντας ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης [B. C. 278] ἀναβῆναι μὲν εἰς τὴν πόλιν δεομένους ἐρύματος, παραχρῆμα δ' ἐκλιπεῖν διὰ τὸ ἀτείχιστον.

His poems are quoted by Plutarch <sup>m</sup>.

97. *Dionysius Iambus*. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἰαμβος Plutarch. de Music. p. 1136. C. was the instructor of *Aristophanes*: see the Tables B. C. 200. which will place him in the reign of *Evergetes* <sup>n</sup>.

98. *Macho*. B. C. 230. 200.<sup>o</sup>

99. *Apollodorus of Carystus*. B. C. 230. 200. *Apollodorus of Carystus*, who exhibited at Athens in the time of *Macho*, is often confounded with *Apollodorus of Gela*, who lived a century before him, and who was one of the six poets of the new comedy mentioned in the Tables B. C. 335. 4. the rival and contemporary of *Menander*.

Suidas also mentions a third *Apollodorus*: Ἀπολλόδωρος Ἀθηναῖος, κωμικὸς, ἐποίησε δράματα μζ'. ἐνίκησε ε'.

Of twenty-four comedies which bear the name of *Apollodorus*, four are ascribed to the *Geloan*, six to the *Carystian*; four are ascribed to both; and ten are quoted with the name of *Apollodorus* simply P.

<sup>m</sup> Plutarch. Mor. p. 920. E. ὁ Ἀγησιάνας εἶρηκε (de luna).

πᾶσα μὲν ἦδε περίξ πυρὶ λάμπεται, ἐν δ' ἄρα μέσση  
γλαυκότερον κύνου φαίνεται ἥτε κούρης  
ὄμμα καὶ ἔγρ' ἀ μέτωπα· τὸ δὲ ῥέθει ἅντα ἔοικεν.

Ibid. p. 921. B. πάλιν ὁ Ἀγησιάνας εἶρηκεν

ἢ πόντου μέγα κύμα καταντία κυμαίνοντος,  
δείκελον ἰνδάλλοιο πυριφλεγέθοντος ἐσώπτρου.

He composed a work under the name of *Cephelion*: Athen. IX. p. 393. d. ὁ τὰ Κεφαλίωνος ἐπιγραφόμενα Τρωϊκὰ συνθεῖς Ἠγησιάνας ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

<sup>n</sup> *Dionysius Iambus* is quoted by Athenæus VII. p. 284. b. where M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser makes him quote *Callimachus*. This was possible: for *Callimachus*, whom *Aristophanes* heard in his youth, might somewhat precede *Dionysius* in time. But in this passage the quotation from *Dionysius* is improperly made to include the words of *Callimachus*, which are cited by Athenæus himself; as appears from the context: Θεόκριτος ὁ Συρακούσιος—τὸν λεῦκον ὀνομαζόμενον ἰχθὺν ἱερὸν καλεῖ—Διονύσιος δ' ὁ ἐπικαλούμενος Ἰαμβος ἐν τῇ περὶ διαλέκτων γράφει οὕτως· “Ἀκηκόαμεν γοῦν ἀλιεύς Ἐρετρικοῦ τὸν ἱερὸν ἰχθὺν, καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν ἀλιέων καλούντων τὸν πομπῖλον. ἔστι δὲ “πελάγιος,—τὸν δ' οὖν ἰχθὺν τις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἔλκει· “Ἀκτῇ ἐπὶ προβλήτῃ καθήμενος ἱερὸν ἰχθὺν. εἰ μὴ τις “ἄλλος ἐστὶν οὕτω καλούμενος ἱερὸς ἰχθύς.” Καλλιμάχους δ' ἐν Γαλατείᾳ τὸν χρύσοφρον [sc. ἱερὸν καλεῖ]. Athenæus here speaks again.

<sup>o</sup> The following fragments of *Macho* are preserved by Athenæus:

ἄγνοια. Athen. XIV. p. 664. b. ἐποίησεν ἐν δράματι Ἀγνοίαν ταυτί·

ἦδιον οὐδὲν ἐστὶ μοι τῆς ματτίης.

τοῦτ' εἴτε πρῶτοι Μακεδόνες τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς

κατέδειξαν ἡμῖν εἴτε πάντες οἱ θεοὶ

οὐκ εἶδα· πλήν γ' ὅτι μουσικωτάτου τινός.

ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII. p. 345. f. Μάχων Ἐπιστολῇ·

ὀμοφάγος εἰμί· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τῆς τέχνης

θεμέλιος ἡμῖν κ. τ. λ. eleven lines.

χρεῖται. From the *chreiai* of *Macho*, written in Iambic verse, Athenæus has preserved about 424 lines.

vv.

χρεῖται Ἀρχεφῶντος Athen. VI. p. 244. b.	21
Γλυκερίου XIII. p. 582. d.	11
Γναθαίνης Ib. p. 579. e.	75
Γναθαίνου Ib. p. 581. a.	69
Ἰππης Ib. p. 583. a.	11
Καλλιστοῦς Ib. p. 583. a.	6
Κερύβου VI. p. 242. a.	5
Λαίδος XIII. p. 582. e.	9
Λαμίας Ib. p. 577. d.	20
Μανίας Ib. p. 578. b.	71
Νικοῦς Ib. p. 582. e. 583. c.	18
Στρατονίκου VIII. p. 348. e.	76
Φρύνης XIII. p. 583. c.	6
Χαιρεφῶντος VI. p. 243. c.	15
Incert. VI. p. 245. d. 246. b.	11

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P 1. These are given to the *Geloan Apollodorus*:

Δίσχριων. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

Δευσσοποιός. Suid. v. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

100. *Samius*. B. C. 218.  
 102. *Mnesiptolemus*. B. C. 217.  
 103. *Epineicus*. B. C. 217.  
 104. *Zeno of Tarsus*. B. C. 207.  
 105. *Alcaeus*. B. C. 197. Two epigrams in the collection; Ep. 6. 8. bear the title Ἀλκαίου Μιτυληναίου. But Jacobs justly rejects this as an erroneous description. *Alcaeus* is quoted Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 378. τὸ καρὸς Ἀλκαῖος ὁ ἐπιγραμματοποιὸς ἐγκέφαλον ἤκουσεν. Referring to Ep. 14. 3. ὡς ὄφελόν γε καὶ ἔγκαρὸν ἐχθροῦ ἀράξας.  
 106. *Aristophanes of Byzantium*. B. C. 200. The nature of the criticisms which *Aristophanes* applied to the text of Homer has been shewn already in the account given of *Zenodotus* at N<sup>o</sup>. 34.<sup>9</sup>

Σίσυφος. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ.

Ψευδαίας. Suid. Ἀπολ. Γελ. Pollux X. 138. Ἀπολλοδώρος ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Ψευδαίαντι.

2. These are given to the *Carystian*:

Ἀμφιάραις. Pollux X. 161. Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ Καρυστιῶν Ἀμφιάραις.

Ἀντιεργετῶν. Pollux X. 138. ὁ δ' Ἀπ. Καρύστιος ἐν Ἀντιεργετῶντι.

Διάβολος. Pollux X. 154. ἐν Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστιῶν Διαβόλῳ.

Ἑνέα. Pollux X. 152. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τῇ Ἑνέᾳ.

Προκίζομένη ἱματιόπῳλις. Athen. III. p. 76. a. Ἀπ. τοῦ Καρυστιῶν ἐκ δράματος Προκίζομένης ἱματιόπῳλιδος.

Σφαττομένη. Athen. VI. p. 243. e. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Σφαττομένη.

3. These are ascribed to both:

Ἀποκαρτερῶν ἢ Φιλαδέλφῳ. Athen. XI. p. 472. c. Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Φιλαδέλφῳ ἢ Ἀποκαρτερῶντι. And Suid. v. Ἀπ. Γελ. But Suidas v. σπουδάζω. Ἀπολλοδώρος Καρύστιος Ἀποκαρτερῶσιν. Stobæus Serm. 16, 11. has Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀποκαρτερῶν without any addition. Idem 121, 13. Ἀπολλοδώρου Ἀδελφῶν. Perhaps the same drama.

Ἀπολιπούσα. Athen. III. p. 125. a. ὁ Ἀπ. ὁ Γελῶς ἐν Ἀπολιπούσῃ. But Suidas v. ἐγκομβωσασθαι. Ἀπολλοδώρος Καρυστιῶς Ἀπολιπούσι. recte Καρύστιος Ἀπολιπούση Gatakerus apud Kuster. ad loc.

Γραμματιδιοποιός. Pollux IV. 19. Ἀπολλοδώρου τοῦ Γελῶν καὶ γράμμα ἐστὶν [bene corrigunt δῖμα ἐστὶν] ὁ Γραμματιδιοποιός. Idem X. 93. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Γελῶν Ἀπολλοδώρου Γραμματιδιοποιῶ. Idem VII. 190. δῖμα Γραμματιδιοποιός Ἀπολλοδώρου. without any addition. But Athenæus VII. p. 280. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Γραμματιδιοποιῶ.

Ἱέρεια. Athen. VI. p. 243. d. Ἀπ. ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν Ἱέρειᾳ. But Suidas v. Ἀπ. Γελ. gives it to the *Geloan*.

4. The following are given to *Apollodorus* simply without distinguishing what *Apollodorus*.

Ἀφανιζόμενος. Stob. Serm. 53, 4.

Γάλα. Idem 99, 26. Ἀπολλοδώρου Γάλακτος.

Διαμαρτάνων. Idem 119, 14. Ἀπολ. ἐκ Διαμαρτάνωντος.

Ἐκυρά. See the Tables B. C. 165. 4.

Ἐπιδικαζόμενος. Titulus Phormionis Terentii. See the Tables B. C. 161. 4.

Ἐφήβοι. Ammonius v. σχισταί. Ἀπολλοδώρος ἐν Ἐφήβοις.

Κιθαροδός. Stob. 121, 14. Ἀπολ. ἐκ Κιθαροδοῦ.

Λάκαινα. Stob. 113, 7. 116, 35.

Παῖδες or Παιδία. Stob. 53, 7. Ἀπολλοδώρου Παιδίων. Idem 110, 2. Ἀπολλοδώρου ἐκ Παιδίων.

Παραλογιζόμενοι. Stob. 99, 17. Ἀπολλοδώρου Παραλογιζόμενοι.

A twenty-fifth title, *Γραμματιδιοποιός*, apud Suid. v. Ἀπολ. Γελ. is rightly judged by Casaubon ad Athen. VII. p. 280. d. and Kuster ad Suid. l. c. to be no other than a corruption of *Γραμματιδιοποιός*, already mentioned in §. 3. In this case, therefore, Suidas gives that drama to the *Geloan*. Fabricius B. Gr. Harles. tom. II. p. 421. inserts among the titles *Ῥύτινος* from Plutarch. Quæst. Gr. p. 301. C. (with whom Wytenbach ad loc. is inclined to agree), and *Εἰξενίς* from Festus in v. *Romani*. But Plutarch and Festus do not refer to *Apollodorus* a comic poet, but to the prose compositions of *Apollodorus* the *Athenian*.

<sup>9</sup> Among the works of *Aristophanes* were these:

1. Ἀττικάι λέξεις. Athen. XIV. p. 619. b. Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττικάῃς φησι λέξεσιν. Erotian. v. ἄμνην p. 86. μέμνηται τῆς λέξεως—Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν ταῖς Ἀττικάῃς λέξεσι. Idem διοπῶ p. 118. κειμένη καὶ παρ' Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξ. Idem κησέρης p. 232. μέμνηται καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐν Ἀττ. λέξεσι.

2. περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκυτάλης. Athen. III. p. 85. e. μνημονεύει αὐτῆς Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἀχνυμένης σκυτάλης συγγράμματι. sc. ἀχνυμ. σκυτ. quo proverbialiter olim usus erat Archilochus. Vide Brunnii Fragmenta Archilochi Analect. tom. I. p. 46. Jacobs Anthol. tom. I. p. 1. (tom. VI.) p. 174. Schweigh: Athen. tom. VII. p. 74.

3. γλώσσαι. Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 567. ἐν ταῖς Ἀριστοφάνους γλώτταις διὰ τοῦ ἐγγράφου, ἀέπτους. Hesych. ἄδα. ἔνδεια. Λάκωνες. οὕτω καὶ Ἀριστοφ. ἐν γλώσσαις. Idem πινυάκος.—Ἀριστοφ. ἐν ἐξηγήσει Λακωνικῶν. probably the same work.

107. *Ptolemæus of Megalopolis*. B. C. 195.

108. *Asclepiades of Myrlea*. B. C. 196. There were at least two grammarians of the name of *Asclepiades*, both of *Myrlea*. The former was the disciple of *Apollonius* mentioned in the Tables; the other flourished more than a century later, since he wrote after *Dionysius Thrax*, and taught at Rome, according to Suidas, in the time of *Pompey*. This later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* was the author of a work *περὶ γραμματικῆς*, and of a treatise *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος* Γ.

4. *περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἑταιρίδων*. Athen. XIII. p. 567. a. περιφέρων αἰεὶ τοιαυτὰ βιβλία Ἀριστοφάνους καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρου καὶ Ἀμμωνίου καὶ Ἀντιφάνους, ἔτι δὲ Γοργίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου, περὶ τῶν Ἀθήνησιν ἑταιρίδων. Idem Ib. p. 583. d. ἀνέγραψε γοῶν Ἀριστοφ. μὲν ὁ Βυζάντιος (ἑταίρας) ἑκατὸν καὶ τριακονταπέντε· Ἀπολλοδώρος δὲ τούτων πλείους, ὁ Γοργίας δ' ἔτι πλείονας.

5. *περὶ ἡλικιῶν*. Athen. IX. p. 375. a. Ἀριστοφ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἡλικιῶν.

6. ἡ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ἔκδοσις. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους (ἔκδοσις) Schol. Hom. Iliad. I. 91. 108. 124. 298. 553. 585. 598. II. 52. 164. 435. III. 18. 51. 57. 126. 227. 373. IV. 137. VII. 32. 198. 238. VIII. 10. 304. IX. 551 [547]. X. 153. 349. XIV. 44. 148. XV. 44. XVIII. 10. ἡ τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους παράδοσις IX. 73. [Ἀριστοφάνους Wolfius]. ἡ Ἀριστοφάνειος I. 423. II. 192. 447. IX. 4. XII. 59. XIII. 502. XV. 134. ἡ κατὰ Ἀριστοφάνη IV. 17. 142. VII. 436. XVII. 264. As only one edition is implied in all these passages, we may substitute ἡ Ἀριστοφ. for αἱ Ἀριστοφάνους VIII. 513.

7. πρὸς τοὺς Καλλιμάχου πίνακας. Athen. IX. p. 408. f. Ἀρ. ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Κ. πίν. χλευάζει τοὺς οὐκ εἰδότες τὴν διαφορὰν τοῦ τε “κατὰ χεῖρὸς” καὶ τοῦ “ἀπονίψασθαι.”

8. ἄμετροι παροιμίαι. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1292. τὴν παροιμίαν “Πέρδικος σκέλος,” ἥς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν ταῖς ἀμέτροις παροιμίαις μνημονεύει.

9. *περὶ προσώπων*. Athen. XIV. p. 659. b. Μαῖσων γέγονε καμφοδίας ὑποκριτῆς Μεγαρεὺς τὸ γένος, ὃς καὶ τὸ προσωπεῖον εἶρε τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καλούμενον μαῖσωνα, ὡς Ἀρ. φησὶν ὁ Βυζάντιος ἐν τῷ περὶ προσώπων.

† The testimonies to the later *Asclepiades Myrleanus* are the following :

1. *περὶ γραμματικῆς* or *γραμματικῶν*. Sext. Empir. p. 231. §. 72. Ἀσκληπιάδης τοῖνυν μέμφεται τὸν Θρᾷκα Διονύσιον, ἐμπεριζάν λόγοντα τὴν γραμματικὴν κ. τ. λ. Vit. Arat. tom. II. p. 429. Buhle. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῷ ἑνδεκάτῳ περὶ γραμματικῶν Ταρσέα φησὶν Ἀρατον γεγονέναι ἀλλ' οὐ Σολέα Καλλιμάχου—Σολέα λεγόντος αὐτὸν γεγονέναι. Suid. Ὀρφεὺς Κροτωνιάτης.—Ἀσκλ. ἐν τῷ ἑκτῷ βιβλίῳ τῶν γραμματικῶν. Sext. Empir. p. 269. §. 252. Ἀσκλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ γραμματικῆς τρία φήσας εἶναι τὰ πρῶτα τῆς γραμματικῆς μέρη κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 225. §. 47. τάχα δὲ, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην, καὶ αὕτη ἀπὸ γραμματικῶν ὠνόμασται. To this work we may refer Suidas v. Πολέμων. γέγονε κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ.

κατὰ δὲ Ἀσκληπιάδην τὸν Μυρλεανὸν συνεχρόνισεν Ἀριστοφάνει.

2. *περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος* [Hom. II. XI. 632]. Athen. XI. p. 477. b. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Νεστορίδος. Idem Ib. p. 498. f. Ἀσκλ. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 503. e. Ἀσκλ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. p. 488. a. ὁ Μυρλ. Ἀσκλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ν. Idem p. 489. c. “ἐγὼ δὲ,” φησὶν ὁ Μυρλεανός.—A long extract follows p. 489. c.—494. b. in which he quotes *Crates*—Κράτης ὁ κριτικὸς p. 490. e.—and *Dionysius Thrax* p. 492. a. From these testimonies it appears that the author of these works lived later than *Dionysius Thrax*, and that he was also of *Myrlea*. Jonsius accordingly, Script. Hist. Phil. p. 205. rightly calls him *Ascl. Myrleanus junior*. Fabricius B. Gr. Harles. tom. VI. p. 360. supposes only one of the name: *Idem forte hic fuerit cum superiore*. But the interval of 135 years between the death of the fourth *Ptolemy* B. C. 205 and the first consulship of *Pompey* B. C. 70 renders this impossible.

The following works also probably belong to the later and more celebrated grammarian of the name.

3. Βιθυνιακά. Parthenius c. 35. *περὶ Εὐαιμένης, ἱστορεῖ Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς* [I.—λεανὸς] Βιθυνιακῶν α'. Schol. Apollon. II. 789. ἔτι τοὺς Παφλαγόνας ἐπέταξεν Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς περὶ Λύκον ἱστορεῖ—Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. ἐν δεκάτῳ Βιθυνιακῶν. Hence Schol. Apollon. II. 722. Σαγγάριος. ὁ δὲ Μυρλεανὸς Σάγγαρον αὐτὸν λέγεσθαι φησὶν. Athen. II. p. 50. d. Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. χαμαικέρασόν τινα καλῶν δένδρον ἔφη οὕτως· “Ἐν τῇ Βιθυνῶν γῇ γίνεται ἡ χαμαικέρασος,” κ. τ. λ.

4. *περὶ Κρατίνου*. Athen. XI. p. 501. e. ὁ Μυρλεανὸς Ἀσκλ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ Κρατίνου.

*Asclepiades Myrleanus* is also mentioned in the following: Steph. Byz. v. Μύρλεια.—ὁ πολίτης Μυρλεανὸς, ὡς Ἀσκληπιάδης Μυρλεανὸς ἀναγράφεται. Athen. XI. p. 474. f. καρχήσιον ποτήριον.—Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλεανὸς κεκληῖσθαι φησὶν αὐτὸ ἀπὸ τινος τῶν ἐν τῇ νηὶ κατασκευασμάτων. Macrobian Sat. V. 21. *Asclepiades vir inter Græcos apprime doctus ac diligens carchesia a navali re existimat dicta* &c. Athen. XI. p. 501. b. Ἀσκ. ὁ Μυρλ. “Ἡ μὲν φιάλη,” φησι, “κατ' ἀντιστοι—“χίαν ἐστὶ πιάλη,” κ. τ. λ.

A third *Asclepiades* appears to be mentioned by Athenæus XIII. p. 567. d. Ἀσκληπιάδης εἶρηκεν ὁ τοῦ Ἀρείου ἐν τῷ περὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως συγγράμ-



109. *Polemo*. B. C. 199.<sup>s</sup>

110. *Adæus*. A writer upon statuary and painting, against whom *Polemo* wrote. See No.

ματι. Schweigh. ad locum: *Quis fuerit ille Asclepiades quare ætate vixerit, tum quis Areus—denique utrum Arei filius an discipulus, perinde incertum. Asclepiadem Myrleanum dici eundemque Arei Didymi non discipulum sed magistrum Jonsius censuit. Jonsius, however, speaks doubtfully, p. 206. Idem cum nostro sit dicere non habeo. Sit Asclepiades ille ὁ Ἀρεῖον noster Asclepiades Myrleanus [scil. junior], donec occurrant quæ aliter nos sentire cogant. Asclepiades ὁ τοῦ Ἀρεῖου seems distinguished by Athenæus from Asclepiades whom he every where calls Asclepiades ὁ Μυρλεανός.*

These were among the works of *Polemo*:

1. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν ἀκροπόλεως. Strabo IX. p. 396. Πολέμων ὁ περιηγητὴς τέτταρα βιβλία συνέγραψε περὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει. Harpocr. v. Νεμέας χαράδρα. ὁ δὲ Π. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. Athen. XIII. p. 587. c. Π. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως, referring to the same passage. Idem XI. p. 472. b. Π. ἐν πρώτῃ περὶ τῆς Ἀθ. ἀκρ.—“Τὰ χρυσᾶ θηρίκλεια ὑπόξυλα Νεοπτόλεμος ἀνέθηκεν.” p. 486. d. Π. ἐν πρώτῳ ἀκροπόλεως.

2. πρὸς Ἀδαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον. Athen. V. p. 210. a. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδαῖον καὶ Ἀντίγονον. XI. p. 462. a. Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν ἐς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. On Heraclea τῆς ὑπὸ τὴν Οἰτὴν καὶ Τραχίνα. Conf. Hesych. v. Κυλίκραιον, where the same passage is referred to. Athen. XI. p. 483. c. Π. ἐν τῇ \* τῶν πρὸς Ἀ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. p. 484. b. and IX. p. 388. b. Π. ἐν πέμπτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ. IX. p. 410. c. Π. ἐν ἕκτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀντίγ. καὶ Ἀδ. XI. p. 497. f. Π. ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀδαῖον. XV. p. 690. e. Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀδαῖον. Suid. v. Ἀζηνιεύς. Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀδ. καὶ Ἀντίγ.

3. πρὸς Ἀντίγονον περὶ ζωγράφων. Athen. XI. p. 474. c. Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἀντίγ. περὶ ζωγρ.

4. πρὸς Ἀράνθιον ἐπιστολή. Athen. XV. p. 696. f. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀρ. ἐπ.

5. περὶ Ἄρτου. Athen. III. p. 108. f. Ἄρτου τοῦ Μεσσαπίων βασιλείῳ τῶν ἐν Ἰαπυγίᾳ, περὶ οὗ καὶ σύγγραμμά ἐστι Πολέμωνι. μνημονεῖ δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν ἐβδόμῃ [VII. 33]. Suid. Ἄρτος. ἔστι καὶ ὄνομα τυράννου Μεσσαπίων καὶ πρόξενον Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι φησι Π.

6. πρὸς Ἀτταλὴν ἐπιστολή. Athen. VIII. p. 346. b. τὸν παρ' Ἡλείους τιμώμενον ὀφθαλμὸν Ἀπόλλωνα. μνημονεῖ δὲ αὐτοῦ Π. ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀττ. ἐπ.

7. περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν. Plutarch. Mor. p. 675. B. τοῖς δὲ Π. τοῦ Ἀθηναίου περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν οἶμαι ὅτι πολλοὺς ὑμῶν ἐντυγχάνειν ἐπιμελὲς ἐστὶ καὶ χρῆς, πολυμαθοῦς καὶ οὐ νυστάζοντος ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς πράγμασιν ἀνδρός· ἐκεῖ τῶν ἐν εὐρήσεται γεγραμμένων ὡς ἐν τῷ Σικυνώφῳ θησαυρῷ χρυσοῦν ἀνέκειτο βιβλίον Ἀριστομάχης ἀνάθημα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ποιητρίας, Ἰσθμια νενικηκνίας.

8. περὶ τοῦ Διὸς κωδίου. Athen. XI. p. 478. c. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Διὸς κωδίου. Διὸς corrigit Schw. Hesych. Διὸς κωδίου.—ὁ δὲ Πολέμων, τὸ ἐκ τοῦ Διὸς τεθυμένον ἱερεῖον.

9. Ἑλλαδικός. Athen. XI. p. 479. f. Π., ἡ ὅστις ἐστὶν ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον Ἑλλαδικόν, περὶ τοῦ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ λέγων Μεταποντίνων ναυῶν γράφει.—“Ναὺς Μεταποντίνων, ἐν ᾗ φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα δύο κ. τ. λ. ναὺς Βυζαντίων, ἐν ᾗ Τρίτων κυπαρίσσιος κ. τ. λ. ἐν δὲ τῷ ναυῷ τῆς Ἥρας τῷ παλαιῷ φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ τριᾶκοντα” κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 606. a. Π. ἡ ὁ ποιήσας τὸν ἐπιγραφόμενον Ἑλλαδικόν, “ἐν Δελφοῖς,” φησὶν, “ἐν τῷ πινάκῳ θησαυρῷ παῖδες εἰσι λίθιναι δύο” κ. τ. λ. This appears the same subject as that which is treated in §. 7. Suidas v. Πολέμων, διὸ ἐπεγράφετο Ἑλλαδικός, mistakes this title for the appellation of *Polemo* himself.

10. περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπιγραμμάτων. Athen. X. p. 436. d. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. “Τοῦ πολυκῶθωνος τοῦτ' ἡρίον Ἀρκαδίωνος” κ. τ. λ. p. 442. e. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ π. ἐπ. περὶ Ἡλείων λέγων παρατίθεται τὸδε τὸ ἐπιγράμμα·

Ἥλις καὶ μεθεῖ καὶ ψευδεταὶ οἷος ἐκάστον οἶκος, ταῖη δὴ καὶ ξυνάπασα πόλις.

11. περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν Ἐρατοσθένους ἐπιδημίας. Schol. Aristoph. Av. II. Π. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ τῆς Ἀθ. Ἐρατ. ἐπιδ. Hesych. v. βίηφι. δύναμις. βία. ὡς Π. ἐν Ἐρατοσθένους ἀποδημία [I. ἐπ. ἡμ.]. Strabo I. p. 15. ἐστὶν ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης οὗτος εὐκατατράχαστος ὥστε μὴδ' Ἀθήνας αὐτὸν ἰδεῖν φάσκειν, ὅπερ Π. ἐπιχειρεῖ δεικνύναι. Probably the same work is designated by the title πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην. Schol. CEd. C. 489. Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην [πρὸς Elmsleius] φησὶν αὐτῷ “Τὸ δὲ τῶν εὐπατριδῶν γένος οὐ μετέχει τῆς θυσίας ταύτης.” Harpocr. ἄξινες. ἦσαν, ὡς φησι Π. ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην, τετράγωνοι τὸ σχῆμα.

12. περὶ θαυμασίων. Athen. XII. p. 552. b. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ θαυμ.

13. περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς οδοῦ. Harpocr. v. ἱερὰς οδός. ἐστὶν ἣν οἱ μύσται πορεύονται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἁστέως ἐπ' Ἐλευσίνα. βιβλίον οὖν ὅλον Πολέμωνι γέγραπται περὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς οδοῦ.

14. περὶ τῶν ἐν Καρχηδόνι πέπλων. Athen. XII. p. 541. b. Π. ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν Κ. π.

15. περὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἀναθημάτων. Athen. XIII. p. 574. c. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Λ. ἀν.

16. περὶ τοῦ Μορύχου. Athen. III. p. 109. a. Π. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Μ. XI. p. 462. c. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Μ. Suid. μαρότερος Μορ. Πολέμων φησὶ λέγεσθαι ταύτην παρὰ Σικελιώταις αὐτῷ “μαρότερος εἰ Μορύχου, ὅς τ' αὐτὸν ἀφείλες ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας κάθηται.” Μορύχος δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Διώνυσος κατ' ἐπίθετον.

17. πρὸς Νεάνθη ἀντιγραφαῖ. Athen. XIII. p. 602. f. Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν Ν. ἀντιγρ. Neanthes of Cyzicus: see above No. 71.

109. in the works of *Polemo* §. 2. Ἀδαῖος ἐν τοῖς περὶ διαθέσεως is quoted Athen. XI. p. 471. f. Ἀδαῖος ὁ Μυτιληναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγαλματοποιῶν Athen. XIII. p. 606. a.
111. *Seleucus*, son of *Mnesiptolemus*. B. C. 217.
112. *Menodotus* of *Perinthus*. }  
 113. *Sosilus*. . . . . } B. C. 201.
114. *Silenus*. B. C. 201. Livy, quoted in the Tables, compares his account with that of *Valerius Antias*: *Scorpiones majores minoresque ad sexaginta captos scripserim, si auctorem Græcum sequar Silenum; si Valerium Antiatem, majorum scorpionum sex milia minorum tredecim: adeo nullus mentiendi modus est.* Strabo III. p. 172. thus speaks of *Silenus* or *Silanus*: Ἀρτεμίδωρος—μνησθεὶς τῆς Σιλανοῦ δόξης τοῦ συγγραφέως οὗ μοι δοκεῖ μνήμης ἄξιον εἰπεῖν, ὡς ἂν ἰδιώτης περὶ ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ Σιλανός. on a fountain at Gadeira in Spain.

18. περὶ ὀνομάτων ἀδόξων ἐπιστολή. Athen. IX. p. 409. d. φησὶ Π. ἐν τῇ περὶ ὀν. ἀδ. ἐπ.

19. περὶ παρασίτων. Athen. VI. p. 234. c. Π.—γράφας περὶ παρ. φησὶν οὕτως “Τὸ τοῦ παρασίτου ὄνομα “νῦν μὲν ἄδοξόν ἐστι,” κ. τ. λ.

20. περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς Προπυλαίοις πινάκων. Harpocr. v. λαμπάς. τρεῖς ἄγουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐορτὰς λαμπάδος, Παναθηναίους, καὶ Ἡφαιστεῖους, καὶ Προμηθεῖους, ὡς Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς προπ. πιν.

21. περὶ τῆς ποικίλης στοᾶς τῆς ἐν Σικυῶνι. Athen. VI. p. 253. b. Θηβαῖοι κολακεύοντες τὸν Δημήτριον, ὡς φησὶ Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς π. στ. τῆς ἐν Σικ., ἰδρύσαντο ναὸν Ἀφροδίτης Λαμίας. XIII. p. 577. c. τὴν δὲ Λαμίαν Π. φησὶν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐν Σικ. ποικ. στοᾶς θυγατέρα μὲν εἶναι Κλεάνδρος Ἀθηναίου κατασκευάσαι δὲ Σικυωνίους τὴν προκειμένην στοᾶν.

22. περὶ ποταμῶν. Schol. Eur. Med. 827. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ ποταμῶν—“Ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι τε Κηφισὸς καὶ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ ἐν Ἀργεῖ.”

23. περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ ποταμῶν. Athen. VII. p. 307. b. καλοῦνται οἱ κεστρεῖς ὑπὸ τινων πλώτες, ὡς φησι Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. ποτ. Macrobi. Sat. V. 19. Polemon vero in libro qui inscribitur περὶ τῶν ἐν Σ. θαυμαζομένων ποταμῶν sic ait: “οἱ δὲ παλικοὶ προσαγορεύονται παρὰ τοῖς ἐγχωρίοις αὐτόχθονες θεοὶ νομίζονται” κ. τ. λ. a long fragment.

24. περὶ Σαμοθράκης. Athen. IX. p. 372. a. Π. δ' ὁ περιηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ Σαμοθρ. καὶ κηρύττει φησὶ τῆς γηθυλλίδος τὴν Λητῶν, γράφων οὕτως “Διατέτακται “παρὰ Δελφείοις” κ. τ. λ.

25. πρὸς Τίμαιον. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 100. Π. ἐν τῷ πρὸς Τ.—“Ἀθηναῖοι τε γὰρ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ἐπιμελεῖς “ὕντες, καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοῖς θεοῖς ὅσιοι, νηφάλια μὲν ἱερὰ “θύουσι Μνημοσύνη, Μούσαις, Ἥοι, Ἥλιον, Σελήνην, Νύμφαις, Ἀφροδίτῃ οὐρανίᾳ.” Conf. Suid. v. νηφάλιος. Athen. III. p. 109. b. Π. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν πρὸς Τ. ἐν Σκώλῳ φησὶ τῷ Βοιωτικῷ Μεγαλάρτου καὶ Μεγαλομάζου ἀγάλματα ἰδρῶσθαι. X. p. 416. b. Π. ἐν α' τῶν πρὸς Τίμαιον [sic Schweigh.] παρὰ Σικελιώταις φησὶ κ. τ. λ. where the same passage is given more fully.

26. περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ξενοφῶντι κανάθρου. Athen. IV.

p. 138. e. Π. ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ξ. κ. τοῦ παρὰ Λάκωσι καλουμένου δειπνοῦ κοπίδος φησὶ μνημονεύοντα Κρατῖνον ἐν Πλούτοις λέγειν, κ. τ. λ. a long extract on the Spartan feasts κοπίς and ἄικλον.

In the following passages the title of the work is not given: Plutarch. Arat. c. 13. ἐγγράφῃ ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Μέλανθον ἄρματι ικηφόρῳ παρεστῶς ὁ Ἀρίστατος, Ἀπελλοῦ συνεφαλαμένον τῆς γραφῆς, ὡς Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἱστόρηκεν. This may be referred to §. 21. Steph. Byz. v. Εἰθναῖ. πόλις Καρίας.—Π. δὲ καὶ Εἰθνήτας φησὶν. Etymol. et Suidas v. Τελμισσεῖς. οὔτοι οἰκοῦσιν ἐν Καρίᾳ, ἀπέχοντες ἔ' στάδια Ἀλικαρνασοῦ. ὡς Πολέμων. Steph. Byz. v. Μυρμισσός. πόλις περὶ Λάμφακον, ὡς Πολέμων. Schol. Soph. Œd. C. 39. Π. τρεῖς αὐτὰς [Eumenides] φησὶ. Laërt. II. 104. Θεόδωρος—ζωγράφος, οὗ μέμνηται Πολέμων. IV. 58. Βίαν—Μιλήσιος ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. V. 85. Δημήτριος—ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ μέμνηται Π. VII. 188. ἱστορίαν—παρὰ τοῖς περὶ πινάκων γράφασιν οὐ κατακεχωρισμένην μῆτε γὰρ παρὰ Πολέμωνι μῆτε παρ' Ὑψικράτει, ἀλλὰ μὴδὲ παρ' Ἀντιγόνῳ εἶναι. Antigonos, who was mentioned §. 2. 3. Laërtius III. 46. enumerating the disciples of Plato, adds, ἀκούσαι αὐτοῦ Ὑπερίδην τὸν ῥήτορα Χαμαιλέων φησὶ καὶ Λυκούργον ἑμῶς Π. ἱστορεῖ καὶ Δημοσθένην. Polemo apud Athen. IX. p. 387. f. ridiculed Ister: Π. ὁ περιηγητὴς ἱστορεῖ τὸν Καλλιμάχιον συγγραφέα εἰς τὸν ὁμώνυμον κατεπόντον ποταμόν. Hesych. σκυδικαί. Πολέμων παρὰ Ἐρμούδῳ γεγραμῆς φησὶ, ὑποδήματα δὲ φορεῖν τὴν ἐλευθέρην σκυδικὰς [leg. cum Albert. σκυδικὰς] λευκὰς καὶ μασθλητικὰς. Idem δευτερόποτος. οἱ δὲ Πολέμοις. ubi emendant ὁ δὲ Πολέμων. Idem προσωπύττα. πολέμοι ἀγγεῖον—. Quidam corrigunt Πολέμων. ἀγγεῖον, κ. τ. λ. Idem ἐφάδιον. ὁ Πολέμων διὰ τοῦ δ. Idem ἡλύσιον. Πολέμων δὲ Ἀθηναῖος φησὶ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς τὸ κατασκαφὴν χαρίον. Etymol. Phot. et Suid. v. ἡλύσιον πεδίον. Π. δὲ Ἀθηναῖος φησὶ τὸ κατασκαφὴν [κατασκηφθὲν Kust.] χαρίον καλεῖν. Harpocr. ἐνη καὶ νέα. Suid. ἐνη παρῆναι κ. τ. λ.—Π. δὲ φησιν ὅτι ἐκάλεσάν ποτε αὐτὴν Δημητριάδα ἐπὶ τιμῇ Δημητρίου τοῦ Μακεδόνα. Suid. ἵππος Νισαῖος. ὁ δὲ Π. κακῶς φησι λευκὸν ἵππον Νισαῖον.



115. *Zeno of Rhodes*. B. C. 198.<sup>†</sup>

115\*. *Antisthenes of Rhodes*. B. C. 198.

116. *Polybius*. The commencement of his history is recorded in the Tables B. C. 220; its termination, B. C. 146. For his age and the transactions of his life, see the Tables B. C. 181. 169. 168. 167. 151. 149. 146. 129.

117. *Sotion*. B. C. 205.<sup>v</sup>

118. *Hegesinus*. B. C. 215. His predecessor *Evander* began to teach in B. C. 215; his successor *Carneades* was fifty-eight years of age in B. C. 155. *Hegesinus* may therefore be placed about the middle of that period, at B. C. 185.

119. *Satyrus*. B. C. 160.<sup>w</sup>

<sup>†</sup> *Zeno* is charged by *Polybius* XVI. 17. 18. with sacrificing too much to style: τίς οὐκ εἰκότως ἀνὴρ Ζήνωνι μέμφαιτο διότι τὸ πλεῖον οὐ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων ζήτησιν οὐδὲ περὶ τὸν χειρισμὸν τῆς ὑποθέσεως ἀλλὰ περὶ τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν ἐσπούδακε;—ἐξηγουόμενος τὴν τε Γάλης πολιτικὴν καὶ τὴν γενομένην παράταξιν Ἀντίχου πρὸς Σκόπαν—περὶ μὲν τὴν τῆς λέξεως κατασκευὴν δὴλὸς ἐστίν—ἐσπουδακώς—τῶν γε μὴν πραγμάτων ὀλιγόρκεν.

<sup>v</sup> Works of *Sotion* :

1. αἱ διαδοχαὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων. *Athen.* IV. p. 162. e. Σωτῶν ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Zeno* and *Parmenides*. *Laërt.* V. 86. Σ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. on *Heraclides Ponticus*. VIII. 86. Σ. ἐν ταῖς διαδοχαῖς. on *Eudoxus*. I. 98. Σ. φησὶ δύο Περιάνδρους γεγονέναι. II. 12. Σ. φησὶν ἐν τῇ διαδοχῇ τῶν φιλοσόφων. on *Anaxagoras*. IX. 5. Σ. φησὶν εἰρηκέναι τινὰς Ξενοφάνους αὐτὸν [*Heraclitum*] ἀνηκούειν. IX. 18. Ξενοφάνης—ὡς Σ. φησὶ κατ' Ἀναξίμανδρον ἦν. §. 20. φησὶ δὲ Σ. again on *Xenophanes*. §. 21. ὡς ἔφη Σ. on *Parmenides*. §. 115. ὡς Ἰππύβοτος φησὶ καὶ Σ. on *Timon Philasius*. The work of *Sotion* is noticed by *Eupapius* p. 3. τὴν φιλοσοφὴν ἱστορίαν, καὶ τοὺς τῶν φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν βίους Πορφύριος καὶ Σωτῶν ἀνελέξαντο. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Πορφύριος (οὕτω συμβάν) εἰς Πλάτωνα ἐτελεύτα καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου χρόνους Σ. δὲ καὶ καταβὰς φαίνεται καίτοι γε ὁ Πορφύριος ἦν νεώτερος. *Lib. II.* is quoted *Laërt.* II. 74. Σ. ἐν δευτέρῃ τῶν διαδόχων. on *Aristippus*. *Lib. IV.* *Laërt.* VI. 26. Σ. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ φησὶ. on *Diogenes*. *Lib. VII.* *Laërt.* VI. 80. Σ. ἐν τῷ ἑβδόμῳ. on *Diogenes*. *Lib. VIII.* See the Tables B. C. 205. *Lib. XI.* *Laërt.* IX. 110. ὁ Τίμων ἐλλόγιμος ἦν, ὡς καὶ Σ. ἐν τῷ ἑνδεκάτῳ φησὶ. *Lib. XXIII.* *Laërt.* I. 1. γεγενῆσθαι παρὰ Κελτοῖς καὶ Γαλάταις τοὺς καλουμένους δριῦδας καὶ σεμνοθέους, καθὰ φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῷ μαγικῷ καὶ Σ. ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ τρίτῳ τῆς διαδοχῆς. §. 7. ἐν τῷ εἰκοστῷ τρίτῳ φησὶν ὁ Σωτῶν. on the *Magi*. To this work we may refer the following: *Sext. Empir.* p. 373. ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τινων δόξα, καθὰ καὶ ὁ Σωτῶν μεμαρτύρηκεν, εἰς τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Κυρήνης, ὡς λέγοντας ἠθικὸν τι καὶ λογικὸν φιλοσοφίας εἶναι μέρος. *Athen.* VIII. p. 343. c. ὡς φησὶ Σ. καὶ Ἠγήσανδρος. on *Plato* and *Aristippus*. XI. p. 505. c.

πρὸ γὰρ (τοῦ Πλάτωνος) τοῦθ' εἶρε τὸ εἶδος τῶν λόγων (τοὺς διαλόγους) ὁ Τίμος Ἀλεξάμενος, ὡς Νικίας ὁ Νικαεὺς ἱστορεῖ καὶ Σωτῶν.

2. περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σίλλων. *Athenæus* VIII. p. 336. d. Ἀλεξίς ἐν Ἀσωτοδιδασκάλῳ, ὡς φησὶ Σωτῶν ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος σίλλων ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀπήντησα τῷ δράματι, πλείονα τῆς μέσης καλουμένης κωμῆδίας ἀναγνούς δράματα τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, καὶ τούτων ἐκλογὰς ποιησάμενος, οὐ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἀσωτοδιδασκάλῳ ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀναγραφῆς ἀξιοθέντι σύνοιδα· οὕτε γὰρ Καλλιμαχος οὕτε Ἀριστοφάνης αὐτὸ ἀνέγραψαν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἱ τὰς ἐν Περγὰμῳ ἀναγραφὰς ποιησάμενοι. ὁ δὲ Σωτῶν φησὶν, ἐν τῷ δράματι Ξανθίαν τινὰ οἰκίτην πεποιῆσθαι κ. τ. λ. twelve iambs quoted by *Sotion*.

3. Διόκλειοι ἔλεγχοι. *Laërt.* X. 4. Σωτῶν ἐν τοῖς δώδεκα [τῷ δωδεκατῷ *Gassend.*] τῶν ἐπιγραφομένων Διοκλείων ἐλέγχων, ἃ ἐστὶ [ἃ ἐστὶ *Meibom.*] περὶ τῆς κδ'. sc. περὶ τῆς κδ' ἐπιστολῆς. on certain epistles ascribed to *Epicurus*.

<sup>w</sup> For the βίαι of *Satyrus* see above N<sup>o</sup>. 86. §. 2. This work is quoted in the following testimonies: *Laërt.* II. 12. Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Anaxagoras*. VIII. 53. 58. Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Empedocles*. VI. 80. Σ. ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῶν βίων. on *Diogenes*. *Athen.* VI. p. 250. f. Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Anaxarchus*. XII. p. 541. c. περὶ τῆς Διονυσίου τοῦ νεωτέρου Σικελίας τυράννου τρυφῆς Σ. ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἱστορῶν ἐν τοῖς βίοις πληροῦσθαι, φησὶν, παρ' αὐτῷ τριακοντακλίνους οἶκους ἐπὶ τῶν εὐαχουμένων. XIII. p. 584. a. φησὶ Σ. ἐν τοῖς βίοις. on *Stilpo*. To this work will belong the following: *Athen.* XII. p. 534. b. περὶ δὲ τοῦ καλοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου Σάτυρος ἱστορῶν φησὶ κ. τ. λ. a long extract is given. *Laërt.* I. 68. Σάτυρος δὲ Λυκοῦργον (ἐφόρους τοῖς βασιλεῦσι παραζευγνύναι). I. 82. Βίας—προκεκριμένος τῶν ἐπτὰ (σοφῶν) ἐπὶ Σατύρου. II. 26. on the wives of *Socrates*: ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέρως ἔχουν ὁμοῦ· ἂν ἐστὶ Σάτυρος τε καὶ Ἰερώνυμος ὁ Ῥώδιος. *Athen.* XIII. p. 556. a. τοὺς περιτιθέντας Σακράτει δύο γαμετὰς γυναῖκας,—εἰσὶ δὲ Καλλιस्थένης, Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς, Σάτυρος ὁ περιπατητικὸς, Ἀριστόξενος. *Laërt.* VIII. 59. τοῦτον φησὶν ὁ Σ. λέγειν. on *Gorgias*. §. 60. φησὶν Ἀρίστιππος καὶ Σάτυρος. on *Empedocles*.

Φιλίππου βίαις. *Athen.* VI. p. 248. d. φησὶ Σ. ὁ



120. *Demetrius of Scepsis*. B. C. 190. The term *μειράκιον*, quoted in the Tables, is often used in a very lax and indefinite sense. *Scipio* apud Polyb. XXXII. 10. is called *μειράκιον* at eighteen years of age. On the contrary, *Philopæmen* is *μειράκιον* at thirty: see the Tables B. C. 222. 2. and Plutarch Brut. c. 27. observes of *Octavius* οὐπω πάνυ *μειράκιον* ὢν, ἀλλ' εἰκοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος. But it is evident from the age of *Metrodorus* of *Scepsis* that *Demetrius* could not have been more than a boy in B. C. 190. *μειράκιον* therefore in the case of *Demetrius* will express fourteen or fifteen years of age. That *Demetrius* of *Scepsis* flourished after *Neanthes* of *Cyzicus*, who was in advanced age in B. C. 241, and before *Apollodorus* of *Athens*, who wrote in B. C. 145, is attested by Strabo I. p. 45.<sup>x</sup>
121. *Antipater of Sidon*. B. C. 127. Descended from a wealthy family at Sidon<sup>y</sup>. He was known to *Q. Catulus*: Cic. de Or. III. 50. *Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore*<sup>z</sup>. That dialogue in Cicero is referred to B. C. 91: see the Tables

περιπατητικὸς ἐν τῷ Φ. βίβ. an extract is given p. 248. f. For another passage see part II. p. 227.

The *βίαι* of *Satyrus* were abridged by *Heraclides*: see the Tables B. C. 160. Laërt. VIII. 53. Σάτυρος ἐν τοῖς βίαις φησὶν ὅτι Ἐμπεδοκλῆς—κατέλιπεν υἱὸν Ἐξαίνετον· ἐπὶ τε τῆς αὐτῆς ὀλυμπιάδος τὸν μὲν ἵππῳ κέλῃτι νενικηκέναι τὸν δὲ υἱὸν αὐτοῦ πάλῃ· ἢ, ὡς Ἡρακλείδης ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ, δρόμῳ. Jonsius p. 170. remarks, *Epitoma Satyri scilicet, cujus perī bīan operis paullo ante meminerat*. But as *Heraclides* is here opposed to *Satyrus*, for a variation in the narrative, Laërtius may perhaps refer to the ἐπιτομὴ τῶν Σωτῖανος διαδοχῶν. See the Tables B. C. 205.

<sup>x</sup> The Τρωϊκὸς διακόσμος of *Demetrius* was in thirty books: Strabo XIII. p. 603. ἀνδρὶ ἐμπεύρω καὶ ἐντοσίῳ φροντίσαντι τε περὶ τοῦτων τοσούτων, ὥστε τριάκοντα βιβλίους συγγράφαι στίχων ἐξήγησιν μικρῶ πλείονων ἐξήκοντα [Iliad. II. 811—877] τοῦ καταλόγου τῶν Τρώων. Lib. I. is quoted Athen. IV. p. 141. e. Δημ. ὁ Σκῆψιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου, τὴν τῶν Καρνείων φησὶν ἐορτὴν—μίμημα εἶναι στρατιωτικῆς ἀγωγῆς κ. τ. λ. Lib. II. Athen. XIV. p. 658. b. Δ. ὁ Σκ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Τρωϊκοῦ διακόσμου. Lib. X. Athen. XV. p. 697. c. ὁ Σκῆψιος Δ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. φησὶν αὐτως· “Κτησιφῶν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ποιητὴς τῶν καλουμένων κολάβρων, ὃν καὶ ὁ πρῶτος μετὰ Φιλέταιρον ἄρξας “Περγᾶμου Ἀττάλος δικαστὴν καθεστήκει βασιλικῶν “τῶν περὶ τὴν Αἰολίδα.” Lib. XII. Lib. XV. See N<sup>o</sup>. 96. Lib. XVI. Athen. IV. p. 173. f. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκκαίδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ φησὶν ἐπὶ τῆς οδοῦ τῆς καλουμένης Ἰακινθίδος ἰδρῦσθαι ἥρωας Δαίτωνα καὶ Κεράωνα, κ. τ. λ. VII. p. 300. d. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκκαίδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Steph. Byz. Σιλίνδιον. πόλισμα περὶ τὴν Ἰδην, ὡς Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκκαίδεκάτῳ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. Lib. XIX. See the Tables B. C. 217. Lib. XXIV. Athen. IV. p. 174. a. (Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ.) ἱστορεῖ κὰν τῷ τετάρτῳ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τῆς αὐτῆς πραγματείας Δαίταν ἥρωα τιμώμενον παρὰ τοῖς

Τρώσιν, αὖ μνημονεῖεν Μίνερμον. Lib. XXVI. Athen. III. p. 91. c. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκτῷ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τοῦ Τρ. διακ. X. p. 425. c. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν ἑκτῷ καὶ εἰκοστῷ τοῦ Τρ. δ.

To the same work belong these passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 1165. Ῥυνδακὸς ποταμὸς Φρυγίας. μέμνηται τοῦ ποταμοῦ—Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. ἐν τῷ διακόσμῳ [ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ διακόσμῳ Schol. Edit.]. I. 230. ὁ Σκῆψιος Δ. φησὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἰωλκὸν οἰκοῦντας Μινίας προσαγορεύεσθαι. I. 238. ὁ δὲ Σκῆψιος φησι (Παγασὰς ὠνομάσθαι) ἀπὸ τοῦ πηγαῖς περιβρεῖσθαι τοῖς τόποις. III. 134. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψιος. Harpocr. et Suid. v. Ἀδράστειαν. Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. Ἀρτεμῖν φησὶν εἶναι τὴν Ἀδράστειαν. Etymol. v. χερᾶδες, et Schol. Apollon. I. 1123. οἱ σωροὶ τῶν λίθων τῶν μικρῶν. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. τὴν διάλεκτον Ἀπολλωνιατῶν εἶναι [τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ addit Schol.]. Athen. II. p. 44. e. Διοκλῆ τὸν Πεπαρήθιον φησὶ Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ. μέχρι τέλους ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ πεπακέναι. IV. p. 167. d. Αἰθίοψ ὁ Κορίθιος, ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Σκῆψ., αὖ μνημονεῖ “Ἀρχιλοχός” “ἰπὸ φιληθονίας γὰρ καὶ ἀκрасίας καὶ οὗτος “μετ’ Ἀρχίου πλέον εἰς Σικελίαν, ὅτ’ ἐμελλε κτίσειν Συρακούσας, τῷ ἑαυτοῦ συσσίτῳ μελιτοῦττης ἀπέδοτο τὸν “κλῆρον ὃν ἐν Συρακούσαις λαχὼν ἐμελλεν εἶναι.” VI. p. 236. d. Ποδῆν [Iliad. XVII. 575]—τὸν ἐν εἰλαπίνῃ φίλον εἶρκε τὸν ἐν τῷ δειπνεῖν. διὸ καὶ ποιεῖ αὐτὸν ἰπὸ Μενελάου τιτρασκόμενον κατὰ τὴν γαστέρα, φησὶν ὁ Σκῆψ. Δ. ὡς καὶ Πάνδαρον, διὰ τὸ ἐπιωρκηκέναι, κατὰ τῆς γλώττης. Schol. Iliad. XX. 3. ὀνομάζεται Καλλικολώνη ἐπεὶ τῶν περίξ τόπων ἐπισημότατός ἐστιν. ἢ ἱστορία παρὰ Δ. τῷ Σκηνίῳ.

<sup>y</sup> Meleag. Ep. 123. εἰς τὸν τάφον Ἀντιπάτρου Σιδωνίου ποιητοῦ. v. 20.—“Ἀντιπάτρου προγόνων φύντ’ ἀπ’ ἐρισθενέων.”

<sup>z</sup> Referred to by Quintilian X. 7, 19. *Hanc felicitatem [extempore composition] non prosa modo multi sunt consecuti sed etiam carmine, ut Antipater Sidonius et Licinius Archias. Credendum enim Ciceroni est.*

B. C. 91. 4. Cic. de Or. I. 7. And *Catulus* had been a candidate for the consulship in B. C. 107, when *Serranus* was preferred to him: Cic. pro Plancio c. 5. and in B. C. 106, when *Cn. Manlius* was preferred: Cic. Ibid. pro Muren. c. 17. He might have conversed with *Antipater* many years before; possibly ten years: which would place their acquaintance at B. C. 117. We cannot well assign more than twenty years; which would fix it at B. C. 127, during the early youth of *Catulus*. *Antipater*, then, was still living at least in B. C. 127, twenty years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship. And if he was then in advanced age<sup>a</sup> (which is not affirmed by Cicero), his birth would be placed within the reign of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*.

*Antipater* mentions a son of *Ptolemy* who died while a boy<sup>b</sup>. Reiske supposes that this boy, whose tutor was *Andromachus*, might be the son of *Epiphanes*<sup>c</sup>. But in that case this epigram would be written before B. C. 181, seventy-four years before *Catulus* was a candidate for the consulship, and fifty-four years before he conversed with *Antipater* by the largest allowance of time. *Antipater* therefore at the death of *Epiphanes* was a boy himself, or possibly not yet born. We can scarcely doubt, then, that the boy whose death he celebrates was the son of *Philometor*; whose death might have occurred within B. C. 164—146 during the sole reign of *Philometor*; a period consistent with the times of *Antipater* and *Catulus*<sup>d</sup>.

122. *Critolaüs*. B. C. 226. 155.

123. *Carnades*. B. C. 215. His birth is recorded at B. C. 213, his embassy to Rome at B. C. 155, and his death at B. C. 129.

124. *Diogenes* of *Babylon*. B. C. 155.

125. *Nicander* of *Colophon*. B. C. 182. 138.

126. *Crates*. B. C. 159.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> That he lived to advanced age is attested by Val. Max. I. 8, 16. extern.—*Poëta Antipater Sidonius—cum ad ultimam ætatem pervenisset, natali suo—consumptus est*, and by Plin. H. N. VII. 51. *Antipater Sidonius poëta—consumptus est satis longa senectæ*.

<sup>b</sup> Ep. 99.

μυρία τοι, Πτολεμαίε, πατήρ, ἔτι μυρία μάτηρ  
τειρομένα θαλεροῦς ἤκισατο πλοκάμους  
πολλὰ τιθηνητῆρ ὀλοφύρατο χερσὶν ἀμάσας  
Ἀνδρόμαχος δνοφερὰν κρατὺς ὑπερθε κόνιν.  
ἀ μεγάλη δ' Αἴγυπτος ἐὰν ὀλόψατο χαίταν,  
καὶ πλατὺς Εὐρώπας ἐστονάχῃσε δῆμος.

ἄλλο γὰρ διὰ λοιμὸν ὅλας θοινήτορα χέρσου  
πρὶν πατέρων νεαρῇ σκάπτρον ἐλεῖν παλάμη.

<sup>c</sup> Jacobs. Anthol. tom. VIII. p. 95. *Reiskius suspicatur hunc fuisse filium Epiphanis et fratrem Ptolemæorum Philometoris et Physconis. Nititur hæc conjectura nomine Andromachi.—Jam Andromachum et Nicolaidam legatos a Physcone Romam missos legimus apud Polybium XXXIII. 5. 4. Quum Andromachi nomen minime sit infrequens, sponte apparet hanc conjecturam non multum habere ponderis: nec tamen in hac incertitudine ulte-*

*rius progredi licet. Andromachus was sent to Rome (not by Physcon, but by Philometor) in B. C. 154: Polyb. XXXIII. 5. the twenty-seventh year of Philometor's reign. If therefore Andromachus the ambassador and Andromachus named in the epigram were the same person, this would be an argument against the conjecture of Reiske, and would confirm the conclusion that the epigram was written in the reign of Philometor.*

<sup>d</sup> The epigrams of *Antipater Sidonius* were admitted by *Meleager* into the *Anthologia*: *Meleag. Ep. I. 42.*

φονίσσάν τε νέαν κύπρον ἀπ' Ἀντιπάτρου.

Forty-three epigrams are enumerated by Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII. p. 846. as bearing the name of *Antipater Sidonius*. To these may be added two others, which Jacobs omits in that catalogue: Ep. 67. which, according to Jacobs himself tom. VIII. p. 61. has the title Ἀντιπ. Σιδ. in Cod. Vat. and Ep. 81. which is quoted by Laërt. VII. 29.

<sup>e</sup> His opposition to *Aristarchus* is touched upon by Varro L. L. VIII. 38. *Sic enim respondere voluit Aristarchus Crateti &c. Idem Ib. IX. 1. . . . . nesciunt docere quam discere quæ ignorant. In quo fuit Crates nobilis grammaticus, qui fretus Chry-*



sippo, homine acutissimo, qui reliquit sex libros περί ἀνωμαλίας, his libris contra analogiam atque Aristarchum est nixus, sed ita ut scripta indicant ejus, ut neutrius videatur perdidisse voluntatem. Gellius II. 25, 4. Duo Græci grammatici illustres, Aristarchus et Crates, summa ope ille ἀναλογίαν hic ἀνωμαλίαν defensavit. Idem XIV. 6, 3. Atque illud etiam scriptum fuit—utrum ἐν τῇ ἔσω θαλάσῃ Ulixes erraverit κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον, ἢ ἐν τῇ ἔξω κατὰ Κράτητα. Crates and Aristarchus are mentioned together by Strabo I. p. 30. τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν μεταξὺ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου πελάγους καὶ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου—Ὁμηρον μὲν φημί μὴ εἶδέναι μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποφαίνεσθαι ἀντικρὺς, τοὺς δὲ γραμματικοὺς μὴδὲ λέγοντος ἐκείνου αἰσθάνεσθαι, ἀπὸ Ἀριστάρχου καὶ Κράτητος ἀρξαμένους τῶν κορυφαίων ἐν τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ ταύτῃ κ. τ. λ. and by Sex. Empir. p. 224. ἡ γραμματικὴ—ἡ ἐντέλης, καὶ τοῖς περὶ Κράτητα τὸν Μαλλώτην Ἀριστοφάνην τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἐκπονηθεῖσα. who describes the doctrine of Crates p. 233. ἔοικε Κρατήτειόν τινα κινεῖν λόγον· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνος ἔλεγε διαφέρειν τὸν κριτικὸν τοῦ γραμματικοῦ, καὶ τὸν μὲν κριτικὸν πάσης, φησί, δεῖ λογικῆς, ἐπιστήμης ἐμπεῖρον εἶναι, τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ἀπλῶς γλωσσῶν ἐξηγητικὸν καὶ προσφθίᾳς ἀποδοτικὸν καὶ τῶν τοῦτοις παραπλησιῶν εἰδόμενον· παρὰ καὶ εἰκέναι ἐκείνον μὲν ἀρχιτέκτονι τὸν δὲ γραμματικὸν ὑπηρέτῃ.

Among the works of Crates are these :

1. Ἀττικὴ διάλεκτος. Athen. III. p. 114. a. Κράτης ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀττικῇ διαλέκτου. VI. p. 235. b. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀττ. διαλ. φησί· “Καὶ ὁ παρὰ σοὶς νῦν ἐπ’ ἀδόξου μὲν κεῖται πρᾶγμα” κ. τ. λ. XI. p. 495. a. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀττ. διαλ. γράφει οὕτως· “Οἱ χῆρες πε-“ λίκαι (καθὰ περ εἵπομεν) ὠνομάζοντο,” κ. τ. λ. XIV. p. 653. b. Κρ. ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἐν τοῖς ὕμνοις τοὺς ἀρχαίους φάσκων ἀντὶ τοῦ βότρου τὴν σταφυλὴν κεῖσθαι διὰ τούτων· “αὐτῇσι σταφυλῆσι μελαίνῃσιν κομῶντες.” XI. p. 497. e. σαννάρα. Κρ. ἐν πέμπτῃ Ἀττ. διαλ. ἔκτομα φησὶν εἶναι οὕτω καλούμενον.

2. περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως. Athen. IX. p. 366. d. Κρ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως Ἀριστοφάνη παριστᾷ λέγοντα “Καὶ βλέπε σῖναπυ” —καθὰ φησι Σέλευκος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἑλληνισμοῦ. ἔστι δ’ ὁ στίχος ἐξ Ἰππέων [631] καὶ ἔχει οὕτως· “κᾶβλεψε νάπυ” —.

3. διόρθωσις Ἰλιάδος καὶ Ὀδυσσεύας. βιβλία θ’. Suid. Κράτης Τιμοκρ. Hence the following passages : Schol. Iliad. III. 155. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Κρατητείου αἰρέσεώς φησιν “ὅκα γράφει “αὐτὶ τοῦ ἦκα.” XI. 754. “δι’ ἀσπίδεος.” Κράτης προκρίνει τὴν διὰ τοῦ α γραφήν. Conf. Etymol. p. 271. v. δι’ ἀσπίδεος. XV. 365. “ἦτε.” Ἀρίσταρχος δασύνει· —οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Κράτητα ψιλῶς. XXI. 323. “τεμβο-“ χοῖτ.” οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος.—Κράτης μέντοι γενικὴν πῶ-σιν ἐξεδέξατο· καὶ—ἐβάρυνεν. 558. “Ἰλῆιον.” ὁ δὲ Κρ. Ἰδῆιον γράφει. XXIII. 679. ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηκιστεύς ἀκου-στέον “ὅς ποτε”—οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῦ Εὐδράλου, ὡς Κράτης. XXIV. 253. “κατηφῆνες.”—οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος. Κράτης μέντοι “κατηφῆες” γράφει. 282. οἱ θέλοντες συγχέεσθαι

τὰ δὲ καὶ παρ’ Ὀμήρῳ, Ἐρατοσθένης καὶ Κράτης. Strabo I. p. 3. οὐδὲ Κράτης οὐκ ἐρῶς γράφει “αἶος δ’ ἄμμορός “εστί” —[II. XVIII. 489] φεύγον· τὰ μὴ φευκτά. Conf. Apollon. lex. Hom. p. 112. v. ἄμμορον et Tollium ad loc. Etymol. p. 370. Ἐρεμβοί [Odys. IV. 84]. Κράτης Ἐρεμνοὺς γράφει. Idem p. 578. μεμ-νέφτο.—Ἰλιάδος ψ’ [361]. Κράτης δὲ “μεμνοῖτο.” Idem p. 779. ὑπερικταίνοντο [Odys. XXIII. 3]. Κράτης τὸ ἄγαν ἐφάλλοντο. Idem p. 634. ὀρσοθύρη.—“ὀρσοθύρῃ δὲ τις ἔσκεν” [Odys. XXII. 126]—Κρά-της δὲ ὀρσοθύρη. Schol. Odys. XII. 89. Κράτης ἐν τοῖς περὶ διορθώσεως ἀφυλάκτους ἀκούει.

4. Ὀμηρικά. Schol. Iliad. XV. 193. πῶς δὲ φησιν “γαῖα δ’ ἔτι ξυνὴ καὶ μακρὸς Ὀλυμπος;” Κράτης δ’ ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ὀμηρικῶν καὶ Σηησίμβροτος πάντα οὕτως δέδα-σται. Perhaps to this work we may refer the fol- lowing : Schol. Iliad. XV. 496. κάλλιόν φησι ταῦτα τοὺς νέους ἀναγινώσκειν Κράτης εἰς διέγερσιν ἢ ἃ Τυρταῖος Λακεδαιμονίους ἔγραψεν. Strabo III. p. 157. τινὲς— πιστεύσαντες τῇ πολυμαθίᾳ τοῦ ποιητοῦ καὶ πρὸς ἐπιστη-μονικὰς ὑποθέσεις ἔτρεψαν τὴν Ὀμήρου ποιήσιν, καθὰ περ Κράτης τε ὁ Μαλλώτης ἐποίησε καὶ ἄλλοι τινές. Tatian. Or. ad Græc. p. 106. περὶ τῆς ποιήσεως τοῦ Ὀμήρου γένους τε αὐτοῦ καὶ χρόνου καθ’ ὃν ἤκματε προηρένησαν Θεαγένης κ. τ. λ.—ἔπειτα γραμματικῇ Ζηνόδοτος, Ἀρι-στοφάνης, Καλλίμαχος, Κράτης, Ἐρατοσθένης, Ἀρίσταρ-χος, Ἀπολλόδορος. τούτων δὲ οἱ περὶ Κράτητα πρὸ τῆς Ἡρακλειδῶν καθύδου φασὶν αὐτὸν ἤκμακέναι μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκά ἐνδοτέρω τῶν ὀδοπόκοντα ἐτῶν.

5. περὶ λιμένων. Eustath. ad Odys. p. 1613. 39. τὸ δὲ Νήριτον—Κράτης τε ἐν τῷ περὶ λιμένων Νήϊον γρά-φει· καὶ Φιλίξενος δὲ ὁμοίως· ὅς καὶ τὴν Ἰθάκην ὑπονόηεν ἐντεῦθεν εἰρῆσθαι φησίν. Conf. Schol. Odys. IX. 22. ὁ Φιλίξενος Νήϊον αὐτό φησι.—τινὲς δὲ Νήϊον, ὥσπερ ὁ Κράτης [sic Porsonus], τὸν περὶ τὸν λιμένα τόποι.

That Crates corrected or commented upon Hesiod may be inferred from the following pas- sages : Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 126. ὁ Κράτης ἀπορεῖ λέγων, εἰ γὰρ ἴσον, πῶς δύναται καλύπτειν; Idem Ib. 142. “οἱ δὲ τοι”—Κράτης ἀντὶ τούτου ἄλλον στίχον παρατίθεται, “οἱ δ’ ἐξ ἀθανάτων θνητοὶ τράφεν αὐθῆεν-“τες.” Etymol. p. 591. μυλιῶντες. Ἡσιόδου [Op. 528].—Κράτης δὲ γράφει μαλκίῶντες.

Other works are quoted under the name of Crates, which probably do not belong to the cele- brated grammarian. I. Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 725. Κράτης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀθῆναις θυσίῶν, ἀφο-ρίας ποτὲ κατασχούσης τὴν πόλιν, θαλλόν φησι καταστέ-φαντας ἐρίους ἱκετηρίαν ἀναθεῖναι τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. Phot. lex. v. Κυνέιος. et Suid. v. Κυνήσιος. Κράτης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν Ἀθῆναις θυσίῶν οὕτω γράφει· “Τὸ δὲ Κυνήσιον “ἔστιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν Κυνήσιον” κ. τ. λ. 2. Schol. Hesiod. Theog. 6. οἱ μὲν ποταμοὶ τῆς Βιωτίας οὕτω εἰσι· Περμητὺς, ὃν καλοῦσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι διὰ τὸ πρῶτον φανῆναι Πάρμησον, ὡς φησι Κράτης ἐν τοῖς Βιωτι-κοῖς.



127. *Aristarchus*. B. C. 158. 156. See N<sup>o</sup>. 34. p. 492. for some of the criticisms of *Aristarchus* upon *Homer*.<sup>f</sup>  
 128. *Callistratus*. B. C. 154.<sup>g</sup>

<sup>f</sup> Among the works of *Aristarchus* appear the following:

1. αἱ ἐκδόσεις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Hence αἱ Ἀριστάρχου Schol. *Iliad*. I. 97. 108. 117. 162. 169. 447. 522. 553. 585. II. 196. 221. 266. 347. 377. 397. 415. 435. 516. 517. 707. III. 10. 51. 126. 259. 292. IV. 17. 170. 319. V. 477. 808. 839. 881. VI. 288. 354. VII. 73. 130. 198. 238. 353. 428. 452. VIII. 157. 213. 296. 337. 415. IX. 57. 73. 78. 88. 154. 299. 324. 446. 472. 580. 584. 634. X. 38. 127. 176. 291. 321. 332. 362. 465. XI. 40. 55. 144. 437. 439. XII. 218. 231. 283. 318. 404. 407. XIII. 407. 423. 485. 594. 617. 627. XIV. 18. 36. 40. 67. 72. 125. 202. 203. 400. 427. 437. XV. 31. 64. 123. XVI. 16. 445. 526. 648. 810. XVII. 20. 202. XVIII. 506. 557. 568. XIX. 90. 391. XXI. 73. 249. 513. 573. XXII. 416. XXIII. 120. 287. 464. XXIV. 20. αἱ Ἀριστάρχειοι I. 91. III. 406. X. 115. 161. XVII. 681. There were two editions: hence ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 131. III. 416. ἐν τῇ ἐτέρᾳ τῶν Ἀριστάρχου V. 60. IX. 657. 681. XVIII. 579. ἡ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων II. 579. ἡ ἐτέρα τῶν Ἀριστάρχου IV. 282. XVI. 430. XVIII. 182. But that these two were not published by *Aristarchus* himself is attested by *Ammonius*. See below, N<sup>o</sup>. 138.

*Aristarchus* held *Aristophanes* in respect: Schol. *Iliad*. XXI. 130. μήποτε μέντοι ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος συγκατέθετο τῇ ἀθετήσει, μηδὲν ἀντειπὼν τῷ Ἀριστοφάνει. He is said to have shewn critical caution: IX. 222. ἄμεινον εἶχεν ἂν, φησὶν ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, εἰ ἐγέγραπτο “ἀψ “ἐπάσαντο”—ἀλλ’ ὅμως ἐπὶ περιττῆς εὐλαβείας οὐδὲν μετέθηκεν ἐν πολλαῖς οὕτως εὐρὺν φερομένην τὴν γραφὴν. This caution, however, does not appear in his criticism at IX. 395. and on many other occasions. He disapproved of allegorical interpretation: V. 385.

2. πρὸς Κωμανόν. Schol. *Iliad*. II. 798. οὕτως αἱ Ἀριστάρχου, “ἦδη.” καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν ὁμοίως προφέρεται. XXIV. 110. Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Κωμανόν. Conf. I. 97.

3. ἱπομνήματα. Schol. *Iliad*. II. 125. Ἀριστάρχου λέξεις ἐκ τῶν ἱπομνημάτων. I. 423. Ἀρ. ἐκ τοῦ α’ τῆς Ἰλιάδος ἱπομνήματος. II. 435. αἱ Ἀρ. λέξεις ἐκ τοῦ β’ τῆς Ἰλιάδος. II. 355. Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὰ ἱπομνήματα διὰ τοῦ ε. “πρὶν τινὰ περ.” ἐν τοῖς Ἀριστάρχου ἱπομνήμασι, “πρὶν τινὰ περ.” II. 133. ἐν τοῖς κατ’ Ἀριστοφάνην ἱπομνήμασιν Ἀριστάρχου. XXIII. 870. ὁ Ἀρ. διὰ τῶν ἱπομνημάτων. X. 398. διὰ τῶν Ἀρισταρχείων ἱπομνημάτων. Schol. *Odyss*. XIII. 152. Ἀριστοφάνης γράφει “μὴ δέ σφιν.” ἀντιλέγει δὲ ν ἱπομνημάτων [δ’

ἐν ἱπομνήμασιν Porsonus] Ἀρίσταρχος. Schol. *Iliad*. IX. 349. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος καὶ Ὀδυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρ. προφέρεται κ. τ. λ. where a distinct treatise seems to be implied.

Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν ἱπομνήματι Λυκαύργου Δισχύλου is quoted Schol. *Theocrit*. X. 18.

4. πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. Schol. *Iliad*. I. 524. Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Φιλητᾶν. II. 111. Ἀρίσταρχος—ἐν τῷ πρὸς Φιλητᾶν συγγράμματι.

5. σημεία Ἡσιόδου. Ruhnken. præf. ad Hesych. tom. II. p. VII. *Aristarchi* σημεία Ἡσιόδου laudantur ab Orione *Thebano Etymolog*. MS. Λακίδες, ἐπὶ σχίσματος ἱματίου παρὰ τὸ λακεῖν καὶ ψοφεῖν ἡρέμα ἐν τῷ σχίζεσθαι. οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος ἐν τοῖς σημείοις Ἡσιόδου. Schol. *Hesiod*. p. 3. τὸ προοίμιον [sc. τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν ἡμ.] τινες διέγραψαν, ὥσπερ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ὀβελίζαν τοὺς στίχους. *Ibid*. ad Opp. 200. τούτων τῶν στίχων ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ὀβελίζει τοὺς τελευταίους, ὡς ἀλόγῳ γνωμολογεῖν οὐκ ἂν προσήκον. Ib. 376. οἱ περὶ Πρύκλον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον ἢ Πλούταρχον ἀδιανόητον τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι καὶ περισσύν. Ib. 738. Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ἀθετεῖ τὸν στίχον τούτον. *Theog*. 76. Ἀρίσταρχος τὸ “προφηρεστάτη” ἀντὶ τοῦ “πρεσβυτάτη” ἤκουσεν. Ib. 114. ταῦτα δύο ἔπη ὁ Σέλευκος ἀθετεῖ· οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἀρίσταρχον τὸ “ἐξ ἀρχῆς” μόνον λέγουσιν. *Ibid*. 138. Ἀρ. ἐπιλαμβάνει ὡς οὐ καλῶς τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου οὐρανοῦ θαλεροῦ εἰρημένου. Ib. 253. ἐὰν ὄνομα ἀκούσωμεν, ὡς φησιν Ἀρ., ἔσονται νὰ Νηρηίδες κατηλεγμένα. Ib. 991. for Ἀρχίλοχος Gaisford restores Ἀρίσταρχος.

### <sup>g</sup> Works of *Callistratus*:

1. πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις. Schol. *Iliad*. I. 423. Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῷ πρὸς τὰς ἀθετήσεις.

2. περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. Schol. *Aristoph*. Av. 395. Μενεκλῆς καὶ [I. ἢ] Καλλίστρατος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἀθ. συγγράμμασι. φασὶ [I. φησὶ]. *Harpocr*. ἐκατόμπεδον. Μενεκλῆς ἢ Καλλίστρ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν. *Idem* v. Ἑρμαῖ. *Phot. lex. et Suid*. v. Ἑρμαῖ. Μενεκλῆς ἢ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν [male Ἀθηναίων *Phot. Suid*.] γράφει ταυτί “Ἀπὸ γὰρ τῆς ποικίλης καὶ τῆς τοῦ βασιλέως “σταῖς εἰσὶν οἱ Ἑρμαῖ καλούμενοι,” κ. τ. λ. *Harpocr*. v. Κεραμεικός.—ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἔθβα καὶ τοὺς ἐν πολέμῳ τελευτήσαντας ἔθαπτον δημοσίᾳ καὶ τοὺς ἐπιταφίους ἔλεγον. ὡς δηλοῖ Μενεκλῆς ἢ Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀθηνῶν.

3. περὶ ἑταιρῶν. *Athen*. XIII. p. 591. d. ἱστορεῖ Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἑταιρῶν. de *Phryge*.

4. ἱπομνήματα Ὀρατῶν Κρατίνου. *Athen*. XI. p. 495. a. περὶ Κ. Καλλίστρατος ἐν ἱπ. Ὁρ. Κρ. ἀποδίδωσι κύλικά.

5. περὶ Ἰλιάδος. Schol. *Hom. Iliad*. II. 131. “ἐνεῖσιν.” Καλλίστρατος οὕτως ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος γράφει. II. 111. Κ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰλιάδος οὕτως προφέρεται. II. 435. Κ. ἐν τῷ α’ περὶ Ἰλιάδος.

129. *Moschus*. B. C. 154.

130. *Jason of Cyrenë*. Auctor 2 Macc. II. 21—24.<sup>h</sup> τοὺς πρὸς Ἀντίοχον τὸν Ἐπιφανῆ καὶ τὸν τούτου υἱὸν Εὐπάτορα πολέμους—τὰ ὑπὸ Ἰάσονος τοῦ Κυρηναίου δεδηλωμένα διὰ πέντε βιβλίων πειρασόμεθα δι' ἐνὸς συντάγματος ἐπιτεμεῖν. *Jason* therefore wrote at least after the reign of *Eupator* B. C. 162.

131. *Aristodemus of Elis*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: see part II. p. 410. t.<sup>i</sup>

132. *Heraclides Lembus*. B. C. 205. 160. 148.

133. *Antipater of Tarsus*. B. C. 144.<sup>k</sup>

6. ἔκδοσις τῆς Ἰλιάδος. Schol. *Iliad*. III. 18. “αὐτὰρ δούρε”—οὕτως καὶ ἡ Ἀριστοφάνους (ἔκδοσις) καὶ ἡ Καλλιστράτου καὶ σχεδὸν αὐτὰς καὶ αἱ χαριέσταται. XXI. 127. Φιλητᾶς καὶ Καλλίστρατος γράφουσι “φρῖχ” “ἡπαλίξει.” *Callistratus* is also quoted ad VI. 434. XVIII. 39. XIX. 327. XXIV. 213. He seems to have also corrected the *Odyssey*: Schol. *Odys.* XI. 52. ὁ Καλλίστρατος ἀθετεῖ. His readings are quoted II. 410. VI. 291. 207. 318. VIII. 525. X. 130. 242. XII. 252. XIV. 488. 489. XVII. 455. his interpretations or criticisms III. 486. IX. 486. XII. 104. 250. XIV. 22. Idem *XIV*. 204. Κάστωρ—Καλλίστρατος ἐν τῇ ἐκ Μουσείου (or—είω) Κάστωρ φησὶ γεγράφθαι.

7. σύμμικτα. *Athen.* III. p. 125. c. Καλλίστρατος ἐν ἐβδόμῃ συμμίκτων φησί. de *Simonide*.

*Callistratus* is also quoted in the following passages: Schol. *Aristoph.* Av. 436. K. ἐπιστάτην τὸ τῇ ἐσχάρῃ ἐπιτιθέμενον ἔξλον. 439. ὁ πίθηκος: K. ἐκ διηγηματίου τινὸς εἰλκυσθαι. 530. βλιμάζοντες: K. ἀντὶ τοῦ ψηλαφᾶν. 934. σπολάδα: K. ἔφαπτον δερματίνον. 998. Μέτων: φησὶ K. ἐν Κολωνῷ ἀνάθημά τι εἶναι αὐτοῦ ἀστρολογικόν. Hinc *Suid.* v. Μέταν. 1337. ἐν ταῖς K. τὰ ἐξ Οἰνομάνου τοῦ Σοφοκλέους. 1378. φιλλύρινον: K. χλωρόν. Schol. *Pac.* 1060. ἀπὸ Ὁμήρου—ὡς φησι K. 1126. K. φησὶ τόπον Εὐβοίας τὸ Ἐλύρινιον. Schol. *Vesp.* 157. Δρακοντίδης: K. ἕνα τῶν λ' φησὶν, εἰ μὴ ὁμόνυμος. 213. στίλιν: K. νομισματίον τι ἐλάχιστον. 602. K. φησὶ, παροιμία. 673. K. παροιμίαν φησὶ. 769. κατ' ὄρθρον: γράφεται κατ' ὄρθρον ἐν πολλοῖς. καὶ ἐξηγουμένους K. φησὶ κατὰ τὸ ὀρθρὸς ἔχον. 800. Ἐκάταιον: τῇ προσφῶν K. ὡς ἐπινίκιον. Schol. *Ran.* 92. ἐπιφιλίδες: K. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὰ μικρά. 224. ὄρρον: K. τὴν ὁσφύν καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ὁστοῦν. Hinc *Suid.* v. ὄρρον. 272. K. ὅτι “τὸν ναῦλον” ἀρσενικῶς εἰδῶθαι λέγειν. 575. τὰς ψιάθους: ἐν δὲ τῷ Καλλιστράτῳ [f.—τράτου] γέγραπται “ταὺς” ψ. 596. K. φησὶν ὅτι οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο Γλάμων ὡς Χάρων. 706. Πλαταῖας: K. φησὶν αὐ συναλοιφῇ εἶναι ἀλλὰ διάλεκτον ἰδίαν. 802. K. οὕχ ὡς παραδεδοκῆτος Δισχύλου τὸν θρόνον, ἀλλ' ὡς παραδεδογμένον αὐτὸν καὶ ἰποκεχωρηκῆτος. 803. Κλειθυμίδης: K. ὅτι Ἰσως Σοφοκλέους υἱὸς αὐτός. 848. λίσπη: K. θηρίδιον λεπτὸν σφύδρα. 1469. K. φησὶν ὅτι αὐτὸς ἦν ὁ καιρὸς καθ' ὃν ἐκῶν ἐφυγεν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος φησι, καθ' ὃν ἐκπεσὼν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ διατρίβων ἔπεισε Λακε-

δαίμονιους Ἀθηναίους Δεκέλειαν ἐπιτεχίσαι. τελέως δὲ πταίνουσι. Schol. *Plut.* 179. Φιλανίδην αὐτὸν ποιητὴν φησὶ τὸν ἐν ταῖς Ἀριστοφανεῖς ἐγγεγραμμένον δράμασιν, ὡς οἱ περὶ K. ἐν τῇ ὁμωνυμίᾳ πλανηθέντες. 385. Παμφίλου: K. καὶ Εὐφρόνιος τραγωδιῶν ποιητὴν φασὶ, καὶ διδάξαι Ἡρακλείδαν. 718. τρεῖς Τηνίων: K. ἐπὶ τὸ σαφές κατηνέχθη, ὡς σκοροδοφόρου τῆς γῆς οὐσης. 1111. K. τῶν θυομένων φησὶ τὰς γλώσσας ταῖς κήρυξιν ἀπονέμεσθαι. Hinc *Suid.* v. ἡ γλωττα. *Harpoer.* et *Suid.* v. ἀπλᾶς. K. φησὶ τὰ μονόπελμα τῶν ὑποδημάτων οὕτω καλεῖσθαι. *Suid.* v. σελάχιον. K. τὸ τοῦ ἰχθύος κόπιον. v. Φιλόξεν. *Κυθήρ.* K. δὲ Ἡρακλείας αὐτὸν φησὶ Ποντικῆς. *Phot. lex.* v. Ἰδαρναῖοι. K. τοῖς ἐκτομίαις. v. κιλλεία. K. ἄγριον λάχανον τραχὺ, Εὐφρόνιος δὲ τὰ ἀκανθώδη τῶν ἐχίνων. *Athen.* VI. p. 263. e. λέγει δὲ καὶ K. ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος ὅτι “τοῖς Μαριανδυνοῖς ἀνόμεζον μὲν δαυροφόρους” κ. τ. λ. Schol. *Soph.* Aj. 283. ed. Erfurt. ἐκ τῶν Καλλιστράτου. “Ὡς περ γὰρ τὰ φύλλα κόσμον τοῖς δένδροις φέρει τὰ δὲ ἔρια τοῖς προβάτοις ἡ δὲ χαίτη τοῖς ἵπποις ἡ δὲ γενεὴς τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἡ σιωπὴ κόσμον ταῖς γυναιξὶ φέρει.” *Steph. Byz.* v. Τάφραι. χώρα ταφρευθεῖσα περὶ τὴν Μαίωτιν λίμνην, ἐπὶ δαύλαν ταῖς δεσπύνας συμμιγνέταν κ. τ. λ.—ὡς K. ἐν τρίτῳ. It is not clear, however, that *Steph.* refers to the grammarian *Callistratus*. Schol. *Hesiod.* Opp. 588. μᾶζά τ' ἀμολγαίη: Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ ποιμενικὴν, K. δὲ τὸν τυρὸν φησιν ἢ ὀλλύραν βεβρεγμένην γάλακτι.

<sup>h</sup> See *Prideaux Connex.* tom. III. p. 253.

<sup>i</sup> *Athenæus* quotes another work of *Aristodemus*: VI. p. 244. f. Ἀριστόδημος ἐν δευτέρῳ γελοίων ἀπομνημονευμάτων παρατίτους ἀναγράφει κ. τ. λ. p. 246. d. Ἀρ. ἱστορεῖ Βίθον τὸν Λυσιστράχου τοῦ βασιλέως παρὰ σινον κ. τ. λ. VIII. p. 338. a. Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελο. ἀπομν. φησὶ “Δωρίωνος” κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 585. a. Ἀρ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γελο. ἀπ. de *Gnathæna*. VIII. p. 345. b. Ἀρ. ἐν τοῖς γελοίοις ἀπομν. Εὐφρόνιορα φησὶ τὸν ὀσφύγον κ. τ. λ.

<sup>k</sup> *Bekker. Anecd. Gr.* tom. II. p. 647. ὁ δὲ Ἀντίπατρος ὁ στωϊκὸς λέγει ὅρος ἐστὶ λόγος κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐκφερόμενος, τουτέστι κατ' ἀντιστροφὴν καὶ γὰρ ὁ ὅρος ἀντιστρέφειν θέλει. *Plutarch.* *Mario* c. 46. τὸν Ταρσέα λέγουσιν Ἀντίπατρον—ἐπὶ τὴν τελευταίαν ἀναλογιζόμενοι ὅν τυχὸν μακαρίων μηδὲ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας οἰκοθεν εὐπορίας ἐπιλαθέσθαι.

134. *Hipparchus*. B. C. 162. 147—128. 127. The observations of *Hipparchus* are recorded in the following passages: Ptol. μεγ. συντάξ. III. p. 60. Ἰππαρχος ἐπιλέγει οὕτως.—  
 “Ἀκριβῶς δύναται κατανοεῖσθαι ἡ ἀνωμαλία τῶν ἐνιαυσίων χρόνων ἐκ τῶν τετηρημένων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν  
 “Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ κειμένου χαλκοῦ κρίκου ἐν τῇ τετραγώνῳ καλουμένη στοᾷ, ὅς δοκεῖ διασημαίνειν  
 “τὴν ἰσημεριὴν ἡμέραν ἐν ᾗ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ ἐτέρου μέρους ἄρχεται [f. ἄρχεται] τὴν κοίλῃ ἐπιφάνειαν  
 “φωτίζεσθαι.” εἶτα παρατίθεται πρῶτον μετοπωρινῶν ἰσημεριῶν χρόνον ὡς ἀκριβέστατα τετηρη-  
 μένων, ἐν μὲν τῷ ιζ.<sup>ο</sup> ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου [B. C. 162] τοῦ Μεσορῆ λ’ περὶ  
 τὴν δύσιν τοῦ ἡλίου· μετὰ δὲ γ’ ἔτη ἐν τῷ κ.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι [B. C. 159] τὴν νεωμηνίαν [l. νεομηνίαν] τῶν  
 ἐπαγομένων, πρῶτας, δέον τῆς μεσημβρινῆς. ὥστε διαπεφωνηκέναι δ.<sup>ο</sup> μιᾷς ἡμέρας. μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυ-  
 τὸν, ἐν τῷ κα.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι [B. C. 158] ὥρα σ’. ὅπερ καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ  
 ια’ ἔτη τῷ λβ.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι [B. C. 147] τῆς γ’ τῶν ἐπαγομένων εἰς τὴν δ.<sup>ο</sup> τοῦ μεσονυκτίου, δέον  
 πρῶτας. ὥστε τῷ δ.<sup>ο</sup> πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι. μετὰ δὲ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, τῷ λδ.<sup>ο</sup> ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ λγ.<sup>ο</sup> τῶν  
 ἐπαγομένων [l. τῷ λγ.<sup>ο</sup> ἐνιαυτῷ τῇ δ.<sup>ο</sup> τῶν ἐπαγομένων<sup>1</sup>] πρῶτας, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν ἀκόλουθον τῇ πρὸ  
 αὐτῆς τηρήσει. μετὰ δὲ γ’ ἔτη τῷ λς.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι [B. C. 143] τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἐπαγομένων, ἐσπέρας,  
 δέον τοῦ μεσονυκτίου, ὡς τῷ δ.<sup>ο</sup> μόνῳ πάλιν διαπεφωνηκέναι.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκτίθεται καὶ τὰς ὁμοίως ἀκριβῶς τετηρημένας ἐαρινὰς ἰσημερίας, ἐν μὲν τῷ  
 λβ.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου [March B. C. 146], Μεχῆρ κζ’, πρῶτας, καὶ ὁ  
 κρίκος δέ, φησιν, ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἴσον ἐξ ἐκατέρου μέρους παρηυγάσθη περὶ ε.<sup>ο</sup> τῶν ὥραν· ὥστε  
 ἦδη καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἰσημερίαν διαφόρως τετηρημένην ἐ’ ὥραις ἔγγιστα διενεγκεῖν. καὶ τὰς ἐφεξῆς δέ  
 φησι μέχρι τοῦ δζ.<sup>ο</sup> [l. τοῦ λζ.<sup>ο</sup>] ἔτους συμπεφωνηκέναι τῇ πρὸς τὸ δ’ ἐπουσία. μετὰ δὲ ια’ ἔτη,  
 τῷ μ.<sup>ο</sup> καὶ τρίτῳ εἶτι [March B. C. 135] τοῦ Μεχῆρ τῇ κθ’ μετὰ τὸ μεσονύκτιον τὸ εἰς τὴν  
 λ.<sup>ο</sup> γενέσθαι φησὶ τὴν ἐαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν, ὅπερ καὶ ἀκόλουθον ἦν τῇ ἐν τῷ λβ.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι τηρήσει. καὶ  
 συμφωνεῖ, φησὶ, πάλιν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐν τοῖς ἐχομένοις ἔτεσι τηρήσεις μέχρι τοῦ ν.<sup>ο</sup> ἔτους [March  
 B. C. 128]· ἐγένετο γὰρ τοῦ Φαμενώθ τῇ πρώτῃ περὶ δύσιν ἡλίου μετὰ μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ σ’ καὶ  
 δ’ ἔγγιστα τῆς ἐν τῷ μγ.<sup>ο</sup> εἶτι, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπιβάλλει τοῖς μεταξὺ ζ’ ἔτεσιν<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This correction=B. C. 146 is necessary from the context.

<sup>m</sup> The variations noticed by *Hipparchus* are given in the following Table:

<i>Autumnal:</i>		Commenced.	Equin.	Years of Cal. Per.	N. E.	Days.	Time.	Add d.	h.	Variation.
		Oct. 3.	Sept. 27.	17.	586.	30th Mesorë—360th	sunset = 6 p. m.			
		Oct. 2.	Sept. 27.	20.	589.	1st ἐπαγομ. 361st	mane.	0.	18.	—6. <sup>h</sup>
		Oct. 2.	Sept. 27.	21.	590.	1st ἐπαγομ. 361st	hora sexta.	0.	6.	
		Sept. 29.	Sept. 26.	32.	601.	3rd ἐπαγομ. 363rd	midnight.	2.	18.	—6. <sup>h</sup>
		Sept. 29.	Sept. 27.	33.	602.	4th ἐπαγομ. 364th	mane.	0.	6.	
		Sept. 28.	Sept. 26.	36.	605.	4th ἐπαγομ. 364th	ἐσπέρας.	0.	18.	—6. <sup>h</sup>
<i>Vernal:</i>								4.	18.	—18. <sup>h</sup>
		Sept. 29.	Mar. 24.	32.	602.	27th Mechir. 177th	mane.			
		Sept. 26.	Mar. 23.	43.	613.	29th Mechir. 179th	μετὰ μεσονύκτ.	2.	18.	
		Sept. 24.	Mar. 22.	50.	620.	1st Phamenoth. 181st	sunset. = 6 p. m.	1.	18.	
									4.	12.

These variations in the autumnal equinox were deficiencies. The equinox of the twentieth year fell six hours earlier than in the preceding observation: the equinox in the thirty-second year was

six hours short of the preceding; the equinox of the thirty-sixth year was six hours earlier than the equinox of the thirty-third.

In the nineteen years, 4<sup>d</sup>. 18<sup>h</sup>. are to be added



The observation of the sun, noticed in the Tables B. C. 128, is thus described by Ptolemy *μεγ. συνάξ.* V. p. 111. παρατηρήσμεθα καὶ τούτων μίαν, ἣν ᾤκησιν (ὁ Ἰππαρχος) τετηρηκέναι τῷ ν' ἔτει τῆς τρίτης κατὰ Κάλιππον περιόδου, κατ' Αἰγυπτίους Ἐπιρὶ 15', τοῦ β' τῆς πρώτης ὥρας παρεληλυθός.—τοῦ ἡλίου ὅτος περὶ τὰ πρῶτα μέρη τοῦ λέοντος ἐν Ῥόδῳ, ὅπου ἡ τήρησις ἐγένετο, ἡ τῆς ἡμέρας ὥρα χρόνος ἐστὶ 15' γ', αἱ πρὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας ἄρα ε' γ' ὥραι καιρικαὶ ποιοῦσιν ἡμερινὰς 5' 5'', ὥστε γεγονέναι τὴν τήρησιν πρὸ 5' 5'' ὥρων ἡμερινῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ 15' μεσημβρίας.—συνάγεται τοίνυν καὶ ἐνταῦθα ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐποχῶν ἐπὶ τὴν τήρησιν χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χθ', καὶ ἡμερῶν τιδ', καὶ ὥρων ἡμερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν 15' 5' γ' ἀκριβῶς δὲ 15' 5' 8'' n.

*Hipparchus* according to Pliny H. N. II. 12. predicted eclipses for 600 years: *Utriusque sideris cursum in sexcentos annos præcinit Hipparchus* °.

to bring up the Egyptian time to the Julian; and the variation between the first observation and the last will be eighteen hours. The last autumnal equinox of *Hipparchus*, to correspond with the first, should have fallen upon noon of the 365th day: which would suppose the equinox in the nineteen years to have fallen back six hours; although it had actually fallen back, at the rate of 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. per annum, only three hours and a half in that period.

These variations are ascribed by Ptolemy p. 60. and by his commentator p. 134. to defect in the instruments: Nicolaüs Cabasilla ad lib. III. p. 135. οὕτω μὲν οὖν φαίνεται καὶ ἐξ ᾧ ὁ Ἰππαρχος ἐπιλογίζεται τῶν ὀργάνων εἶναι ἡ δοκούσα τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν ἀνισότης. εἴτα ἵνα σαφέστερον γένηται παράγει (ὁ Πτολεμαῖος) καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππαρχοῦ τηρηθείσας τροπὰς καὶ ἡμερίας, καὶ δείκνυσιν μηδενὶ ἀξιολόγῳ τοὺς ἐνιαυτοὺς διαφέρειν, ἀλλ' ὅσον παρὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν ὀργάνων καὶ τὴν θέσιν ἐνδέχεται διαμαρτεῖν.—διεξελθὼν δὲ πάσας τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰππαρχοῦ τετηρημένας τροπὰς καὶ ἡμερίας—εἴτα καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν προστίθῃσι τῆς διαφορᾶς, μὴ παρὰ τὸ ἀνίσον εἶναι τὴν περίδον τοῦ ἡλίου γινομένην, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὴν θέσιν ἣ τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀργάνων.

° The ὥραι ἡμεριναὶ were computed from noon, and a day was reckoned a *meridie ad meridiem*. The civil or common day was computed from sunrise to sunset. It began therefore six hours earlier than the ὥραι ἡμεριναί. And, as the hours of the civil day were a twelfth part of the space from sunrise to sunset, they varied in length. At the equinox an ὥρα κοινὴ and an ὥρα ἡμερινὴ were equal: at the summer solstice, a twelfth part of the day exceeded the ὥρα ἡμερινὴ in the same proportion in which the length of the summer day exceeded the equinoctial. Thus at Rhodes according to Ptolemy p. 25. the longest day was ὥρων ἡμερινῶν 10' 5''. And his commentator Theo observes p. 81. that at Alexandria ἡ μὲν μεγίστη ἡμέρα ὥρων ἡμερινῶν 10', ἡ δὲ ἐλαχίστη, 1', ἡ δὲ ἡμερινὴ, πανταχῇ 13'. an ὥρα ἡμερινὴ therefore means the twelfth part of an equinoctial day, or the twenty-fourth part of a day and night. Ptolem. p. 114. (quoted in the Tables B. C. 127) γέγονεν ἡ

τήρησις [July 7. B. C. 127] μετὰ γ' καὶ γ' ὥρας καιρικᾶς τῆς ἐν τῇ 15' τοῦ Παύλι μεσημβρίας, αἷται δὲ ποιοῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἡμερινὰς ὥρας 8' ἐγγιστα. The observation was made on the seventeenth of *Payni* three hours P.M. But as the day at Rhodes was then about fourteen hours and a half, the twelfth part of this space was equal to 1<sup>h</sup>. 12<sup>m</sup>. 30<sup>s</sup>. and a little more than three such hours, or 3½ ὥραι καιρικαί, were equal to four hours in true time. Again, the ὥραι ἡμεριναὶ being computed a *meridie* and the ὥραι κοινὰι from the sunrise preceding, the date 3½<sup>h</sup>. *post meridiem* of seventeenth *Payni* would be 286 days 4 hours in the former reckoning and 286 days 9½ hours by the other. Thus in the other observation given in the Tables B. C. 127 from Ptolemy p. 112. ἐπειδὴ δευτέρως ὥρας ἀρχομένης γέγονεν ἡ τήρησις πρὸ ε' δὲ ὥρων ἐγγιστα καιρικῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ 15' μεσημβρίας, αἷται δὲ ποιοῦσιν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τότε ἡμερινὰς ὥρας ε' γ' ἐγγιστα, συνάγεται ὁ—χρόνος ἐτῶν Αἰγυπτιακῶν χθ' καὶ ἡμερῶν σιθ' καὶ ὥρων ἡμερινῶν ἀπλῶς μὲν πάλιν 15' γ', ἀκριβῶς δὲ 15' μόνων. Almost five ὥραι καιρικαί make more than five ὥραι ἡμεριναί. and the eleventh *Pharmuthi* being the 221st day, in the second hour of which the observation was made, 220 days 1<sup>h</sup>. of that year had elapsed in common computation. But in the reckoning by ὥραι ἡμεριναὶ that 221st day did not commence till noon following: the 220th day was accordingly still current, and the time, one hour after sunrise of May 2, was expressed by 219 days 18 hours.

° The account of Suidas is as follows: Ἰππαρχος Νικαεύς, φιλόσοφος, γενεῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἱπάτων \* \* ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν Ἀράτου φαινομένων. περὶ τῆς τῶν ἀπλανῶν συντάξεως καὶ τοῦ καταστηριγμοῦ [καταστηρισμοῦ Eudoc.]. περὶ τῆς κατὰ πλάτος μηνιαίας τῆς σελήνης κινήσεως. καὶ εἰς τοὺς ἀρίστους [ἀρίστους item Eudoc. ἀστερισμοὺς Petavius]. The names of the consuls to whose year *Hipparchus* was referred being lost, the mark of omission should be added. Among the works of *Hipparchus* were περὶ ἐμβολίμων μηνῶν τε καὶ ἡμερῶν, and περὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου. See part II. p. 339. v.

An extant work of *Hipparchus*, τῶν Ἀράτου καὶ

135. *Panætius*. B. C. 143.

136. *Mnaseas* of *Patrae*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Suid. 'Ερατοσθένης.—μαθητὴν καταλιπὼν 'Αριστοφάνην τὸν Βυζάντιον· οὗ πάλιν 'Αρίσταρχος μαθητής. μαθηταὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ Μνασέας καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ 'Αριστίς. Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 134. *Omnino verisimile est non alium a Suida intelligi quam Patrensem; cum nulla addatur nota διακριτικῇ.* *Mnaseas* flourished before *Lysimachus*, who wrote περὶ νόστων, by whom he is mentioned P.

137. *Apollodorus* of *Athens*. B. C. 145. 128.

138. *Ammonius* the successor of *Aristarchus*. B. C. 156. *Ammonius* is quoted again Schol. Hom. Iliad. XIX. 365. ὁ Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ἐπεκδοθείσης διορθώσεως. The meaning of *Ammonius* is well explained by Harles apud Fabric. B. G. tom. I. p. 367. after Villoison. *Ammonius* might argue that *Aristarchus* published only one διόρθωσις τῆς 'Ιλιάδος, and that the second edition bearing his name was compiled by others after his death.

Εἰδόξον Φαινόμενων ἐξηγήσεων βιβλία τρία, is published by Petavius Uranolog. p. 97—141.

1 Works of *Mnaseas*:

1. περὶ Ἀσίας. Schol. Apollon. I. 1129. Μνασέας ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ἀσίας, de *Idæis Dactylis*. Athen. VIII. p. 346. d. Μνασέας ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἀσίας—"Ἐμοὶ μὲν ἢ Ἀτεργάτις (a Syrian queen and deity) δοκεῖ χαλεπὴ βασίλισσα γεγονέναι" κ. τ. λ.

2. Εὐρώπη or Εὐρωπαϊκά. Athen. IV. p. 158. d. ἱστορεῖν Μνασέαν τὸν Πατρέα ἐν τρίτῳ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν φησὶ Ἀνσίμαχος ἐν τρίτῳ νόσταν. VII. p. 296. b. Μν. ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Ἀνθόλογος καὶ Ἀλκιόνης (τὸν Γλαύκον) γενεολογεῖ. XII. p. 530. c. Ἀνδρόκοτος ὁ Φριξ—ἐνεδύσατο ἀνθινὴν ἐσθῆτα καὶ γυναικὸς εὐπρεπέστερον ἑκοσμεῖτο, ὡς Μν. φησὶν ἐν τρίτῳ Εὐρώπης. Harpocr. Ἰππία Ἀθηναῖα. Μν. ἐν πρώτῳ Εὐρώπης, de *Hippiæ Minerva*, conf. Bekker. Anecd. Græc. p. 350, 26. ubi ὡς Μνασέας. Schol. Theocrit. I. 64. Μν. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐρώπης Πανὸς υἱὸν φησὶ Βουκολίαν. Ammonius v. Νηρέϊδες.—ταῦτα φησὶ Μν. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης. Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Πραξιδίκη. Μν. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐρώπης Σωτήρης καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς Πραξιδίκης γενέσθαι Κτήσιον υἱόν, κ. τ. λ. Schol. ad Germanici Prognostica apud Buhl. Arat. tom. II. p. 111. *Luna Endymionem pastorem amasse dicitur,—seu quod primus hominum Endymion cursum Lunæ invenerit—sicut Mnaseas in primo libro de Europa scribens tradidit.*

3. περὶ Λιβύης. Hesych. Βαρκαίους ὄχους. Λιβυκοῖς.—φασὶ δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ πρώτους ἄρμα ζεῦξαι διδασθέντας ἐπὶ Πύσειδωνος, τὸ δὲ ἡνιοχεῖν ἐπὶ Ἀθηνᾶς, ὡς Μν. ἐν ταῖς περὶ Λιβύης.

4. περιήγησις or περίπλους. Steph. Byz. Ἐργελαῖνες.—Μν. ἐν γ' τῶν περιήγησεων. Phot. lex. πύθου χελιδόνος.—Μνασέας ὁ Πατρέϊς ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ.

In the following passages the work is not named: Steph. Byz. Δάρδανος. Μν. δὲ φησὶν ὅτι Δάρδανος ἐξῶν κ. τ. λ. Idem Ἀκανθίς, ἀπὸ τινος Ἀκάνθου, ὡς Μν. Idem Δαδώνη p. 321. B. διτταὶ εἰσὶ Δαδῶναι· αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, καθάπερ ἄλλοι καὶ Μν. Idem

Δώτιον p. 330. B. Μν. ἀπὸ Δώτου τοῦ Πελασγοῦ. Schol. Theocr. XIII. 75. Μν. δὲ Κόλχους φησὶ κληθῆναι ἀπὸ Κόλχου τοῦ Φάσιδος. Phot. lex. et Suid. ἡμεῖς ὁ Μεγαρεῖς. ἱστορεῖ δὲ Μν. ὅτι Λιγυεῖς οἱ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ καταναυμαχῆσαντες Αἰταλοὺς κ. τ. λ. Harpocr. et Phot. v. Σαβοῖ. Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεῖς [Πατρέϊς Phot.] υἱὸν εἶναι φησὶ τοῦ Διονύσου Σαβάζιον. Schol. Apollon. I. 131. ὡς φησὶ Μν. de *Hyla*. Idem I. 921. τοὺς μονῶντας ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ Καβείρου· εἶναι φησὶ Μν. τρεῖς ὄντας τὸν ἀριθμόν. II. 498. Μν. δὲ φησὶ κατ' ἰδίαν αὐτὴν [Cyrenen] προαίρεσιν ἐς Λιβύην ἐληλυθέναι. II. 675. Μν. δὲ φησὶ τοὺς Ὑπερβoreῖους Δελφοὺς λέγεσθαι. II. 1054. ἰδίως δὲ Μν. φησὶ Στυμφαλίου τινὸς ἥρωος καὶ Ὀρνίθου γυναικὸς γενέσθαι Στυμφαλίδας θυγατέρας· ὧς ἀνελεῖν τὸν Ἡρακλέα. IV. 264. Μν. δὲ φησὶ πρὸ σελήνης Ἀρκάδας βασιλεῦσαι. But Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397. Μν. δὲ φησὶ Προσέλητον Ἀρκάδαν βασιλεῦσαι. Plutarch. Mor. p. 365. F. ἐῷ δὲ Μν. τῷ Ἐπάφῳ προστιθέντα τὸν Διόνυσον καὶ τὸν Ὀσίριν καὶ τὸν Σάραπιν. Athen. VII. p. 301. d. Μνασέας δὲ ὁ Πατρέϊς φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. Schol. Pindar. Ol. X. 29. ἐν τῷ πρὸς Λυγέαν πολέμῳ Ἡρακλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν Μολιονιδῶν αἰολὺς ἐφυγε. διὸ μνησας αὐτοῖς τὸν περὶ Κλεωνᾶς συνεστήσατο λόχον, φησὶ Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεῖς (sic). Idem Pyth. IV. 104. τὰς νύμφας Μελίσσας—περὶ δὲ Μνασέας ὁ Παταρεῖς ἀφηγεῖται λέγων κ. τ. λ. Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 783, 17. Μν. δὲ Ἐρμῆν (φησὶν εὐρηκέναι τὰ στιχεῖα). Ibid. p. 786, 12. Μν. δὲ (φησὶ) κατὰ πάντα τόπον εὐρέτας γεγενῆσθαι τῶν στιχείων. Joseph. Apion. I. p. 1194. τοσαῦτοι Ἕλληνων συγγραφεῖς [who mentioned the Jews]. ἐτι δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένους Θεόφιλος, καὶ Θεόδοτος, καὶ Μνασέας, καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης, καὶ Ἐρμογένης, Εὐήμερός τε καὶ Κόναν.

In all these passages *Mnaseas* of *Patrae* is intended. But in six only is he named with the addition ὁ Πατρέϊς. And in twenty-nine he is named *Mnaseas* simply: which confirms the opinion of Vossius that *Mnaseas* in Suidas is *Mnaseas* of *Patrae*.



- Perhaps the same *Ammonius* is quoted Schol. Iliad. III. 368. VII. 7. Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀθηνοκλέα συγγραμμάτι. VI. 76. Ἀμμώνιος, ὡς Ἀρίσταρχος, προφέρεται κ. τ. λ. IX. 540. ἔρδεσκεν. Ἀμμώνιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος μετενηνεγμένων ἐξ Ὁμήρου διὰ τοῦ ζ προφέρεται “ἔρξεεν.”
- 138.\* *Menecrates of Nysa*. The disciple of *Aristarchus*: Strabo XIV. p. 650. See below N<sup>o</sup>. 206.
139. *Diodorus the Peripatetic*. B. C. 111.
140. *Clitomachus*: B. C. 129. 111.
- 140.\* *Ctesibius mechanicus*. Flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon*: *Aristocles* apud Athen. IV. p. 174. c. τὸ ὄργανον τοῦτο ἡ ὕδραυλις—Ἀλεξανδρέως ἐστὶν ἡμεδαποῦ εὔρημα, κουρέως τὴν τέχνην· Κτησίβιος δ’ αὐτῷ τοῦνομα. ἱστορεῖ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀριστοκλῆς ἐν τῷ περὶ χορῶν οὐτωσί πως λέγων—“Φασὶ τοῦτο εὔρησθαι ὑπὸ Κτησιβίου κουρέως ἐνταῦθα οἰκοῦντος ἐν τῇ Ἀσπεν—“διὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου Εὐεργέτου· διαπρέψαι τέ φασι μεγάλως.” *Ctesibius* is mentioned by *Athenæus mechanicus* apud Mathem. Vet. p. 8. Κτησίβιος ὁ Ἀσκληνὸς ὁ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ μηχανικός. *Athenæus* dedicated his work to one *Marcellus*. The error of *Fabricius* B. G. tom. IV. p. 222. 234. Harles. who mistook this *Marcellus* for the conqueror of Syracuse, and has hence deranged the times of *Ctesibius* and *Athenæus*, is clearly shewn by *Schweigh.* ad Athen. tom. VII. p. 637. 638.
- 140.\* *Apollodorus κηποτύραννος*. B. C. 79.
141. *Charmadas*. B. C. 111. 70.
142. *Herodicus*. A disciple of *Crates*: Athen. V. p. 219. c. Ἀσπασία ἡ σοφὴ τοῦ Σωκράτους διδάσκαλος τῶν ῥητορικῶν λόγων ἐν τοῖς φερομένοις ὡς αὐτῆς ἔπεσιν, ἅπερ Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος παρέθετο. See *Athenæus* in the Tables B. C. 199.<sup>4</sup>
143. *Agatharchides*. B. C. 113. Strabo XIV. p. 656. ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι Κνίδιοι πρῶτον μὲν Εὐδοξος—εἴτ’ Ἀγαθαρχίδης, ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, ἀνὴρ συγγραφεύς.

*Dodwell*<sup>r</sup> thinks it probable that *Agatharchides* was tutor to *Alexander* the second son of *Physcon*, and that he published his work in the second or third year of *Alexander* B. C. 105, or 104, (rather 106, or 105,) the year before the publication of *Artemidorus*. The arguments by which he establishes this are not convincing; and *Wesseling*<sup>s</sup> with better reason thinks that the elder brother was the pupil. *Dodwell*

<sup>4</sup> Works of *Herodicus* :

1. κωμωδούμενοι. Athen. XIII. p. 586. a. περὶ τῆς Σινώπης [de qua Demosth. Androton. p. 610.] Ἡρόδικος ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν ἑκτῷ κωμωδουμένων φησὶν κ. τ. λ. XIII. p. 591. c. Ἡρ. ἐν ἑκτῷ κωμωδουμένων τὴν μὲν (Φρύνην τὴν) παρὰ τοῖς ῥήτορσι φησὶν ὀνομαζομένην Σηστὸν καλεῖσθαι. To this work may be referred Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1060. Ἡρόδικος δὲ φησι. See N<sup>o</sup>. 82. note §. 12.

2. σύμμικτα ὑπομνήματα. Athen. VIII. p. 340. e. Ἡρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν ταῖς σύμμικτοις ἔπομν. τοῦ Καλλιμέδοντος νῦν ἀπέδειξεν ὄντα τὸν Ἀγύβριον.

3. πρὸς τὸν Φίλοσωκράτην. Athen. V. p. 215. f. ἱστορεῖ Ἡρ. ὁ Κρατήτιος ἐν ταῖς πρὸς τὸν Φίλοσωκράτην. On *Socrates* at Delium. He is quoted again—φησὶν ὁ Ἡρόδικος—on *Socrates* Ibid. p. 192. b.

<sup>r</sup> *Dodw.* ad Hudson. Geogr. minor. tom. I. p. 70. *Verisimillimum* arbitror *Ptolemæum* non alium

ab *Alexandro* fuisse, cujus tutelam obierit *Agatharchides*. Hoc si verum, hoc opus scripserit inter annum *Varron*. 649 quo cæpit, et 666 quo e vivis excessit *Alexander*, &c.

<sup>s</sup> Ad *Diod.* III. 10. tom. II. p. 485. *Dodwellus* *Ptolemæum* esse censuit *Alexandrum* editumque librum [περὶ τῆς ἐριθρᾶς θαλάσσης] anno *Varron*. 649 vel 650. quo eodem tempore *Artemidorus* florens geographium suam in vulgus emisit: quod tamen ego in animum inducere non possum. Videor enim mihi animadvertisse ex *Strabone* *Artemidorum* *Agatharchidis* scrinia compilasse: unde conficio non unius sed plurium annorum intervallum inter utriusque scripta intercessisse; nec fieri potuisse videtur ut intra unius anni spatium *Artemidorus* tantum opus absolverit. Forte itaque *Ptolemæus* cujus tutelam administravit is est quem *Soterem* *Porphyrius* appellat.



objects to *Soter* that he reigned jointly with his mother<sup>t</sup>. But *Alexander* himself also reigned jointly with his mother<sup>u</sup>: so that this objection would apply to both. The expression quoted in the Tables, ἐπίτροπον τοῦ σώματος τοῦ σοῦ,—καὶ τῆς ὅλης βασιλείας, could only apply to *Alexander* in B. C. 107. But, as *Physcon* the father had married their mother *Cleopatra* more than twenty-three years before<sup>w</sup>, it is far more probable that *Soter II.* should have been in minority at his accession in B. C. 117, than that *Alexander* should have been still a minor in B. C. 107, ten years after the father's death. To this we may add the observation of Wesseling, that the date of *Dodwell* brings *Agatharchides* too near the time of *Artemidorus*<sup>x</sup>.

144. *Metrodorus* of *Scepsis*. B. C. 91. 70. If *Demetrius* of *Scepsis* was born about B. C. 205, since he was *μεγαρίκιον* in B. C. 190, and if *Metrodorus* was born about B. C. 145, since he was *ferè aequalis* of *Crassus*, whose birth is fixed to B. C. 140, there was an interval of about sixty years between them; and *Vossius Hist. Græc.* p. 136. is inaccurate in making them contemporary: *Eadem ætate vixere*. *Metrodorus* at the age of eighteen or twenty might be patronised by *Demetrius*, who consequently lived to near eighty at the least<sup>y</sup>.

<sup>t</sup> *Dodw.* p. 68. *Non potuit ille major Evergetis fuisse filius; hujus annos primos cum matre communes numerat Porphyrius.*

<sup>u</sup> *Cleopatra* recalled her second son in B. C. 107, and reigned with him till her death in B. C. 89. See above p. 390.

<sup>w</sup> He married his niece before his flight to Cyprus, where he passed the last thirteen years of his reign. See p. 388.

<sup>x</sup> *Photius* Cod. 213. enumerates the works of *Agatharchides*: ἀνεγνώσθη Ἀγαθαρχίδου ἱστορικόν· ἔναι δὲ αὐτὸν Ἀγαθαρχὸν ὀνομάζουσι.—γράφαι δὲ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐγνωνέν· ἐν βιβλίῳ ἰ'. καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπῃν δὲ εἰς θ' καὶ μ' παρατίθεται αὐτῷ ἡ ἱστορία. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐ' βιβλία τὴν ἐριθρὰν αὐτῷ πᾶσαν καὶ τὰ περὶ ταύτην ἐξιστοροῦσι. τὴν οὖν εἰρημένην ἅπασαν συγγραφὴν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ ἐ' λόγου εἰς μνήμην ἀνάγει.—ἐπιτομὴν δὲ αὐτὸν φασὶ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐριθρᾶς θαλάσσης ἀναγεγραμμένων ἐν ἐνὶ συντάξει βιβλίῳ. καὶ μὴν καὶ περὶ Τρωγλοδυτῶν βιβλία ἐ'. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λύδης καὶ πάλιν ἄλλην ἐπιτομὴν τῶν συγγραφέων περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμασίων ἀνέμων, ἐκλογάς τε ἱστοριῶν αὐτὸν συντάξει, καὶ περὶ τῆς προσφιλοῦς οὐμίας.

1. ἐπιτομὴ τῆς Ἀντιμάχου Λύδης. Phot.

2. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν *libris* X. Phot. *Diod.* III. 10. Ἀγαθαρχίδης ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ βίβλῳ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν, καὶ ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συντάξας Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ὁγδόην βίβλῳ, καὶ τινες ἕτεροι τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ κατοικούντων, ἱστορικοί τε τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν προειρημένων [*de Ægypto et Æthiopia*] ἐν πᾶσι σχεδὸν ἐπιτυγχάνουσιν. *Athen.* IV. p. 155. c. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν ὁγδῇ Ἀσιατικῶν ἱστορίᾳ. *de Alexandro.* *Lucian.* *Macro.* c. 22. et *Phlegon.* *de Longev.* p. 120. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ τῶν περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἱστοριῶν. *de Hieronymo.* *Athen.* XII. p. 539. b. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ περὶ Ἀσίας καὶ τοὺς ἐταίρους φησὶ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ὑπερβαλλούσῃ τρυφῇ χρῆσασθαι.

3. περὶ τῆς ἐριθρᾶς θαλάσσης *libris* V. Phot. *Idem* Cod. 250. ἀνεγνώσθησαν Ἀγαθαρχίδου λόγῳ δύο, ὁ πρῶτος καὶ ὁ πέμπτος, περὶ τῆς ἐριθρᾶς θαλάσσης. See the Tables B. C. 113. An abstract of these two books is given by *Photius* p. 1321—1377. *Diod.* III. 17. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἱστοριογράφος ἐξήτασε τὰ κατὰ τὴν παραλίαν ἔθνη κ. τ. λ. *de sinu Arabico*. These passages on being compared with the abstract in *Photius* appear to be from the first book. *Plutarch.* *Sympos.* VIII. 9. p. 733. B. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐριθρὰν θάλασσαν νοσήσαντες, ὡς Ἀγαθαρχίδας ἱστέρηκεν, κ. τ. λ.

4. ἐπιτομὴ τῶν περὶ τῆς ἐριθρᾶς θαλ. Phot.

5. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπῃν *libris* XLIX. Phot. *Athen.* VII. p. 297. d. φησὶ γοῦν Ἀγ. ἐν ἑκτῇ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII. p. 550. b. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ ἑκκαίδεκάτῃ Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Μάγαν φησὶ τὸν Κυρήνης βασιλεύσαντα ἔτη πεντήκοντα ἀπολέμῃτον γενόμενον καὶ τρυφῶντα κ. τ. λ. VI. p. 246. e. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν. XII. p. 550. c. d. ὁ αὐτὸς (Ἀγ.) ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ εἰκοστῆς (τῶν Εὐρ.).—κάν τῇ δ' ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ ὁ Ἀγ. ἔφη. IV. p. 168. d. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδῇ πρὸς ταῖς εἰκοσι τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν κ. τ. λ. XII. p. 528. a. (Ἀγ.) ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πρώτῃ (Εὐρωπ.) Ζακυνθίους φησὶν ἀπείρους εἶναι πολέμων διὰ τὸ ἐν εὐπορίᾳ καὶ πλούτῳ τρυφῶντας ἐθίζεσθαι. IX. p. 387. c. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. XII. p. 527. f. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ πέμπτῃ Εὐρωπ. VI. p. 272. d. Ἀγ. ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ ὁγδῇ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπ. Δαρδανεῖς φησὶ δούλους κεκτῆσθαι τὸν μὲν χιλιῶς τὸν δὲ καὶ πλείους κ. τ. λ.

6. ἐπιτομὴ περὶ συναγωγῆς θαυμ. ἀν. Phot.

7. ἱστορικόν. Phot. ἱστορίαι. *Athen.* XII. p. 527. b. Ἀγαθαρχίδης ἐν δωδεκάτῃ ἱστοριῶν. *de Ætolis.* VI. p. 251. f. Ἀγ. ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν.

<sup>y</sup> *Ernesti Indic. Histor.* in *Ciceron.* having mentioned *Metrodorus Scepsius*, adds, *Idem Plin.* XXXV. 11. excellentem pictorem fuisse et L.

145. *Zeno the Epicurean*. B. C. 79.

146. *Diotimus the Stoic*. Contemporary with *Zeno the Epicurean*: *Laërt. X. 3.* Διότιμος ὁ στωϊκὸς δυσμενῶς ἔχων πρὸς Ἐπίκουρον πικρότατα αὐτὸν διαβέβληκεν, ἐπιστολὰς φέρων πεντήκοντα ἄσελγείς ὡς Ἐπικούρου· καὶ τὰ εἰς Χρυσίππῳ ἀναφερόμενα ἐπιστόλια ὡς Ἐπικούρου συντάξας. *Athen. XIII. p. 611. b.* Θεότιμος [legunt Διότιμος] ὁ γράψας τὰ κατ' Ἐπικούρου βιβλία ὑπὸ Ζήνωνος τοῦ Ἐπικουρείου ἐξαιτηθεὶς ἀνγρέθη, ὡς φησὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς Ὀμωνύμοις.

148. *Apellicon of Teos*. B. C. 84.

149. *Artemidorus of Ephesus*. B. C. 103. *Dodwell* undertakes to fix the year in which *Artemidorus* published his geography, and determines that *Agatharchides* published his work περὶ ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης the year before: *De Agatharchide p. 71. Primus ut plurimum Olympiadis annus ea forma designari solet quæ numerum anni Olympiadici non apponit. Sic anno Varr. 650 vel 651 periplum ediderit Artemidorus. Proinde anno 649 vel 650 opus ediderit Agatharchides.* But that form of expression γεγονώς is not to be so precisely taken. It merely marks in general terms when *Artemidorus* flourished. Nor is it at all probable that *Artemidorus* and *Agatharchides* published within a year of each other. See N<sup>o</sup>. 143.<sup>z</sup>

*Paulli liberos erudiisse tradit.* *Pliny* indeed there mentions *Metrodorus*: *Capto rege Perseo—eodem tempore erat Metrodorus pictor idemque philosophus magnæ in utraque scientia auctoritatis. Itaque cum L. Paullus devicto Perseo petisset ab Atheniensibus ut sibi quam probatissimum philosophum mitterent ad erudiendos liberos, itemque pictorem ad triumphum excolendum, Athenienses Metrodorum elegerunt, professi eundem in utroque desiderio præstantissimum: quod ita quoque Paullus judicavit.* But this *Metrodorus*, whom *Ernesti* confounds with the *Scepsian*, flourished in B. C. 168. more than twenty years before the *Scepsian Metrodorus* was born. The *Scepsian* is quoted by *Pliny H. N. XXVIII. 7. Idem XXXIV. 7. Metrodorus Scepsius cui cognomen a Romani nominis odio [sc. μισο-ρώμαιος] inditum est. Idem XXXVII. 4. de adamante. Metrodorus Scepsius in eadem Germania et Baltia insula nasci in qua et succinum, quod equidem legerim, solus dicit.* *Steph. Byz.* Ὑπανις. Μητροδόωρος ἐν τετάρτῳ καὶ κρήνῃ τινα πικρὰν εἰς αὐτὸν ἐγχεῖσθαι καὶ ἀποτοὴν ποιεῖν τὸν ποταμὸν. Probably the *Scepsian*.

<sup>z</sup> The work of *Artemidorus* is often quoted: *Lib. I.* *Steph. Byz.* Σηκόανος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν πρώτῃ. *Idem Βοῦννος.* Ἀρτ. ἐν πρώτῃ γεωγραφουμέναν. *Lib. II.* *Steph. Byz.* Ἰβηρίαι. Ἀρτ. ἐν β' τῶν γεωγραφουμένων. where it is quoted twice. *Idem Καρθαία.* ἔστι καὶ Ἰβηρίας Καρθαία, περὶ ἧς Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγραφουμ. v. Κάρνος. Ἀρτ. β' γεωγραφουμ. v. Νέστος. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ γεωγραφουμ. v. Τρόπις. νῆσος. Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. v. Ψαμματοῦς. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. “Μετά γάρ τὸ Ταῖναρον πόλις ἐκδέχεται Ψαμματοῦς.” v. Ὀρυσία. Ἀρτ. ἐν δευτέρῳ γεωγρ. v. Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον. Ἀρτ. δευτέρῳ λόγῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. III.* *Steph. Byz.* Καστάλων. Ἀρτ. τρίτῳ γεωγρ. v. Βελιτανά. Ἀρτ. ἐν τρίτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib.*

*IV.* *Steph. Byz.* Τάνος. Ἀρτ. ἐν τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. v. Τεανόν. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. v. Τίβρις. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. v. Φρουρεντανά. Ἀρτ. τετάρτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. V.* *Steph. Byz.* Φαλάκραι. ἔστι καὶ Φάλακρον ἀκρωτήριον Κερκύρας, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐν πέμπτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. VI.* *Steph. Byz.* Παρθένιος. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἑκτῳ γεωγρ. *Lib. VII.* *Steph. Byz.* Ἐρυθρά. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῃ γεωγρ. v. Λοπάδουσσα. Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῳ γεωγρ. v. Ἰππώνησος. ἔστι καὶ (πόλις) Λιβύης, ὡς Ἀρτ. ἐβδόμῳ. *Lib. VIII.* *Steph. Byz.* Ψεβιά. Ἀρτ. ὀγδόῳ γεωγρ. λίμνην εἶναι φησί. v. Ψευακώ. Ἀρτ. ὀγδόῳ γεωγρ. *Diod. III. 10.* ὁ τὰς γεωγραφίας συνταξάμενος Ἀρτ. ὁ Ἐφέσιος κατὰ τὴν ὀγδὴν βίβλον. *Lib. IX.* *Steph. Byz.* Ταπροβάνη. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ γεωγρ. v. Ῥοσία. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Παρθυαίων βασιλείον. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ γεωγρ. v. Ψευδοκοράσιον. Ἀρτ. ἐνάτῳ τῶν γεωγρ. *Lib. X.* *Steph. Byz.* Ἰξίαι. Ἀρτ. δεκάτῳ γεωγρ. v. Κάρνη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ βιβλίῳ φησὶν. “Ἔστι Κάρνος, καὶ “συνεχῶς Πάλτος, εἴτα Γάβαλα πόλις.” v. Τέλμισσός. Ἀρτ. ἐν δεκάτῳ γεωγρ. *Athen. VIII. p. 333. f.* Ἀρτ. ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν γεωγρ. λέγεσθαι φησὶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων πηγῇ ἀναδίδοσθαι γλυκεῖος ὕδατος, ὅθεν συμβαίνει δῖνας γίνεσθαι.—ὀνομάζεται δὲ ὁ λίμνη καὶ ὁ τόπος αὐτός Δῖνος. *Lib. XI.* *Steph. Byz.* Κοροκυνδάμη. Ἀρτ. ἐν δεκάτῳ γεωγρ. v. Χαλκίτης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐνδεκάτῳ γεωγρ.

He composed an epitomē of his larger work: *Steph. Byz.* Ἀσταί. ἔθνος Θράκης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. v. Κάθαν. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. v. Δέρτων. πόλις Λιγυρῶν. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ια'. v. Λῶς. νῆσος περὶ Θετταλίαν.—Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. v. Μαστραμέλλη. Ἀρτ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. v. Ξούχης. πόλις Λιβύης. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. v. Τέγγεστρα.—Ἀρτ. δ' ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα Τέγγεστρον αὐτὴν καὶ κώμην εἶδεν. v. Φίλιπποι. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἐνδεκα. “Καὶ πόλις Φίλιπποι, τοπαιαῖον Κρηνίδες. τοῖς δὲ “Κρηνίταις πολεμουμένοις ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν βοηθήσας ὁ Φίλιππος “πὺς Φιλίππους ἀνέμασεν.” v. Φλάνων. Ἀρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ

- 149.\* *Hero of Alexandria*. The disciple of *Ctesibius*: *Hero junior*<sup>a</sup> apud Fabric. B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 234. *Ascræus Ctesibius Heronis Alexandrini magister*. Lambecius apud Vet. Mathem. p. XII. In Codice—*hæc legitur antiqua manu exarata subscriptio*: τέλος τῶν Ἀρχιμήδους Βελοποιικῶν τῶν ἐξηγηθέντων παρὰ Ἡρώου Κτησιβίου. The time of *Hero* is determined by the time of his master. If *Ctesibius* flourished in the reign of *Ptolemy Physcon* (see N<sup>o</sup>. 140.\*), his disciple *Hero* may be placed with *Artemidorus* in the reign of the eighth *Ptolemy*.
150. *Philo*. B. C. 92. 88.
151. *Dionysius Thrax*. B. C. 107. Etymol. p. 277. et Bekker. Anecd. Gr. p. 672, 25. Διονύσιος ὁ Θράξ. ἴστέον ὅτι Θράξ ἐλέγετο ἢ διὰ τὸ τραχὺ τῆς φωνῆς ἢ ὅτι τῇ ἀληθείᾳ Θράξ ἦν. οὗτος δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος μαθητὴς ἦν τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου· καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ διδάσκαλον ζωγραφήσας ἐν τῷ στήθει αὐτοῦ τὴν τραγωδίαν ἐξωγράφει· διὰ τὸ ἀποστηθίσιν αὐτὸν πᾶσαν τὴν τραγωδίαν [πᾶσαν Bekker. παρὰ τὴν τραγωδίαν male Etymol.].
152. *Alexander Polyhistor*. B. C. 83.<sup>b</sup>

τῶν ἰα'. "Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἄλωνα λιμὴν ἐστὶ Φλάνων καὶ "πόλις Φλάνων" καὶ πᾶς ὁ κόλπος οὗτος Φλανωνικὸς καλ- "εῖται." v. Λίγυρες. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Θεμισώνων. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Λαοδαμάντεια. νῆσος ἐν Λιβύῃ. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἑνδεκα. v. Πάλλτος. πόλις Συρίας. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Σολκοί. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. "Ἀπὸ δὲ Καρβάλεως [Καραλέως Salmias.] ἐπὶ Σολκού." v. Ἀψυρτίδες. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. v. Δῶρος. p. 328. F. Ἄρτ. Δῶραν τὴν πόλιν οἶδεν ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῶν ἰα'. This epitomē was at least in two books: Steph. Byz. Κρία. πόλις Λυκίας. Ἄρτ. ἐν ἐπιτομῇς πρώτῃ.

Ἀρτεμίδωρος is quoted Steph. Byz. Ἀγκών. Ἀγνώτες. Αἰγάτης. Ἀλωνίς. Ἀρτέμιτα. Ἀτραμίται. Βέλβινα. Βουλινόι. Γαιτοῦλοι. Γενά. Γυκακίπολις. Διδύμη. Εἰπαλία. Ἰστρος. Λύξ. Μόνησος. Μυρμήκιον. Τουρδιτανία. Τύρος. Σπίνα. Φαρούσιοι. Ὠστίωνες. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος Idem Γίγαντος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος τῷ γεωγράφῳ Idem Ἀβάρνος. He is quoted by Strabo III. p. 148. Ἐρατοσθένης—πρὸς τὸν Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἀντιλέγων κ. τ. λ. V. p. 224. οὗτ' Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁρθῶς. de Corsica et Sardinia. p. 245. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἄορνον. VI. p. 261 (loco mutilo). Ἀρτεμίδωρος. de sinu Tarentino. p. 284. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν κατ' Ἀρτεμίδωρον κεῖται τὰ διαστήματα. VIII. p. 335. ἡ περίμετρος τῆς Πελοποννήσου μὴ κατακοιπίζοντι τετρακισχιλίων σταδίων, ὡς Πολύβιος. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ καὶ τετρακοσίους προστίθῃσι. p. 368. ἡ Διμηρὰ Ἐπίδαυρος, ὡς Ἄρτ. φησὶν. p. 389. Πολυβίου δ' εἰρηκότος—εὐθύνει τοῦτο ὁ Ἄρτ. οὐκ ἀτόπως. IX. p. 433. Ἄρτ. τὴν Ἄλωνα ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τίθῃσιν. p. 436. ὁ Ἄρτ. ἀπωτέρω τῆς Δημητριάδος τίθῃσι τὸν Παγασητικὸν κόλπον. XVII. p. 825. Λίγγα δὲ Ἀρτεμίδωρος προσηγόρευκεν, Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ Λίξον.

Another work is named by Athenæus III. p. 111. d. Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Ἐφέσιος ἐν Ἰωνικοῖς ἱπομνήμασι.

<sup>a</sup> On this younger *Hero*, who flourished long after the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, see Fabricius and Harles B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 237. Fabricius observes, *De Machinis bellicis liber* (in cujus c. 23.

antiqui *Heronis mechanici mentio*) Latine tantum lucem hactenus vidit e versione F. Burocii Venet. 1572.

<sup>b</sup> Among the works of *Alexander Polyhistor* were these :

1. Αἰγυπτιακά. Steph. Byz. v. Εὐωνυμίται. Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰγυπτιακῶν πρώτῃ. v. Οἶς. Ἄλ. Αἰγ. πρώτῃ. v. Αἰγυπτίους πόλεις. Ἄλ. τρίτῃ περὶ Αἰγύπτου. v. Τεντυρίς. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῃ Αἰγυπτιακῶν. v. Φαργώριον. πόλις ὡς Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν Αἰγυπτιακοῖς. v. Χηνοβοσκία. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Ψίναφος. Ἄλ. ἐν Αἰγ. δευτέρῃ. v. Ναπάται. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Ὀμβοί. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Αἰγ. v. Σέθρον. Ἄλ. τρίτῃ Αἰγ.

2. περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι τοπικῶς εἰρημένων. Steph. Byz. Ἀραξά. Ἀράξαι, ἢ Ἀραξοί, ἔθνος Ἰλλυρίας, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος Κορινθίος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. εἰρ. v. Ἀσσος. Ἄλ. ὁ Κορν. ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παρ' Ἀλκ. τ. ἱστορημένων Μιτυληναίων ἄποικον ἐν τῇ Μυσίᾳ φησὶν Ἀσσον.

3. περὶ Βιθυνίας. Etymol. v. Κύβελον. ὅρος ἐν Φρυγίᾳ.—Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας "Εοῖκεν αὖν Κυβέλη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους κληθῆναι." Steph. Byz. Καλλίπολις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας δευτέρῃ. Hence v. Λίβυσσα. φρούριον Βιθυνίας ἐπιθαλάσσιον, ὡς Πολύστωρ Ἀλέξανδρος.

4. Ἰνδικά. Clem. Al. Strom. III. p. 451. B. ὡς φησιν Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικοῖς. To this may be referred Steph. Byz. v. Τοπαζίος. νῆσος Ἰνδική. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ φησὶν ὡς εἰρήσκεσθαι καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν Τοπαζίων νήσῳ λίθον ὁμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ.

5. περὶ Ἰουδαίων. Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 332. C. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύστωρ ἐπικληθεῖς, ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συγγραμμάτι. Euseb. Præp. IX. p. 418. C. ὁ Πολύστωρ Ἄλ. πολύνους ὦν καὶ πολυμαθὴς ἀνὴρ, τοῖς τε μὴ πάρεργον τὸν ἀπὸ παιδείας καρπὸν πεποιημένους Ἑλλήσι γνωριμώτατος, ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἰουδαίων συντάξει τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀβραὰμ τοῦτον ἱστορεῖ κατὰ λέξιν τὸν τρόπον "Εὐπό- "λεμος δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἰουδαίων τῆς Ἀσσυρίας φησὶ πόλιν "Βαβυλῶνα πρώτον μὲν κτισθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν διασωθέντων



“ἐκ τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ· εἶναι δὲ αὐτοὺς γίγαντας· οἰκοδο-  
“μεῖν δὲ τὸν ἱστορούμενον πύργον” κ. τ. λ. To this may  
be referred Steph. Byz. v. Ἰουδαία. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύσταρ  
ἀπὸ τῶν παίδων Σεμράμιδος· Ἰούδα καὶ Ἰδουμαία.

6. περὶ Κιλικίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀφροδισιάς. Ἄλ.  
ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Κιλικίας. To this we may  
refer v. Λαέρτης. Κιλικίας χωρίον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ καὶ ὅρος  
καὶ πόλιν φησί. v. Χρυσόπολις. ἔστι καὶ ἄλλη Κιλικίας  
Χρυσόπολις, ὡς Πολύσταρ. v. Σελεύκεια. πόλις ἐπὶ Κι-  
λικίᾳ.—ἀνόμασε δὲ Σελεύκειαν αὐτὴν Σέλευκος ὁ Νικάτωρ,  
ὡς Ἀλεξ. φησί. v. Ταρσός. ἐπισημοτάτη πόλις Κιλικίας.  
—Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θρηξ ἐν τῷ περὶ Ῥόδου ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Βελ-  
λεροφόντου πτώσεως.—Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ Πολύσταρ διὰ τὸ τὸν  
Πήγασον ἵππον ἐκεῖ τὸν ταρσὸν κλάσαντα, καὶ Βελλερο-  
φόντην ἐν τῷ Ἀληφῶ πεδῶι πλανηθῆναι.

7. Λιβυκά. Steph. Byz. v. Λίξα. Ἀλεξ. ἐν πρώτῳ  
Λιβυκῶν. v. Μάγνα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβυκῶν. v. Ἀφάκη.  
Πολύσταρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῃ. v. Γάργη. πόλις Λιβύης, ὡς  
Πολύσταρ ἐν τρίτῃ Λιβ. v. Γίλδα. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ.  
v. Δράκοντος. Πολύσταρ ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Εὐφραντα. Ἄλ.  
ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Ζάγυστις. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Καρα-  
κύνθος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Κυνὼν νῆσος. Ἄλ. τρίτῳ Λιβ.  
v. Χαλκεία. πόλις Λιβύης· ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ.  
v. Χερρόνησος. πόλις Λιβύης—ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. v.  
Ξιλία. Ἄλ. ἐν τρίτῳ Λιβ. v. Σκυτόπολις. πόλις Λιβύης,  
περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν Λιβ. τρίτῳ. From this work  
perhaps Schol. Apollon. IV. 1515. cod. Par. διὰ  
τοῦτο τὴν Λιβύην πολίτηρον εἶπεν, ὥς φησι καὶ Ἀλέξαν-  
δρος. In Schol. ed. διὰ τὴν Δ. π. εἰ. τὸ αὐτὸ φησι καὶ  
Ἄλ. Steph. Byz. v. Αὐτομάλακα. χωρίον Λιβύης· Πο-  
λύσταρ τρίτῃ. v. Ἀνήτουςσα. πόλις Λιβύης, ὁ πολίτης  
Ἀντητυσαῖος, ὡς Πολύσταρ φησὶν. v. Θύνη. πόλις Λι-  
βύης, ὡς Πολύσταρ Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Λιβύη. χώρα πολυνύ-  
μου, ὡς Πολύσταρ.

8. Λυκιακά. Steph. Byz. v. Μέλαιναι. Ἄλ. Λυκια-  
κοῦς. v. Μολύνθεια. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Λυκίας πρώτῃ. v.  
Γάγαι. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Λυκ. v. Δαίδαλα. Ἄλ. ἐν Λυ-  
κιακοῖς. v. Ἐρυμναί. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῃ Λυκ. v. Λάμος. Ἄλ.  
ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τήλανδρος. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύ-  
σταρ—ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Τυμισσός. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ.  
v. Οἰνόανδα. Ἄλ. πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Σίδυμα. πόλις Λυκίας,  
ὡς [f. ἧς] Ἄλ. μέμνηται ἐν πρώτῳ Λυκ. v. Ἀραξα. Ἄλ. ἐν  
δευτέρῳ τῶν Λυκ. v. Κοχλίονσα. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας.  
v. Κράγος. ὅρος Λυκίας. Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ Λυκ. v. Λυρνατία.  
Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Ὑλαμοι. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύσταρ  
ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκίας. v. Φελλός. Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν  
τῷ περὶ Λυκίας Φελλὸν καὶ Ἀντίφελλον Λυκίας εἶναι λέγει.  
v. Μάκτρα. νῆσος Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν περίπλῳ αὐτῆς. v.  
Δολιχίη. νῆσος πρὸς τῇ Λυκίᾳ. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ Λυκίας περίπλῳ  
Δολιχίστην αὐτὴν φησιν. v. Σέβεδα. λίμνη Λυκίας, ὡς Ἄλ.  
ἐν περίπλῳ. Hence perhaps Steph. Byz. Γλαύκου  
δήμος ἐν Λυκίᾳ, ὡς Ἄλ. φησὶν. v. Μεγίστη. πόλις καὶ  
νῆσος τῆς Λυκίας, ὡς Πολύσταρ. v. Πάταρα. πόλις Λυκίας.  
Ἀλέξανδρός φησιν, κ. τ. λ.

9. περὶ παντοδαπῆς ὕλης. See the Tables B.C.  
83.

10. περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβόλων, Cyrill. adv. Ju-  
lian. p. 133. E. ἱστορεῖ γούιν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ ἐπὶ κλην Πο-

λύσταρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγορικῶν συμβ. Ἀσσυρίῳ τὸ γένος  
ὄντι τῷ Ζάρᾳ φοιτῆσαι τὸν Πυθαγόραν. Clem. Al.  
Strom. I. p. 304. B. Ἄλ. δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ Π. σ. Ναζα-  
ράτῳ τῷ Ἀσσυρίῳ μαθητεῦσαι ἱστορεῖ τὸν Πυθαγόραν.

11. περὶ Ῥώμης. Suid. Ἄλ. Πολύστ. οὗτος συνέ-  
γραψε βιβλία ἀριθμοῦ κρείττω· καὶ περὶ Ῥώμης βιβλία  
πέντε.

12. περὶ Συρίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ὠρωπός.—ἐν Συρίᾳ,  
κτισθεῖσα ἐπὶ Νικάτορος, περὶ ἧς ὁ Πολύσταρ ἐν τῇ περὶ  
Συρίας φησὶν οὕτω· “Ξενοφῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀναμετρήσεσι τῶν  
“ὄλων [ὄρων Salmas. Lege vel ὄρων vel ὄραν] περὶ Ἀμ-  
“φίπολιν κείσθαι Ὠρωπὸν” κ. τ. λ. v. Τάβαι. πόλις—  
τῆς Περαιάς, ἣν Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Συρίας ἐρμηνεύει ἀγαθὴν.

13. περὶ Φρυγίας. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀκμονία. Ἄλ. ὁ  
Πολύσταρ ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Γάλλος. ὁ Πολύσταρ  
ἐν τῷ περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ. v. Μητρόπολις. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Φρυγίας. v. Φαρνακία. Ἄλ. περὶ Φρυγίας τρίτῳ.  
Auctor de fluviis apud Plutarch. p. 1156. B. ἱστο-  
ρεῖ Ἄλ. Κορνήλιος ἐν γ' Φρυγιακῶν. In this work  
probably Steph. Byz. v. Μανήσιον. πόλις Φρυγίας.  
Ἀλέξανδρος. v. Μάνταλος. πόλις Φρυγίας, ὡς ὁ Πολύ-  
σταρ Ἄλ. v. Ἀμβασον. μητρόπολις τῶν Φρυγῶν. ὁ πολί-  
της Ἀμβασιστής, ὡς Πολύσταρ Ἄλ.

Alexander simply is quoted in other works,  
some of which probably belong to Alexander Poly-  
histor:

1. περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστηρίου. Steph. Byz. v.  
Παρνασσός. Παρνασσὸν μαντεύσασθαι Πιθοῖ πρώτον, ὡς  
Ἀλέξανδρός φησιν ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τοῦ ἐν Δ. χρηστηρίου.

2. διαδοχαί. This work is nowhere distinctly  
ascribed to Polyhistor. It is quoted by Laërtius  
I. 116. Φερεκύδης Βάδυος, Σύριος, καθά φησιν Ἀλέξαν-  
δρος ἐν διαδοχαῖς. Idem II. 19. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν διαδο-  
χαῖς. de Socrate. II. 106. Εὐκλείδης ἀπὸ Μεγάρων—  
ἢ Γελῶος κατ' ἐνίου, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 4. καθά  
φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. III. 5. ὡς φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδο-  
χαῖς καθ' Ἡράκλειτον. de Platone. IV. 62. Καρνεάδης  
Ἐπικώμου ἢ Φιλοκώμου, ὡς φησιν Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. VII.  
179. Χρύσιππος Σολεῖς, ἢ Ταρσεῖς, ὡς Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς.  
VIII. 24. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν ταῖς τῶν φιλοσόφων διαδοχαῖς.  
de Pythagora. IX. 61. Ἄλ. ἐν διαδοχαῖς. de Pyrrhone.

3. περὶ τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. Steph. Byz. v. Ἰάμοι.  
Ἀλεξ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. v. Τλέα. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Πόντου. v. Ἀβιοι. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Εὐξείνου πόν-  
του. The following passages, in which the same  
work appears to be quoted, will fix this piece to  
Polyhistor: v. Τύρας. πόλις καὶ ποταμὸς ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ  
πόντῳ.—ὁ δὲ Πολύσταρ τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ τὴν πόλιν Τύραν  
τοὺς δὲ πόλιν Τυράνους. v. Ὑπανις. ποταμὸς καὶ πόλις  
μεταξὺ τοῦ πόντου καὶ τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης. Ἄλ. δὲ ὁ  
Πολύσταρ φησὶ, κ. τ. λ. v. Τάναϊς, πόλις ὁμώνυμος τῷ  
ποταμῷ.—ὡς Ἄλ. ὁ Πολύσταρ.

4. Καρικά. Steph. Byz. Μοῖμαστος. Ἀλέξανδρος  
δευτέρῳ Καρικῶν. v. Ναξία. Ἄλ. ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Καρίας.  
v. Καρόπολις. Ἄλ. Καρικῶν πρώτῳ. v. Ἄμος. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ  
περὶ Καρίας δευτέρῳ. v. Ἀργίλια. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας  
β'. v. Δύνδασον. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Καρίας β'. v. Λάβαρα.  
Ἄλ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Κ. v. Τύμος. Ἄλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Κ.

153. *Apollonius of Tyre*. A little before the time of *Strabo*: Strab. XVI. p. 757. See below, No. 206.<sup>c</sup>
154. *Posidonius*. B. C. 143. 86. 78. 62. 60. 51.
155. *Hecato of Rhodes*. The disciple of *Panætius*: Cic. de Off. III. 15. *Hecatonem quidem Rhodium discipulum Panætii video in iis libris quos de Officio scripsit Q. Tuberoni*. Idem lb. III. 23. *Plenus est sextus liber de Officiis Hecatonis talium quæstionum* &c.<sup>d</sup>
- 155.\* *Athenodorus* the elder of *Tarsus*. An old man in B. C. 64: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 10. (Κάτων) πυθόμενος Ἀθηνόδωρον τὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Κορδυλίωνα μεγάλην ἔξιν ἐν τοῖς στῳαίκοις λόγους ἔχοντα διατρίβειν περὶ Πέργαμον, ἣδη γηραιὸν ὄντα, —ἐπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐπὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

δευτέρῳ Schol. Apollon. I. 551. Ἀλέξ. ἐν πρώτῳ Καρικῶν ὑπομνημάτων [Καρ. ἀπομνημονευμάτων Cod. Par.] I. 925. Χερσόνησος Καρίας, ἐνθεν ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ περὶ Καρίας γράψας. That *Polyhistor* wrote περὶ Καρίας is probable from Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλινά [Ἀλινδα], πόλις Καρίας, ὡς Πολύστῳ. If he is the author of this piece, the Phrygian *Alexander* was called of *Miletus* by some and of *Caria* by others.

5. Κρητικά. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1492. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν πρώτῳ Κρητικῶν. We may refer it to *Polyhistor* from Steph. Byz. v. Ἀλλώρια. πόλις τῆς Κρήτης. Πολύστῳ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ.

6. περὶ Λυκαρείας. Steph. Byz. Αἰὺλ. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. Ἀλέξ. δευτέρῳ περὶ Λυκῶν.

7. περὶ Παφλαγονίας. Steph. Byz. Γάγγρα. πόλις θηλικῶς, ἦν Ἀλ. ἐν τῷ περὶ Παφλαγονίας ἀναγράφει, λέγων οὕτως κ. τ. λ. v. Δάριδνα. πόλις Παφλαγονίας, ὡς Ἀλέξ. ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτῆς.

The work περὶ Ἀσίας, referred to *Alexander* simply Steph. Byz. Μεταίαια. Σάταλα, was written in hexameter verse: conf. Steph. Byz. v. Ὑρκανοί. Δῶρος, and that entitled Εἰρώπη, also referred to *Alexander* simply Steph. Byz. Ἐλίμεια. Ἐρκίνιον. Τυρακῖναι, and also in hexameter verse: conf. v. Διρράχων, were written by *Alexander Ephesius*.

*Polyhistor* is also quoted in the following testimonies: Steph. Byz. Τάμνα. πόλις Ἀραβικῆ. ὡς Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστῳ. v. Ἄγιον. —ὡς Πολύστῳ. v. Γάδεια. —Ἀλ. ὁ Πολύστῳ. v. Γάζα. —λέγονται διὰ τοῦ α' Γαζάται, ὡς Πολύστῳ. v. Γεδρασία. —ἐν ταῖς τοῦ Πολύστορος διὰ τοῦ κ εὐρέθῃ ἢ πρώτῃ συλλαβῇ· ἀλλ' ἦν ἀδιόρθωτον τὸ βιβλίον. v. Καβαλῖς. ὁ Πολύστῳ Ἀλ. v. Μέμονες· ἔθνος Αἰθιοπικόν, ὃ ἐρμηνεύεται, ὡς ὁ Πολύστῳ φησὶν, ἀγρίους τινὰς ἢ μαχίμους καὶ χαλεπούς. To him we may also refer v. Μαρσία. πόλις Φοινίκης, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Φίλων. He is quoted by the name of *Cornelius Alexander* Plin. H. N. III. 17. VII. 48. XIII. 22. XVI. 5. Idem XXXVI. 12. Qui de (pyramidibus) scripserunt sunt Herodotus, Euhemerus, Duris Samius, Aristagoras, Dionysius, Artemidorus, Alexander Polyhistor, &c. This we may refer to his Αἰγυπτιακά. Suid. v. Μωσῶ. γυνὴ Ἑβραία, ἥς ἐστὶ σύγγραμμα ὁ παρ' Ἑβραίοις νόμος· ὡς φησὶν Ἀλ. ὁ Μιλήσιος ὁ Πολύστῳ. This is referred by Suidas v. Ἀλέξ-

ανδρος Πολύστ. and Eudoc. p. 62. to the treatise περὶ Ῥώμης, unless the text is mutilated, and the title of some other piece of *Polyhistor* has escaped in that passage. Cyrill. adv. Julian. p. 8. C. quotes his testimony to the Deluge: ἀναγκαίως μεμνησόμεαι καὶ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἱστοριογράφων, Ἀλεξάνδρου τε φημὶ τοῦ Πολύστορος καὶ Ἀβιδηνοῦ πεποιήνται γὰρ καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν περὶ τούτων ἀφήγησιν ἐν ἰδίαις συγγραφαῖς οὐκ εἰσάπαν ἀκαταφύκτως, ἀλλοκίτως δὲ μᾶλλον, ἅτε δὴ καὶ εἰς εἰσέβειαν δογματῶν ἡμιορκότες. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος φησὶν οὕτως· “Ὀτιάρτου δὲ τελευτήσαντος, “τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Ξίσαιθρον βασιλεῖσαι σάρους δεκαοκτώ” “ἐπὶ τούτῳ τὸν μέγαν φασὶ γενέσθαι κατακλυσμόν” κ. τ. λ. Idem p. 9. C. Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν γὰρ ὧδὲ φησὶ. Conf. Syncell. p. 28. A. Africanus apud Euseb. Præp. X. p. 489. A. ταῦτα [the early chronology of Greece] Ἀθηναίων ἱστοροῦντες Ἑλλάνικίς τε καὶ Φιλόχορος οἱ τὰς Ἀτθίδας, οἱ τε τὰ Σύρια Καστῶν καὶ Θαλῶς, καὶ τὰ πάντων Διῶδαρος ὁ τὰς βιβλιοθήκας Ἀλέξ. τε ὁ Πολύστῳ—ἐμνήσθησαν. Agathias II. 25. p. 120. ὡς πῦρ Βίῳνι γέγραπται καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ Πολύστῳ. on the Assyrian dynasty. lb. p. 121. πειστέον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα τῷ Πολύστῳ. on the duration of the Assyrian empire.

<sup>c</sup> For the work of *Apollonius* περὶ Ζήνωνος see the former volume p. 368. i. Quoted also by Laërtius VII. 2. Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Ζήνωνος. VII. 1. Ἀπ. δὲ φησὶν ὁ Τύριος. VII. 24. φησὶ δ' Ἀπ. ὁ Τύριος.

<sup>d</sup> Other works of *Hecato* are quoted by Laërtius:

περὶ ἀγαθῶν. VII. 101. Ἐκάτων ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ περὶ ἀγαθῶν.

περὶ ἀρετῶν. VII. 90. φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ ἀρετῶν.

περὶ παθῶν. VII. 110. καθά φησιν Ἐκ. ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ περὶ παθῶν.

περὶ παραδόξων. VII. 124. Ποσειδώνιος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ καθηκόντων, καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν τρισκαίδεκάτῳ περὶ παραδόξων.

περὶ τελῶν. VII. 87. Κλεάνθης ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς, καὶ Ποσειδώνιος καὶ Ἐκ. ἐν ταῖς περὶ τελῶν.

χορεῖαι. VII. 172. φησὶν ὁ Ἐκ. ἐν ταῖς χρεαῖαις.

- This occurred while *Pompey* was in Asia: Plutarch. Ibid. conf. c. 14. Idem Mor. p. 777. A. Κάτων αὐτὸς ἐπλευσεν ἀπὸ στρατείας ἐπ' Ἀθηνόδωρον. *Athenodorus* accompanied *Cato* to Rome: Plutarch. Cat. Min. c. 16. ἐπανελθὼν δ' εἰς Ῥώμην τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον κατ' οἶκον Ἀθηνόδωρον ἢ κατ' ἀγορὰν τοῖς φίλοις παριστάμενος διετέλεισεν. Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 30. *Uticensis Cato unum ex tribunatu militum philosophum* [sc. *Athenodorum*], *alterum e Cypri legatione deportavit*. Strabo XIV. p. 674. ἐξ αὐτῆς (Ταρσοῦ) Ἀθηνόδωροι δύο· ὧν ὁ μὲν Κορυδιῶν καλούμενος συνεβίωσε Μάρκῳ Κάτωνι, καὶ τελευτᾷ παρ' ἐκείνῳ.<sup>c</sup>
156. *Meleager*. B. C. 95. Jacobs<sup>f</sup>, with whose account Schweighæuser is entirely satisfied<sup>g</sup>, argues that *Meleager* the cynic of *Gadara*, the contemporary of *Menippus*, mentioned by Strabo and Laërtius, and described in three epigrams, was no other than *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived in B. C. 95.<sup>h</sup>

The passage of Strabo will be found below at N<sup>o</sup>. 206. The passage of Laërtius VI. 99. is as follows: Μένιππος, καὶ οὗτος κυνικὸς, τὸ ἀνέκαθεν ἦν Φοίνιξ, δοῦλος.—φῆρσι μὲν οὖν σπουδαῖον οὐδέν· τὰ δὲ βιβλία αὐτοῦ πολλοῦ καταγέλωτος γέμει, καὶ τι ἴσον τοῖς Μελέαγρου τοῦ κατ' αὐτὸν γενομένου. φησὶ δ' Ἑρμιππος ἡμεροδανειστὴν αὐτὸν γεγονέναι καὶ καλεῖσθαι.—τέλος δὲ ἐπιβουλευθέντα πάντων στερηθῆναι, καὶ ὑπ' ἀθυμίας βρόχῳ τὸν βίον μεταλλάξαι. This last sentence, which Jacobs omits, will refute his conjecture. For *Hermippus* lived before B. C. 200: see the Tables B. C. 203. and N<sup>o</sup>. 86. *Menippus* therefore, whose death he mentioned, could not have flourished in B. C. 95. And it may be added that Laërtius places *Menippus* before *Menedemus*. But it is not likely that he would have adopted this order, if *Menippus* had lived 200 years after *Menedemus*. Again, *Varro* apud Menag. ad Laërt. VI. 99. describes *Menippus* thus: *Menippus ille, nobilis quondam canis*. But, if *Menippus* had lived in B. C. 95, he would have lived in the time of *Varro* himself, who was about twenty-two years of age in B. C. 95; and would not

<sup>c</sup> For the younger *Athenodorus* see N<sup>o</sup>. 184.

<sup>f</sup> Prolegom. ad Antholog. tom. VI. p. XXXVI. &c.

<sup>g</sup> Ad Athen. IV. p. 157. b. *De Meleagro Gadareno, Cynico, qui idem primus Anthologiæ conditor fuisse existimatur*, conf. *Athenæum* XI. p. 502. c. d. [Μελέαγρος ὁ κυνικὸς ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ οὕτως γράφει· “Κὰν τοσούτῳ πρόποσιν” κ. τ. λ.] tum *Strabonem* XVI. p. 759. b. et instar omnium consule quæ docte disputavit *Jacobsius*, prolegom. *Antholog.*

<sup>h</sup> Jacobs. l. c. *Hoc mihi exploratum videtur, eum quem Gadarensem appellat Athenæus* IV. p. 157. b. [καθάπερ ὁ πρόγονος ἱμῶν (τῶν κυνικῶν) Μελέαγρος ὁ Γαδάρειος ἐν ταῖς Χάριτιν ἐπιγραφόμεναις ἔφη τὸν Ὀμηρον, Σύρον ὄντα κ. τ. λ.—ἢ μόνον ἀνέγνωτε σύγγραμμα αὐτοῦ τὸ περιέχον λεκίθον καὶ φακῆς σύγκρισιν;] non diversum esse a *Cynico* cujus mentionem facit XI. p. 502. c. *Epigrammata autem illa Meleagri vitam enarrare non est quod dubitemus: nec dubitavit Schol. ad proæmium coronæ in Vat. Cod. p. 81. οὗτος ὁ Μελέαγρος Φοίνιξ ἦν τῆς ἀπὸ Παλαιστίνης πόλεως, ἐποίησε δὲ τὸν θαυμασίον τούτων τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων στέφανον. Et iterum: ὅτι ὁ Μελέαγρος Γαδάρηνος ἦν τὸ γένος Σύρος· ἐτελεύτησεν ἐν Κῷ τῇ νήσῳ. Quæ*

*cum ita se habeant, Meleager floruit cum Menippo, item Gadareno et Cynico. Jam vero Menippi ætas incertissima est.—Sed verissima videtur sententia Scholiastæ in Vat. Cod. p. 82. Γαδάρηνος ἦν, ὡς ἐν ταῖς ἐμπροσθεν αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ ἐμνημόνευσεν· ἤκμασεν ἐπὶ Σελεύκου τοῦ ἐσχάτου. In hac sententia cur acquiescendum existimem paucis dicam. Inter Meleagri Ep. unum est (123) in Antipatri Sidonii tumultum; quem ætatem usque ad Ol. 160 produxisse certis indicis constat. Tenemus igitur hoc, Meleagrum floruisse post Ol. 160. Ejus ætatem ab Antipatri Sidonii temporibus non valde remotam fuisse colligas ex Meleagr. Ep. I. 42. φοίνισσάν τε νέαν κῦπρον—Verum est igitur quod Schol. affirmat, Meleagrum sub ultimo Seleucorum vixisse. Is enim regnare cepit Ol. 170. 3. quo tempore Antipater Sidonius defunctus erat, Philodemus [added to the collection by Philippus] nondum florebat. In this account it is not quite accurately said that Antipater lived to Ol. 160. B. C. 140 and that Seleucus began to reign in Ol. 170. 3. B. C. 93. For we have seen already at N<sup>o</sup>. 121 that Antipater lived to at least Ol. 163. B. C. 127; and Seleucus became king after the death of Cyzicenus in B. C. 95 and reigned only a year: see above p. 338.*



have been described by the terms *nobilis quondam*. These circumstances concur with the time of *Hermippus* to place *Menippus* at an earlier age. His contemporary therefore, the cynic *Meleager* of *Gadara*, mentioned by Strabo XVI. p. 759. Laërtius VI. 99. Athenæus IV. p. 157. b. XI. p. 502. c. was a different person from *Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia*, who lived after the death of *Antipater Sidonius*, although he has been mistaken by the Scholiast in Cod. Vat. for the same person<sup>i</sup>.

157. *Archias*. B. C. 102. 86. 61. Manutius ad Cic. pro Arch. c. 3. commenting upon the passage in the Tables B. C. 102, after explaining *prætextatus* by *nondum natus annos XVII.*, observes, *Miror prætextatum Archiam dici, cum de eodem supra dictum sit "ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias" quo tempore adhuc erat Antiochiæ.—quem nodum si quis velit ita solvat, ex pueris excessisse Archiam dici, id est, ex ætate puerili, non cum annos XVII. natus esset.* But *Archias*, who had been celebrated after he left Antioch in Asia and Greece, *ut famam ingenii expectatio hominis, expectationem ipsius adventus admiratioque superaret*, could not have been still seventeen and no more on his arrival at Rome. Cicero therefore does not use *prætextatus* in its literal sense, but rhetorically to denote that *Archias* was still very young<sup>k</sup>.

158. *Antiochus*. B. C. 87. 79.

159. *Scymnus* of *Chios*. B. C. 90. Dodwell<sup>l</sup> truly observes that *Scymnus* could not dedicate to *Nicomedes Epiphanes* who murdered his father. He therefore dedicated to the son of *Epiphanes*. *Nicomedes Philopator*<sup>m</sup> was established by the Romans in

<sup>i</sup> The three epigrams in which the *Menippean Meleager* is mentioned are as follow :

Ep. 126.

ἀτρέμεις, ὦ ξένε, βαΐνε' παρ' εἰσεβέσιν γὰρ ὁ πρέσβυς  
εὐδαι, κοιμηθεὶς ὕπνον ὀφειλόμενον,  
Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρος, ὁ τὸν γλυκύδακρυ "Ερωτα  
καὶ μούσας ἰλαραῖς συστολίσας χαρίσιν.  
ἔν θεόπαις ἠνδρῶσε Τύρος Γαδάρων θ' ἱερὰ χθάν'  
Κῶς δ' ἑρατὴ Μερόπων πρέσβυν ἐγηροτρίφει.

Ep. 127.

νάσος ἐμὰ θρέπτειρα Τύρος πάτρα δ' ἐμὲ τεκνοῖ  
Ἄτθις ἐν Ἀσσυρίαις ναιομένη Γαδάρει.  
Εὐκράτεω δ' ἔβλαστον ὁ σὺν Μούσαις Μελέαγρος,  
πρῶτα Μενιπείαις συντροχάσας χαρίτιν.  
εἰ δὲ Σύρος, τί τὸ θαῦμα; μίαν, ξένε, πατρίδα κόσμον  
ναίομεν\* ἐν θνατοῖς πάντας ἔτικτε χάος.  
πολυετὴς δ' ἐχάραξα τάδ' ἐν δέλτοισι πρὸ τίμβου,  
γῆρως γὰρ γείτων κἀγγύθεν Ἀἰδεω.

Ep. incert. 572.

πρῶτα μοι Γαδάρων κλεινὰ πόλις ἔπλετο πάτρα,  
ἠνδρῶσεν δ' ἱερὰ δεξαμένη με Τύρος.  
εἰς γῆρας δ' ὅτ' ἔβην, καὶ δῖα θρεψαμένη Κῶς  
ἀμὲ θετὸν Μερόπων ἀσπὸν ἐγηροτρίφει.  
μῦσοι δ' εἰν ὀλίγοις με τὸν Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρον  
παῖδα Μενιπείαις ἠγλαΐσαν χαρίσιν.

*Meleager* the collector of the *Anthologia* is named in Ep. Meleag. 109, 5. 114, 1. 129, 5. and by *Philippus* the next collector in Ep. 1.

καὶ σελίδος νεαρᾶς θερίτας στάχυν ἀντανέπλεξα  
ταῖς Μελεαγρείαις ὡς ἔκειον στεφάνοις.

But in none of these passages is it implied that he was a Gadarene.

*Menippus* the cynic survived *Epicurus* B. C. 270, because among his works Laërtius VI. 101. mentions γονὰς Ἐπικούρου καὶ τὰς θρησκευομένας ἐπ' αὐτῶν εἰκάδας. an allusion explained by Casaubon ad loc.

<sup>k</sup> The oration of Cicero *pro Archia* was composed in the old age of *Archias*: c. 3. *Domus* (*Lucullorum*) *quæ hujus adolescentiæ prima fuerit, eadem esset familiarissima senectuti.* After the consulship of Cicero: c. 11. *Quas res nos in consulatu nostro—gessinus attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit.* Perhaps therefore after the consulship of *Piso* B. C. 61, when *Archias* had not yet celebrated Cicero: see the Tables B. C. 61.

*Archias* celebrated in Greek poems the Cimbric war of *Marius* and the Mithridatic war of *Lucullus*: Cic. pro Arch. c. 9. *Cimbricas res adolescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario—jucundus fuit.—Mithridaticum vero bellum—totum ab hoc expressum est: qui libri non modo L. Lucullum verum etiam populi Romani nomen illustant.* Some of the epigrams extant under the name of *Archias* are by *Archias* of *Antioch*.

<sup>l</sup> De Scymno Chio p. 93. apud Huds. Geogr. min. tom. II.

<sup>m</sup> Dodwell Ibid. conjectures from the mere expression χρηστότητος that *Scymnus* addressed the usurper *Socrates*, or *Nicomedes χρηστής*, who was brought into Bithynia for about a year by *Mithridates*. A very improbable conjecture.

B. C. 90, and held his kingdom for about three years, till his second expulsion by *Mithridates* in B. C. 88.<sup>n</sup> During that period of his reign *Scymnus* might address him °.

160. *Geminus* observes c. 6. p. 19. μηνὶ ὅλῳ παραλλάσσει τὰ Ἰσῖα πρὸς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς.— πρὸ γὰρ ρκ' ἐτῶν συνέπεσε κατ' αὐτὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς τροπὰς ἀγασθαι τὰ Ἰσῖα—μηνιαίας γινομένης παραλλαγῆς ἐν ρκ' ἔτεσιν. Petavius from this passage determines the time of *Geminus*. For the *Isia* were celebrated from the 7th to the 20th of the month *Athyr*. But, when the 17th of *Athyr* fell upon the winter solstice Dec. 27, the 1st *Thoth* fell upon Oct. 11. and this happened N. E. 552 B. C. 197. But 120 years computed from that point will fix the time of *Geminus* at N. E. 672 B. C. 77.<sup>p</sup> The Chronology of Petavius is confirmed by internal evidence. *Geminus* quotes *Hipparchus*: καὶ Ἰππαρχον c. 2. who continued his observations down to B. C. 127. *Crates* the grammarian: Κράτης ὁ γραμματικός c. 5. p. 13. 14. c. 13. p. 31. who flourished B. C. 159. *Polybius*, who was still living in B. C. 129: c. 13. p. 31. Πολύβιος ὁ ἱστοριογράφος πεπραγματεύεται βιβλίον ὃ ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχει “περὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν ἱσημερινὸν οἰκίσσεως.” And he reckons *Cleanthes*, who began to teach B. C. 263, among τοὺς ἀρχαίους. c. 13. p. 31. τινὲς τῶν ἀρχαίων, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Κλεάνθης ὁ στωϊκός. To this may be added from *Fabricius* B. Gr. tom. IV. p. 32. that he abridged a work of *Posidonius*: *Simplicius* in *Aristot. Physic. II.* p. 64. b. locum profert ex *Gemini epitome* τῶν Ποσειδωνίου μετεωρολογικῶν. But *Posidonius* flourished between B. C. 100 and B. C. 51.<sup>q</sup>
161. *Hermagoras*. B. C. 62. As *Hermagoras* began to teach before *Molo*, he had probably taught rhetoric full thirty years before his conference with *Pompey*.
162. *Athenæus*. B. C. 62.<sup>r</sup>

<sup>n</sup> See above p. 419.

° *Scymnus* v. 114—135. enumerates his sources of information:

Ἐρατοσθένη μάλιστα συμπεπεισμένον  
Ἐφώρῳ τε, καὶ τῷ τὰς κτίσεις εἰρηκότε  
ἐν πέντε βίβλοις Χαλκιδεῖ Διονυσίῳ,  
Δημητρίῳ τε Καλατιανῷ συγγραφεῖ,  
καὶ τῷ Σικελῷ Κλέωνι καὶ Τιμισθένει,  
τῆς \* τῆς τε \* \* \* \* \* θέσιν  
καὶ τὸν πολίτην \* \* \*

Καλλί \* \* \* ποιῶν \* \* \*

\* Καίλιαν δὲ Σικελὸν τὸν ἐν Ταυρομενίῳ,  
ἐκ τῶν ἰφ' Ἡρόδοτου δὲ συντεταγμένον.  
ἃ δ' αὐτὸς ἰδίᾳ φιλοπόνως ἐξητακῶς  
αὐτοπτικὴν πίστιν τε προσενηνεγμένος,  
ὥς ἂν θεατῆς οὐ μόνον τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
ἡ[τῶν] κατὰ Σικελίαν κειμένων πολισμάτων,  
ἴστωρ δὲ γεγονώς τῶν τε περὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν  
καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐξῆς κειμένων,  
ἐπεληλυθὼς δὲ τοῦς τε τῆς Τυρρηνίας  
καὶ τοὺς Σικελικοὺς καὶ πρὸς ἐσπέραν ὄρου,  
καὶ τῆς Λιβύης τὰ πλεῖστα καὶ Καρχηδόνας.

<sup>p</sup> Petavius ad *Gemini* locum: *Isia* de quibus *Geminus* loquitur ea esse videntur quæ *Athyr* 17—20.<sup>o</sup> fiebant. *Plutarch. Is. Osir.* p. 366. ea lugubria fuisse scribit; et inter illorum causas hanc re-

censet, quod contractis diebus noctes fiebant longiores. At *Achilles Tatius* c. 23. [p. 85.] docet ob hanc eandem causam *Isia* quæ in τροπὰς incidunt ab *Ægyptiis* celebrari solita. Quare nullum jam dubium est de quibus *Isis* intelligendus sit *Geminus*. Hunc enim certum est de iis agere quæ 17.<sup>o</sup> *Athyr* inibant. Quo posito, facile erit investigare quod a *Gemino* tempus hoc loco designetur. Nam ut 17.<sup>us</sup> dies *Athyr* in Dec. 27.<sup>um</sup> incidat, necesse est neomeniam *Thoth* cadere in Oct. 11.<sup>um</sup>. Id accidit N. E. 552. Ol. 145. 4. Per. Jul. 4517. Adde igitur annos 120, existet Per. Jul. 4637. Ol. 175. 4. U. C. 677. Sullæ itaque tempore floruit *Geminus*.

<sup>q</sup> *Geminus* c. 13. p. 30. adopts the computation of *Eratosthenes* for the circumference of the globe: εἰς μισθῶσιν αἱ κε μυριάδες καὶ τὰ β σταδία εἰς μέρος ξ', γίνεται τὸ ἐξηκοστὸν σταδίων δσ'. He quotes c. 6. p. 19. a work of *Eratosthenes*, which may be added to the titles already given p. 514. d.: Ἐρατοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ὀκταετηρίδος ὑπομνήματι.

<sup>r</sup> *Hermagoras* and *Athenæus* are mentioned together again by *Quintilian* II. 15, 14—23. *Hermagoræ*, qui finem (*Rhetorices*) esse ait “persuasionis sibiliter dicere.”—*Ariston Critolai* peripatetici discipulus, ejus hic finis est: “scientia videndi et agendi in quæstionibus civilibus per orationem popularis persuasionis.”—*Critolai* “usum di-

163. *Apollonius malakós*. B. C. 88. Strabo XIV. p. 660. names again ὁ μαλακός Ἀπολλώνιος.
164. *Apollonius Molo*. B. C. 88. 78. Val. Max. II. 2, 3. *Molo rhetor, qui studia M. Ciceronis acuit. Eum namque ante omnes exterarum gentium in senatu sine interprete auditum constat.* He is named by Josephus Apion. II. p. 1241. ex Ruffini versione<sup>s</sup>.
165. *Dionysius of Magnesia*. B. C. 78.
166. *Menippus of Caria*. B. C. 78. Strabo XIV. p. 660. κένταυθα [at Stratonicea] ἀνὴρ ἀξιόλογος γεγένηται ῥήτωρ Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν, Κατόκας ἐπικαλούμενος, ὃν μάλιστα ἐπαινεῖ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ῥητόρων ὧν ἡγερώσατο Κικέρων, ὡς φησιν ἐν τινι γραφῇ αὐτὸς, συγχρίνων Ξενοκλεῖ καὶ τοῖς κατ' ἐκείνον ἀκμάζουσιν.
167. *Æschylus of Cnidus*. B. C. 78. Cic. Brut. c. 95. *Exornato et faceto genere verborum: in quo fuit Æschylus Cnidius, et meus æqualis Milesius Æschines.*
168. *Xenophanes of Adramyttium*. B. C. 78.
169. *Æschines of Miletus*. See Nos. 167. 206. *Æschines* is mentioned by Seneca Controv. 8. p. 141. 143.
170. *Theophanes of Lesbos*. B. C. 49.<sup>t</sup>
171. *Demetrius of Magnesia*. B. C. 55. 49.<sup>u</sup>

"cendi;" nam hoc τριβῇ significat: *Athenæus* "fallendi artem." And by Sextus Empiricus p. 301. Ἀρίστων ὁ Κριτολάου γνώριμος σκοπὸν μὲν ἐκκεῖσθαι φησὶν αὐτῇ (τῇ ῥητορικῇ) τὴν πειθῶ τέλος δὲ τὸ τυχεῖν τῆς πειθοῦς. καὶ Ἑρμαγόρας τελείου ῥήτορος ἔργον εἶναι ἔλεγε τὸ θετὸν πολιτικὸν ζήτημα διατιθεσθαι κατὰ τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον πειστικῶς. Ἀθηναῖος δὲ λόγων δύναμιν προσαγορεύει τὴν ῥητορικὴν, στοχαζομένην τῆς τῶν ἀκούοντων πειθοῦς. Spalding ad Quintil. II. 15, 19. truly observes that *Ariston* the disciple of *Critolaüs* is known to us from these passages, and that he is not to be confounded with *Ariston* the master of *Critolaüs*.

*Athenæus* is to be distinguished from another *Athenæus*, who is mentioned in the Tables B. C. 22.

<sup>s</sup> Where the original is lost. *Admiror autem etiam—Posidonium et Apollonium Molonis: quoniam accusant quidem nos quare nos eosdem deos cum aliis non colimus.*

<sup>t</sup> *Theophanes* adopted *Corn. Balbus* of *Gades*: Cic. pro Balbo c. 25. *Adoptio Theophani agitata est; per quam Cornelius nihil est præterquam propinquorum suorum hæreditates assecutus.* That oration was after the renewal of *Cæsar's* command in Gaul: c. 27. (*C. Cæsari senatus*) *lege Sempromia succedendum non censuit.* Conf. *Ursinum* ad loc. apud Græv. p. 586. Therefore not before B. C. 55. Improperly placed by *Manutius* in præfat. in B. C. 56. *Marcellino et Philippo* coss. *Cicero* in B. C. 50 Ep. Att. VII. 7. alludes to this adoption: *Adoptatum patricium a plebeio, Gadi-tanum a Mytilenæo.*

<sup>u</sup> Works of *Demetrius*:

περὶ ὁμιολίας. See the Tables B. C. 49.

ὁμώνυμοι. Laërt. I. 38. γεγόνاسι δὲ ἄλλοις Θαλαῖ (καθὰ φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς ὁμωνύμοις) πέντε. I. 79. γέγονε δὲ καὶ ἕτερος Πιττακὸς νομοθέτης, ὡς φησι—Δ. ἐν ὁμ. I. 112. Δ. ὁ Μάγνης ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμωνύμων ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων διελέγχειν πειρᾶται τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὡς νεαράν κ. τ. λ. de *Epimenide*. V. 3. ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμ. ποιητῶν τε καὶ συγγραφέων. de *Aristotele*. V. 75. ἀρξασθαι δ' αὐτὸν τῆς πολιτείας φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. κ. τ. λ. de *Demetrio Phalereo*. V. 89. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ὁμ. de *Heracleide Pontico*. VI. 79. Δ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. φησὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας Ἀλέξανδρον μὲν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι Διογένην δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ τελευτῆσαι. VII. 31. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Zenone Cittæo*. VII. 169. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Cleanthe*. VII. 185. καθὰ καὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. φησὶ—καθὰπερ ὁ πρῶτηρ μένος Δ. ἰστορεῖ. de *Chrysippo*. VIII. 84. φησὶ δ' αὐτὸν Δ. ἐν ὁμ. μηδὲν καταλιπεῖν σύγγραμμα. de *Hippaso*. 85. Φιλύλαιον φησὶ Δ. ἐν ὁμ. πρῶτον ἐκδούναί τῶν Πυθαγορικῶν περὶ φύσεως. IX. 15. Δ. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Heracleito*. 27. Δ. φησὶν ἐν τοῖς ὁμ. de *Zenone Eleate*. 35. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ἐν ὁμ.—ἀποδῆμῆσαι αὐτὸν [*Democritum*] καὶ εἰς Αἴγυπτον πρὸς τοὺς ἱερεῖς. II. 52. φησὶ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Xenophonte*. 56. τέθνηκε (Ξενοφῶν) ἐν Κορίνθῳ, ὡς φησι Δ. ὁ Μ. 57. Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας, ἣν φησιν οὐκ εἶναι Ξενοφώντος ὁ Μ. Δ. VI. 88. φησὶ δὲ Δ. ὁ Μ. de *Cratete Cynico*. X. 13. Δ. δὲ φησιν ὁ Μ. καὶ Ξενοκράτους αὐτὸν [*Epicurum*] ἀκούσαι. *Dionys.* de *Dinarcho* p. 631. Δῆμος [l. Δημῶς. sc. Δημήτριος] ὁ Μάγνης, ὃς ἐδοξε γενέσθαι πολυίστωρ, ἐν τῇ περὶ τῶν ὁμωνύμων πραγματείᾳ λέγων καὶ περὶ τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρός, καὶ ἐπὶ ὁλίγῃν παρασχὼν ὡς περὶ αὐτοῦ λέξων τι ἀκριβές, διεφείσθη τῆς δόξης.—ἔστι δὲ τὰ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γραφέντα τάδε: "Δεινάρχοις δ' ἐνετύχμεν τέτταρσιν" ὧν ἔστιν ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῶν ῥητόρων τῶν Ἀττικῶν, ὁ δὲ τὰς περὶ Κρήτην συναρχήσας



172. *Tyrannio*. B. C. 71. 58.  
 173. *Demetrius of Erythræ*. B. C. 71.  
 173.\* *Asclepiades of Myrleæ the younger*. See above N<sup>o</sup>. 108. Perhaps this younger *Asclepiades* may be understood in *Strabo* III. p. 157. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Μυρλεανὸς, ἀνὴρ ἐν τῇ Τουρδίτανι παίδευσας τὰ γραμματικά, καὶ περιήγησέν τινα τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐκδεδωκὼς τῶν ταύτην.  
 173.\*\* *Asclepiades of Prusa*. Ἀσκληπιάδης ἱατρὸς ὁ Προυσιεύς *Strab.* XII. p. 566. The friend of *Crassus* the orator (who died in B. C. 91): *Crassus* apud *Cic.* de Or. I. 14. *Neque vero Asclepiades is quo nos medico amicoque usi sumus, tum, cum eloquentia vincebat cæteros medicos, in eo ipso quod ornate dicebat medicinæ facultate utebatur, non eloquentiæ.* Was settled at Rome in the reign of *Mithridates*: *Plin.* H. N. XXV. 2. *ad Mithridatem Asclepiadis medendi arte clari volumina composita extant, cum sollicitatus ex urbe Roma præcepta pro se mitteret.* XXVI. 3. *Asclepiades ætate Magni Pompeii orandi magister, nec satis in arte ea quæstuosus, ut ad alia sagacis ingenii, huc [sc. ad medicinam] se repente convertit* x.  
 174. *Castor*. B. C. 61. 56. *Vossius* de Hist. Græc. p. 160. well reconciles *Suidas* with *Cicero*: *Castor hic (de quo Cicero) parentis sui instinctu potuit fecisse quod fecit. Sane non nepotem solum sed generum fuisse Deiotaro infensos verisimile facit quod Tullius, cum dixisset abjectam obscuramque Castoris familiam a Deiotaro in lucem esse productam, continuo subjungit, "Sed quamvis ingrate—necessitudinis nomen repudiatis, tamen inimicitias hominum more gerere poteratis."* [*Cic.* pro Deiot. c. 11.] *His mihi non nepotem tantum sed etiam generum regis perstringere videtur. Quod si est, fuerit tum Castor chronographus etiamnum in vivis: eumque, credo, interemerit Deiotarus cum cognovisset ab eo et filia sua nepotem esse Romam missum ad se accusandum apud Cæsarem* y.

“μυθολογίας” ὁ δὲ πρεσβύτερος μὲν ἀμφὸν τούτοις Δῆλιος “δὲ τὸ γένος, πεπραγματευμένος τοῦτο μὲν ἔπος τοῦτο δὲ “πρῶγμα. τέταρτος δὲ ὁ περὶ Ὀμήρου λόγον συνθετικῶς. “ἐθέλω δὲ πρὸς μέρος περὶ ἐκάστου διελθεῖν, καὶ πρῶτον “περὶ τοῦ ῥήτορος” ἔστι τοῖν αὐτός” κ. τ. λ. *Athenæus* XIII. p. 611. b. See N<sup>o</sup>. 146. *Plutarch.* Demosth. c. 15. οὐ μὴν ἔγρημε (Δημοσθένης) ταύτην [the widow of *Chabrias*] ἀλλὰ Σαμίᾳ τινὶ συνώκησεν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμ. *Vit.* X. or. p. 846. F. (Δημοσθένης) αἰτήσας τε γραμματεῖον ἔγραψεν, ὡς μὲν Δ. ὁ Μ. φησὶ, τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰκόνος αὐτοῦ ἐλεγείον ἐπιγεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὕστερον “Εἴπερ ἴσῃν βῶ—“μην”—Hence *Photius* Cod. 265. p. 1477. γραμματεῖον αἰτήσας γράψαι λέγεται τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς εἰκόνος αὐτοῦ ἐλεγείον, ὅπερ ὕστερον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐνεκολάφθη “Εἴπερ”—ἀλλὰ τοῦτο μὲν Δ. ὁ Μ. λέγει. Probably in this work. *Harpocr.* v. Ἰσαῖος. Δ. ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὁμ. ποιητῶν Χαλκιδεὰς φησὶν αὐτὸν εἶναι.

περὶ συνωνύμων πόλεων. *Harpocr.* v. Μεθώνη. Δ. ὁ Μ. ἐν ταῖς συνωνύμοις πόλεσι τέσσαρας εἶναι φησὶ Μεθώνας. *Steph.* Byz. v. Ἀλαβών. πόλις καὶ ποταμὸς, ὡς Δ. ἐν συνωνύμοις [sc. ἐν ταῖς συν. πόλεσι]. Hence perhaps *Steph.* Byz. v. Ἀγβάτανα. Δημήτριος δὲ φησιν Ἀγβάτανα διττά, τὰ μὲν τῆς Μηδείας τὰ δὲ τῆς Συρίας. v. Ἀκτὴ. Δημήτριος δὲ τῆς σημαντικῆς τοῦ αἰγια-

λοῦ καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἄθω χώρας μόνον ἐμνημόνευσεν. *Harpocr.* v. Λευκὴ ἀκτὴ. πλειόνων οὐσῶν Λευκῶν, ὡς Δημ. ὁ Μ. δηλοῖ.

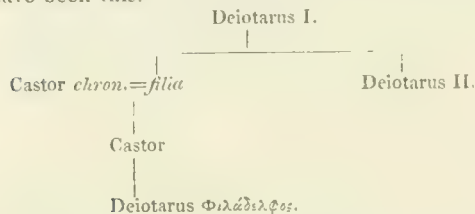
x He is mentioned again by *Pliny* H. N. XXII. 25. *Nondum Pompeii Magni ætate in usu, et ideo vix quicquam de ea scriptum ab Asclepiadis schola.* XXIII. 2. *Sustulit totum id Asclepiades coarguitque.* XXIX. 1. *Asclepiades—auditor ejus Themison fuit.* And by *Sextus Empiricus* p. 136. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ Βιβινός. p. 311. τρισὶν ὑποθέσει κεκρῆσθαι φασὲν τὸν Ἀσκληπιάδην. p. 460. καθάπερ ἔλεγε καὶ ὁ Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 493. καθάπερ Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 499. Ἀσκληπιάδης. p. 621. Ἀσκλ. ὁ Βιβινός. p. 686. οἱ περὶ Ἀσκληπιάδην. On *Asclepiades* see *Fabric.* ad *Sext.* Empir. p. 136. note Z. *Ernesti* *Indic.* *Cicero* v. *Asclepiades* justly observes that the account of *Pliny* is not inconsistent with the time of *Crassus*. If *Asclepiades* had been forty years of age at the death of *Crassus*, he might have flourished at Rome for thirty years after that date, which would have extended his life beyond the death of *Mithridates*, and would have included the period of *Pompey's* greatest eminence.

y A grandson of the chronographer seems afterwards to have reigned: *Strabo* XII. p. 562.

*Castor* is quoted by *Apollodorus* *Bibl.* II. 1, 3. Κάστωρ δὲ ὁ συγγράψας τὰ χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν τραγικῶν Ἰνάχου τὴν Ἰῶ λέγουσιν. Scaliger, Jonsius, and Heyne have seen no difficulty<sup>z</sup>. But *Castor* brought down his chronology to B. C. 56, *Apollodorus* had already written a book before B. C. 138. See the Tables B. C. 145. It is therefore so very unlikely that *Castor* should have been quoted by *Apollodorus*, that we might almost suspect the passage of interpolation. If, however, that reference to *Castor* is genuine, we must suppose *Apollodorus* in his old age to have read a work which *Castor* had published in his youth; and the βιβλιοθήκη, of which a part is extant, to have been written by *Apollodorus* at the close of his life. That the χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα quoted by *Apollodorus* and the Chronography quoted by Eusebius could not have been one and the same work of *Castor* (as Heyne and Scaliger suppose them to be) is manifest: because the Chronography of *Castor* came down to B. C. 56, eighty-two years after the ἀκμὴ of *Apollodorus*.

If we suppose *Apollodorus* to have survived the reign of *Attalus II.*, to whom he dedicated, full fifty years, and *Castor* to have composed the χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα fifty years before his own death in B. C. 45, *Apollodorus* in that case would have lived to B. C. 88,<sup>a</sup> and the work of *Castor* which he quotes would be published in B. C. 95, seven years before the death of *Apollodorus*<sup>b</sup>.

Ἰστατος τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἤρξε Δηϊόταρος Κάστωρος υἱός, ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Φιλάδελφος. The descent seems to have been this.



For *Deiotarus I.* and *II.* see the Tables B. C. 45. 4. The last *Deiotarus* might reign near the time at which Strabo wrote, about fifty-five or sixty years after the death of *Castor* the chronographer.

<sup>z</sup> Scalig. Animadv. ad Euseb. p. 18. *Castor*. Iste fuit natione Galata, gener Deiotari regis. p. 56. Hic scriptor interfectus fuit a Deiotaro rege Galatiæ, ut scriptum exstat apud Suidam. Testimonium autem hoc de regibus Sicyoniorum et alibi de regibus Atticæ et Argivorum petatum est ex Chronologia cui titulum fecerat χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα. cujus operis meminit Suidas, item *Apollodorus* lib. II. Jonsius p. 192. Lathyri imperium Castorem vidit, qui Rhodius vel Galata—*Apollodori* Atheniensis æqualis fuit eidemque citatur. Heyn. ad *Apollod.* tom. II. p. 353. *Castor* Rhodius cujus χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα laudantur. Memoratur liber etiam apud Suidam inter reliqua ejus scripta. Nec alia superest memoria. Intelligitur tamen in Hieronymi Chron. Euseb. opus hoc, cum *Castor* de regno Argivorum &c. laudatur.

<sup>a</sup> We may imagine *Apollodorus* to have lived eighty years B. C. 168—88, and *Castor* eighty B. C. 125—45. *Castor* would thus be thirty-seven at the death of *Apollodorus*.

<sup>b</sup> The works of *Castor* appear to be these:

ἀναγραφὴ Βαβυλωνός.

περὶ ἐπιχειρημάτων libris IX.

περὶ τῶν θαλασσοκρατησάντων libris II.

περὶ τοῦ Νεῖλου.

περὶ πείθους libris II.

τέχνη ῥητορική.

χρονικὰ ἀγνοήματα. quoted by *Apollodorus*.

χρονικὰ or χρονογραφία libris VI. published after B. C. 56. Euseb. Chron. I. 13. p. 36. Ex *Castoris* summario de regno Assyriorum: "Belus erat Assyriorum rex" &c. Profecto et ille in eo quem digessit canone sic de his loquitur: "Primo Assyriorum reges disposuimus exordiumque a Belo duximus; et quoniam haud traditum certo est quot hic annis regnaverit, nihil præter nomen adscripsimus. A Nino autem principium Chronologie fecimus, et in alterum Ninum qui Sardapali sedem usurpavit desivimus; prorsus ut perspicue definiteque sua cuique regi tempora tribuerentur. Porro annorum 1280 summa exurgit." Idem I. 24. p. 126. Sicyoniorum quoque regum tempora chronicis libris non sine ordine explicavit *Castor*, eaque brevi scripto hisce ipsis verbis complexus est: "Sicyonios reges subjungimus, quorum princeps Ægialeus postremus Zeuxippus. Et reges quidem dominati sunt annis 959. post reges autem præfuerunt Carnii sacerdotes sex, qui pontificatum gesserunt annis 33, quorum postremus Charidemus sacerdos lectus quum impense



176. *Antipater of Tyre*. B. C. 44. As he was lately dead in that year, we may place his ἀκμὴ about thirty years before, cir. B. C. 74 or 75.
177. *Andronicus of Rhodes*. Strabo XIV. p. 655. ἄνδρες ἐγένοντο μνήμης ἄξιοι [at Rhodes]—Στρατοκλῆς, καὶ Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων, καὶ Λεωνίδης ὁ στωϊκός. *Andronicus* obtained from *Tyrannio* copies of the works of Aristotle: Plutarch. Sulla c. 26. See the Tables B. C. 84. He was the master of *Boëthus*: Ammon. in Aristot. Categ. p. 8. a. ed. Ald. Βόηθος Σιδώνιος—ὁ δὲ τούτου διδάσκαλος Ἀνδρόνικος ὁ Ῥόδιος. *Tyrannio* came to Rome in B. C. 71. *Boëthus* was contemporary with *Strabo*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 206. *Andronicus*, who came between them, may be placed at about B. C. 58.
178. *Jason*. B. C. 51. The successor of *Posidonius*.
179. *Sosigenes*. B. C. 45.
180. *Cratippus*. B. C. 44.
181. *Boëthus of Sidon*. The disciple of *Andronicus Rhodius*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 177. and the contemporary of *Strabo*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 206.
182. *Diodorus Siculus*. B. C. 60. 59. 43.
183. *Apollodorus of Pergamus*. B. C. 63. 44. 30.<sup>c</sup>
184. *Athenodorus of Tarsus*. B. C. 30.
185. *Aristodemus of Nysa*. The preceptor of *Strabo*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 206.<sup>d</sup>

“ferendæ impar esset fugam arripuit.” *Hæc ad verbum Castor*. Treated again II. p. 301. where the numbers are, *Manserunt reges annis 957*. Idem I. 26. p. 129. *Castoris de Argivorum regno*: “His addamus ordinatim etiam Argivorum reges, qui orsi ab Inacho in Sthenelum Crotopi filium desiverunt; quorum temporibus confiunt anni 382. Pulso Sthenelo Danaüs Argum ipse obtinuit ejusque posteri usque ad Eurystheum Stheneli qui Perseo natus erat. Exin Pelopidæ regno potiti sunt. Caterum tempora Danaidarum annos 162 conficiunt; Pelopidarum autem, qui ducto initio ab Atreo regnaverunt quique dignitatem usque ad Penthilum et Tisamenum et Cometem Suresti filium retinuerunt (sub quo Heraclicidarum descensus accidit). feruntur anni 105.” Idem I. 29. p. 134. *Castoris de Athenarum regno*: “Athenarum quoque reges ex ordine exponemus, ducto initio a Cecrope cognomento Diphye, atque in Thymætē desinemus. Regum quidem qui Erechthidæ dicti sunt tempora annis constant 450. Deinde regnum delapsum est ad Melanthum Andropompi Pyliensem atque ad ejus filium Codrum, quorum amborum dominatio annos occupat 52. Sublato regno, proxime consecuti sunt principes quos mors finiebat. Horum initium est a Medonte Codri finis in Alcmaone Æschyli; tempora autem annorum 209. Deinde qui decennalem potestatem gerebant secuti sunt septem; hique annis 70 viguerunt. Tandem annui magistratus a Creonte orsi in Theophimum desiverunt [see the Tables B. C. 61. 3.], sub quo penitus terræ nostræ rebus et facinoribus finis est impositus.”

*Hæc Castor*. Idem II. p. 301. *Castoris chronographi de Athenarum regno*. where the numbers are, *Regum Erechthidarum anni sunt 449. Melanthus et Codrus annis 58*.

Josephus Apion. I. p. 1184. αὕτη δὲ [the battle of Gaza] γέγονεν—ἐπὶ ὀλυμπιάδος ριζ', ὥς ἰστορεῖ Κάστωρ. Ib. II. p. 1242. ex versione Ruffini [where the original is wanting]. *Multi et digni conscriptores super hoc [Antiocho Epiphane] testantur: Polybius Megalopolitanus, Strabo Cappadox, Nicolaüs Damascenus, Timagenes, et Castor chronographus, et Apollodorus*. Plutarch. Quæst. Rom. p. 266. D. ὥς Κάστωρ λέγει, τὰ Ῥωμαῖκα τοῖς Πυθαγορικαῖς συνοικειῶν. p. 282. A. διὰ τί τὰς ἐν τοῖς ὑποθήμασι σελήνιδας—φοροῦσι; πότερον, ὥς K. φησὶ, σύμβολόν ἐστι τοῦτο τῆς λεγομένης οἰκίσεως ἐπὶ τῆς σελήνης κ. τ. λ. Is. Osir. p. 363. B. ὥς ἰστορεῖ Κάστωρ. on an Egyptian sacrifice. Steph. Byz. Βασιλία.—Κάστωρ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς καθηγρησαμένης Κάδμω βροῦς λεχθῆναι τὴν χώραν οὕτω. For Africanus apud Euseb. Præp. X. p. 488. C. see the Tables B. C. 559. 2. Idem Ib. p. 489. A. see N<sup>o</sup>. 152.

<sup>c</sup> *Hermagoras* (see N<sup>o</sup>. 161) and *Apollodorus* are mentioned with no great respect together by the author of Dial. de Clar. Orat. c. 19. *Longa principiorum præparatio—et quicquid aliud aridissimis Hermagoræ et Apollodori libris præcipitur*.

<sup>d</sup> *Aristodemus* is quoted by Parthenius c. 8. περὶ Ἡρίππης. ἰστορεῖ Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσαεὺς ἐν α' ἱστοριῶν περὶ τούτων· πλὴν ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ἱπαλλάττει, ἀντὶ Ἡρίππης καλῶν Γεθυμίαν, τὸν δὲ βάρβαρον Κανάρην. Schol. Hom. Iliad. IX. 453. Ἀριστόδημος ὁ Νυσαεὺς ῥήτωρ τε ἀλλὰ καὶ [f. ἄμα καὶ] γραμματικός.



186. *Athenæus* the peripatetic. B. C. 22.

187. *Dioscorides*. A physician, contemporary with *Cleopatra*: Suid. Διοσκουρίδης Ἀναζαρβεὺς, ἰατρός· ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς διὰ τοῦς ἐπὶ τῆς ὄψεως φακούς. συνῆν δὲ Κλεοπάτρα ἐπὶ Ἀντωνίου. γέγραπται αὐτῷ βιβλία κδ', τὰ πάντα ἰατρικὰ περιβοητά. Two distinct persons are confounded by Suidas: *Dioscorides* Φακᾶς. Διοσκουρίδης ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Φακᾶς ὁ Ἡροφίλειος Galen. proœm. ad Hippocr. Gloss. p. 402. ed. Franz. who was the physician of *Cleopatra*, and *Dioscorides* of *Anazarba*, who lived in the time of *Pliny*<sup>c</sup>.

187.\* *Pylades*. B. C. 22.

188. *Hybreas*. B. C. 40. 31.

188.\* *Nicetes*. B. C. 31.<sup>f</sup>

188.\*\* *Anaxilaüs* of *Larissa*. B. C. 28.

189. *Nestor* of *Tarsus*. B. C. 23.

190. *Parthenius*. B. C. 63. Suidas adds: ἔγραψε δὲ ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Ἀρήτης ἐπικηδεῖον τῆς γαμετῆς. Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον ἐν τρισὶ βιβλίοις ε.

<sup>c</sup> Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. p. 145. *Dioscorides Anazarbeus*,—vixit post Julium Bassum, Niceratum, Petronium, Nigrum, et Diodotum—ipso de se teste præfat. lib. I. de re medica. Vixit ætate Neronis, quod ipse indicat, dum præfatione citata Licinii (Lecanii) Bassi se æqualem esse dicit [Diosc. in præf. ἡ τοῦ κρατίστου Λεκανίου Βάσσου πρὸς σε διάθεσις]. At Licinius (Lecanius) Bassus consul fuit cum Crasso Frugi sub Nerone U.C. 816 [817 Varr.], teste Frontino de Aquæduct [c. 102]. Tacito Ann. XV. [33. C. Lecanio M. Licinio consulis: sc. U.C. 817 A.D. 64] Consularem eum nominat Plinius XXVI. 1. ubi mortis ejus annum his verbis tradit: “Duo consulares obiere condentibus hæc nobis eodem anno, Julius Rufus et Q. ‘Licinius Bassus’ [Q. Lecanius Bassus Plin.].—Julius autem Rufus cujus hic mentio facta consul erat U.C. 819 [820 Varr.]. At Plinius U.C. 829 periit [imo U.C. Varr. 832 A.D. 79]: æquales igitur fuerunt Dioscorides Anazarbeus et Plinius. Hunc cum priore (Φακᾶ) male confundit Suidas.

<sup>f</sup> *Nicetes* is described by Seneca Controv. 25. p. 310. Nec ulli alii contigisse scio quam apud Græcos Nicete apud Romanos Latroni, ut discipuli non audiri desiderarent sed contenti essent audire. Some sentences of *Nicetes* are preserved by Seneca Controv. 5. p. 120. c. 7. p. 136. c. 8. p. 141. c. 31. p. 368. c. 33. p. 382. c. 34. p. 393. Suas. 3. p. 20.

<sup>g</sup> Among the works of *Parthenius* were these:

1. Ἀνθίπη. Steph. Byz. v. Κρανίδες. συνοικία πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ. Παρθένιος ἐν Ἀνθίπῃ. Idem Λάμπεια. ὄρος Ἀρκαδίας. Π. Ἀνθίπη.

2. Ἀρήτης ἐγκώμιον. Suid.

3. Ἀρήτης ἐπικηδεῖον. Suid. To this or the former may be referred Schol. Pindar. Isth. II. 63. Παρθένιος ἐν τῇ Ἀρήτῃ τὸ “ἄννεμε.”

4. εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα ἐπικηδεῖον. Hephest. p. 9. Παρ-

θένιος ἐπικηδεῖον εἰς Ἀρχελαΐδα γράφων ἐλεγειακὸν τὸν τελευταῖον μόνον στίχον ἀντὶ ἐλεγείου ἱαμβικὸν ἐποίησεν, ἐν ᾧ τὸ ὄνομα ἐρεῖν ἔμελλεν.

ἀμυσχρὸν οὖνεμ' ἔσσετ' Ἀρχελαΐδος.

5. εἰς Αὐξίθεμιν ἐπικηδεῖον. Steph. Γαλλήσιον. πόλις Ἐφέσου. Π. ἐν ἐπικηδεῖῳ τῷ εἰς Αὐξ.

6. Βίας. Schol. Iliad. IX. 446. ἀποξύσας. Π. γοῦν ἐν Βίαντι συνέστειλεν

ὅστις ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἔξυσεν αἰγανέην.

7. Δῆλος. Steph. Βεληρόνιος. ἔθνος παρ' ἄκεανφ. Π. ἐν Δήλῳ

οὐδ' ἀπὸ τηλίων [τῶν πέρβω] ἄκρα Βεληρόνιον.

Rejecting the interpolation, we may read with Salmasius, οὐδ' ἀποτηλίων ἄκρα Βελ. Idem Γρύνοι. λέγεται καὶ Γρύνειος Ἀπόλλων, ὡς Π. Δήλῳ. Hence perhaps Virgil, an imitator of *Parthenius*, derived *Grynaeus Apollo* Æn. IV. 345.

8. ἐλεγεία εἰς Ἀφροδίτην. Suid. Steph. Byz. Ἀκαμαντίον. πόλις τῆς μεγάλης Φρυγίας. Π. δ' ἐν Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἀκαμαντίδα αὐτὴν φησι. Artemidor. IV. 63. παρὰ Παρθενίῳ ἐν ἐλεγείαις. See above p. 471. §. 55.

9. Ἡρακλῆς. Steph. Byz. Ἰσσοι. πόλις ἐν Λέσβῳ. —τὸ θηλυκὸν Ἰσσηίς, ἐπὶ τῆς Λέσβου, παρὰ Π. ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ. v. Οἰνώνη. νῆσος μία τῶν Διακιδῶν. οἱ οἰκῆτορες Οἰωνοαῖοι, ὡς Π. Ἡρ. Etymol. v. αὐρόσχος, ἡ ἀμπελος, μέμνηται Π. ἐν Ἡρ.

— αὐρόσχαδα βότριν

Ἰκαριωνίης—

Idem v. ἐρίσχηλος. ὁ λοῖδορος. Π. ἐν Ἡρ.—“ἐρίσχηλοις κορινθαῖς.”

10. Ἰφίκλος. Steph. Byz. Ἀράφεια. νῆσος Καρίας. Π. ἐν Ἰφίκλῳ—“καὶ εἰναλίην Ἀράφειαν.”

11. Κριναγόρας. Etymol. ἄρπυς, ὁ ἔρως, ὡς παρὰ Π. ἐν Κριναγόρῃ

ἀμφοτέροις ἐπιβάς ἄρπυς ἐληΐσατο.

12. Λευκαδίαι. Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρίαι.—Π. ἐν Λευκαδίαις

—Ἰβηρίτῃ πλεῖσται ἐν αἰγιαλῷ.

191. *Tyrannio* the younger. B. C. 31.

192. *Conon*. B. C. 36.

193. *Timagenes*, the historian. M. Senec. Controv. 34. p. 392. *Asinius saepe solebat apud Cæsarem cum Timagene configere, homine acidæ linguæ, et qui nimis liber erat: puto quia diu non fuerat. Ex captivo coquus ex coquo lecticarius ex lecticario usque ad amicitiam Cæsaris felix, usque eo utramque fortunam contempsit, et in qua erat et in qua fuerat, ut, cum illi multis de causis iratus Cæsar interdixisset domo, combureret historias rerum ab illo gestarum: quasi et ipse illi ingenio suo interdiceret, disertus homo et dicax, a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta.* L. Senec. de Ira III. 23. *Timagenes historiarum scriptor quædam in ipsum (Augustum) quædam in uxorem ejus et in totam domum dixerat, nec perdiderat dicta: magis enim circumfertur et in ore hominum est temeraria urbanitas. Sæpe illum Cæsar monuit ut moderatius lingua uteretur: perseveranti domo sua interdixit. Postea Timagenes in contubernio Pol- lionis Asinii consenuit, a tota civitate direptus est: nullum ei limen præclusa Cæsaris domus abstulit. Historias postea quas scripserat recitavit et combussit, et libros acta Cæsaris Augusti continentes in ignem posuit.* Idem Epist. 91. p. 421. *Tima-*

(μεταμορφώσεις. Suidas: Νέστωρ.—ἔγραφε μεταμορφώσεις, ὥσπερ καὶ Π. ὁ Νικαεύς. Eustath. ad Dionys. 420. (Σκύλλα ἢ τοῦ Νίσου θυγάτηρ) εἰς ὄρνεν μεταβλήθη, ὥς φησι Π. ὁ τὰς μεταμορφώσεις γράφαι λεγόμενος. But Suidas elsewhere ascribes this work to another Parthenius: Παρθένιος Χῖος, ἐποποιὸς, υἱὸς Θέστορος\* ὃς ἐπεκαλεῖτο Χαῖος.—ὁὗτος ἔγραψε περὶ μεταμορφώσεως. and the expression of Eustathius seems to imply that another Parthenius was intended.)

13. *Moretum*. Heyn. ad Donati vitam Virgilii t. V. p. 329. Fabricius II. p. 677. ex Vossio memorat in Codice Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ Moreto Virgilii adscripta esse hæc verba: “*retum scripsit in Græco quem Virgilius imitatus est.*”

14. προπεμπτικόν. Steph. Byz. Κώρυκος\* πόλις Κιλικίας. Π. προπεμπτικῶ.

To these is to be added the extant piece, noticed in the Tables B. C. 63.

The Pseudo-Plutarch parallel. minor. p. 310. E. reciting the tale of *Cyanippus* from Parthenius c. 10. adds, ὡς Παρθένιος ὁ ποιητής. Eustath. ad Iliad. II. p. 327. ὡς ὁ αὐτὸς ἐθνικογράφος ἱστορεῖ\* παρ’ ὃ φέρεται [conf. Steph. Byz. v. Γλαφυραί] ὅτι καὶ κώμη Κιλικίας ἐστὶ Γλαφυραί καλουμένη, ἀπέχουσα Ταρσοῦ τριάκοντα σταδίους πρὸς δύσιν, ἐν ᾗ πηγὴ ἀπὸ βωγάδος καταβρέουσα καὶ συνιῶσα τῷ εἰς Ταρσὸν εἰσβάλλοντι ποταμῶ. περὶ ἧς Π. γράφον οὕτως ἄλλα τε λέγει καὶ ὅτι “*Παρθένιος Κιλικίων ἀνακτορεὴν ἔχουσα*”

ἀγχίγαμος πέλε καὶ καθαρῶ ἐπεραίνετο Κύνφ,

Κύπριδος ἐξ ἀδύτων πυρσὶν ἀναψαμένη\*

εἰσόκε μιν Κύπρις πηγὴν θέτο\* μίξε δ’ ἔρωτι

Κίδνου καὶ νύμφης ἑδατέντα γάμου.

Referred without sufficient reason to the μεταμορφώσεις.

Etymol. v. Ἀῶος.—ὁ Π. Ἀῶον κέκληκεν. ἢ διὰ τὸ πρὸς

τὴν ἡῶ τετραμμένην ἔχειν τὴν ῥύσιν καθά φησιν ὁ Π.

—Καρυκίων στεύμενος ἐξ ὄρεων.

ἀνατολικῶν ὄντων. δύναται δὲ οὕτω καλεῖσθαι καθ’ ὃ ἡ Κιλικία Ἀῶα πάλαι ἀνομάζετο. Idem δέικετον p. 260. ἀγαλμα—“*δεῖκετον Ἰφιγένης*” παρὰ Παρθενίῳ. Idem δρύιφελλον. τὸ λέμμα. ὁ φίλοις. Παρθένιος\*

οὐδὲ πόροι ῥίζης δρύιφελα ποντιᾶδος.

Idem Ἐρκύνιος δρυμῶς.—Παρθένιος\*

ἀλλ’ ὅτ’ ἀφ’ ἐσπερίης Ἐρκυνίδος ὤρετο γαίης.

In all these passages, when *Parthenius* simply is named, we may understand the celebrated poet of *Nicaea*.

An epigram of Erycius, Ep. 11. *Analect.* tom. II. p. 297. is addressed εἰς Παρθένιον Φωκαέου τὸν εἰς Ὀμηρον παροινήσαντα. Brunck. tom. III. *Lectt.* p. 198. understands this to be *Parthenius* who was taken in the Mithridatic war. Jacobs Anthol. tom. XIII. p. 891. observes, *Illum Parthenium qui tam parum honorifice de Homero sensisse dicitur grammaticum esse existimo, quem novimus ex Suida Διονύσιος, discipulum Dionysii Alexandrini, qui usque ad Trajanum vixit; ita ut Parthenius sub Hadriano floruisse videri possit.* Neither of these opinions can be admitted: for it appears from Stephanus Byz. that the *Phocæan Parthenius* lived after *Magnentius* who slew *Constans* in A. D. 350: v. Γότθοι. μέμνηται τούτων ὁ Φωκαεὺς Παρθένιος. v. Δεκέντιοι. ἔθνος Παννονίας\* ἀπὸ Δεκεντίου τοῦ Μάγνου παιδὸς Μαγνεντίου δ’ ἀδελφεῷ τὸ θηλυκὸν Δεκεντίας\* ὡς Παρθ. ὁ Φωκαεὺς. The grammarian *Parthenius*—*Παρθένιος ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου*—is quoted by Athenæus XI. p. 501. a. Idem p. 467. c. *Παρθένιος ὁ τοῦ Διονυσίου ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς λέξεων ζητουμένων.* XV. p. 680. e. Π. ὁ τοῦ Διονυσ. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἱ. λ. He might flourish where Jacobs places him, about ninety years before Athenæus himself.

*genes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat Romæ sibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori esse quod sciret meliora resurrectura quam arsissent.* Plutarch. Mor. p. 68. B. Τιμαγένης ἐξέπεσε τῆς Καίσαρος φιλίας, ἐλευθέρα μὲν οὐδέποτε φωνῇ χρητάμενος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς συμποσίοις καὶ τοῖς περιπάτοις ἐκάστοτε πρὸς οὐδ' ἡντινοῦν σπουδῇ,

ἀλλ' ὅ τι οἱ εἴσταιτο γελόιον Ἀργείοισιν

αἰτίαν φιλίας ὥσπερ σόφισμα λοιδορίας προσφερόμενος<sup>h</sup>.

194. *Timagenes* the sophist. B. C. 55.<sup>i</sup>

195. *Asinius Pollio* of *Tralles*. Suidas: Παλιών ὁ Ἀσίνιος χρηματίσας, Τραλλιανός, σοφιστὴς καὶ φιλόσοφος· σοφιστεύσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἐπὶ Πομπηίου τοῦ μεγάλου, καὶ διαδεξάμενος τὴν σχολὴν τοῦ Τιμαγένους. ἔγραψεν ἐπιτομὴν τῆς Φιλοχόρου Ἀτθίδος.—ἐπιτομὴν τῶν Διοφάνους γεωργικῶν ἐν βιβλίοις β'. πρὸς Ἀριστοτέλην περὶ ζώων βιβλία ι'. περὶ τοῦ ἐμφυλίου τῆς Ῥώμης πολέμου, ὃν ἐπολέμησαν Καῖσάρ τε καὶ Πομπήιος<sup>k</sup>.

196. *Demetrius Ixion*. Laërt. V. 84. (Δημήτριος) Ἀδραμυττηνός, γραμματικὸς, ἐπικληθεὶς Ἰξίων διὰ τὸ ἀδικῆσαι τι δοκεῖν περὶ τὴν Ἥραν. Suidas: Δημήτριος ὁ ἐπικλὴν Ἰξίων, γραμματικὸς, Ἀδραμυττηνός· γεγονώς κατὰ τοὺς Αὐγουστοῦ τοῦ Καίσαρος χρόνους· ὃς διέτριψεν ἐν Περγάμῳ.—ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν εἰς μι' ληγόντων ῥημάτων· καὶ ἄλλα περὶ ἀντωνυμιῶν. εἰς Ὀμηρον ἐξηγήσιν. εἰς Ἡσίοδον ὁμοίως<sup>l</sup>.

197. *Nicolaüs* of *Damascus*. B. C. 53. 36. 16. His father *Antipater* and his brother *Ptolemy* are mentioned by Suidas: Ἀντίπατρος Νικολάου τοῦ Δαμασκηνοῦ πατὴρ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ, ὃς ἔσχε Στρατονίκην γυναικα τὴν μητέρα Νικολάου, οἱ διαφανεῖς ἦσαν ἐν Δαμασκῷ<sup>m</sup>.

<sup>h</sup> Quintilian. I. 10, 10. *Timagenes auctor est omnium in literis studiorum antiquissimam Musicen extitisse.* Idem X. 1, 75. *Clitarchi probatur ingenium &c.—Longo post intervallo temporis natus Timagenes hoc est vel ipso probabilis quod intermissam historias scribendi industriam nova laude reparavit.* Supposed by Spalding ad I. 10, 10. to be the *Timagenes Pollionis* amicis *Augusto* invisus. But perhaps the third *Timagenes* N<sup>o</sup>. 257 may be intended in these passages.

<sup>i</sup> Vossius de Hist. Gr. p. 153. seems rightly to determine that *Timagenes* the sophist was a different person from *Timagenes* the historian above mentioned; although he unnecessarily supposes the sophist to have died in Mesopotamia: *Mortuus est Dabani; ea autem civitas est Mesopotamia*, because Suidas adds *ἐτελεύτησε δὲ ἐν Δαβάνῳ*, for which we may substitute ἐν Ἀλβάνῳ with Rubenius ad Senec. de Ira III. 23.

<sup>k</sup> Suidas adds, ἀπομνημονεύματα Μουσωνίου τοῦ φιλοσόφου. Kuster: *Temporis ratio obstat. Vixit enim Musonius philosophus sub Nerone. Quare hæc ad Pollionem juniorem pertinere* [Παλιών Ἀλεξανδρεύς, Οὐαλέριος χρηματίσας—γεγονώς ἐπὶ Ἀδριανῷ Suid.] *recte monuit Jonsius de Script. Hist. Phil. III. 7. [p. 246].* Perhaps some other of the works here named might belong to the later Pollio.

If Pollio taught at Rome in the time of Pompey, he was contemporary with *Timagenes* whom he afterwards succeeded.

<sup>l</sup> Suidas assigns various causes for the name: ἐπεκλήθη δὲ τοῦτο, ὡς μὲν τινες, διότι λεπίδας χρυσᾶς κλέπτων τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ τῆς Ἡρας ἀγάλματος ἐφωράθη [which agrees with Laërtius], ὡς δὲ ἄλλοι, ὅτι ἀπεσίλησεν Εὐριπίδην Φιλότιμον τὸ δῖσμα ἔχον τὸν Ἰξίονα· ἕτεροι δὲ, ὅτι τῷ διδασκάλῳ Ἀριστάρχῳ ἀντήρῃσεν ὥσπερ ὁ Ἰξίων εὐεργετήσασιν αὐτὸν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀχαριστεῖν ἐπεχειρήσεν. As he could not have studied under the celebrated *Aristarchus*, either another *Aristarchus* is meant, or διδάσκαλος must be understood with some latitude to express that he was Ἀριστάρχου.

<sup>m</sup> The works of *Nicolaüs* were these:

1. περὶ τοῦ Ἰλίου βίου καὶ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Νικόλαος Δαμασκ.

2. περὶ τῆς Καίσαρος ἀγωγῆς. Suid. Dr. Coray, who has published the fragments of *Nicolaüs* ad calcem *Æliani* p. 221—282, gives a fragment of this piece p. 251.

3. *ἱστορίαι libris CXLIV*. See the Tables B. C. 36. In his 114th book he had arrived at the affairs of B. C. 53. See the Tables. In the 123rd and 124th he described *Agrippa* in Syria: see the Tables B. C. 16. 2. Josephus Ant. XVI. 2, 3. mentions again the appeal of *Nicolaüs* to *Agrippa* for the Jews: τότε δὲ [after the march into Paphlagonia in B. C. 16] περὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν αὐτῶν γενομένην, πολὺ πλῆθος Ἰουδαίων ὁ τὰς πόλεις ἄκει προσήει καιροῦ καὶ παρρησίας ἐπειλημμένοι· καὶ τὰς ἐπιρρίδας ἔλεγον ὡς ἐπηρεάζοντο, μήτε νόμοις οἰκείοις ἑόμενοι χρῆσθαι.—ταῦτα καταβώοντων παρητήσατο μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς (Ἡρώδης) ἀκούσαι τὸν Ἀγρίππαν αὐτῶν δικαιολογουμένων, Νικό-



198. *Didymus*. B. C. 46. Athen. IV. p. 139. c. Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικός· καλεῖ δὲ τοῦτον Δημήτριος ὁ Τροϊζήνιος βιβλιολάβαν, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ὧν ἐκδίδωκε συγγραμμάτων· ἔστι γὰρ τρισχίλια πρὸς τοῖς πεντακοσίοις. *Macrob.* Sat. V. 22. *Didymus grammaticorum omnium quique sint quique fuerint instructissimus.*
199. *Juba*. B. C. 46. B. C. 1.<sup>n</sup>

λαὸν δέ τινα τῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων ἔδωκεν εἰπεῖν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τὰ δίκαια· τοῦ δὲ Ἀγρίππα Ῥωμαίων τε τοὺς ἐν τέλει καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δυναστῶν τοὺς παρόντας αὐτῷ συνέδρους παιησαμένον, καταστὰς ὁ Νικόλαος ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔλεξεν κ. τ. λ. Although in the speech which follows *Nicolaüs* is made by *Josephus* to speak as a Jew; yet it appears from *Joseph.* XII. 3. quoted in the *Tables B. C.* 16 that this is no other than the historian *Nicolaüs* of *Damascus*.

It must be observed that the description quoted by *Josephus* in the *Tables B. C.* 16 from the 123rd book of *Nicolaüs* referred to the preceding visit of *Agrippa* to *Asia* three or four years before.

4. κωμῳδαί. *Suidas* v. Νικόλαος. γραμματικῆς τε γὰρ οὐδενὸς χείρων ἐπεμεμῆστο καὶ δι' αὐτῆς ποιητικῆς πάσης· αὐτὸς δὲ τραγῳδίας ἐποίησε καὶ κωμῳδίας εὐδοκίμους. Hence we may with *Coray* p. 281. ascribe to *Nicolaüs Damascenus* the comic fragment *Νικολάου* apud *Stob.* *Serm.* 14, 7. although *Photius* in his *Index* makes *Nicolaüs* the poet a distinct person from *Nicolaüs* the philosopher.

5. παραδόξων ἐθνῶν συναγωγή. *Photius* quoted in the *Tables B. C.* 36. *Stobæus* *Serm.* 5. 7. 9. 10. 37. 38. 44. 54. 120. 123. quotes this work: ἐκ τῆς *Νικολάου* ἐθνῶν συναγωγῆς. Collected in *Coray* p. 271—280.

6. περὶ ψυχῆς. *Porphyrius* apud *Stob.* *Eclog.* I. 52. p. 842. *Νικόλαος* οὐκ ἤξιον τὰ μέρη τῆς ψυχῆς κατὰ τὸ ποσὸν λαμβάνειν. *Conf.* *Heeren.* ad locum.

*Nicolaüs* is charged by *Josephus* *Ant.* XVI. 7, 1. with flattering *Herod* in his history: ζῶν τε γὰρ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ, κεχαρισμένως ἐκείνῳ καὶ καθ' ἡπηρεσίαν ἀνέγραφεν μόνων ἀπτόμενος τῶν πρὸς εὐκλειαν αὐτῷ φερόντων.—ὅς γε καὶ τὸν *Μαριάμνης* θάνατον καὶ τῶν παίδων αὐτῆς ὡμῶς τῷ βασιλεῖ πεπραγμένον εἰς εὐπρέπειαν ἀνάγειν βουλευόμενος ἐκείνης τε ἀσέλγειαν καὶ τῶν νεανίσκων ἐπιβουλὰς καταφείδεται. The death of *Mariamnè* and her sons happened after the 28th year of *Herod* B. C. 10: which had been already mentioned by *Josephus* XVI. 5, 1. ὅγδον καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπ' ἑλυμπιάδος δευτέρας καὶ ἐνενηκοστῆς πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν [sc. Ol. 192. 3.]. The latter books therefore of the history of *Nicolaüs* were composed at the close of the reign of *Herod*.

<sup>n</sup> These were among the works of *Juba*:

1. περὶ Ἀσσυρίων. See the *Tables B. C.* 46.

2. περὶ γραφικῆς, or περὶ ζωγράφων. *Harpocr.* Πολύγνωτος, περὶ Πολυγνώτων—ιστορῆκασιν ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀρτέμιον ἐν τῷ περὶ ζωγράφων καὶ Ἰόβας ἐν τοῖς περὶ

γραφικῆς. *Idem* Παρβάσιος. Ἰόβας ἐν ὁγδόῃ περὶ ζωγράφων διεξέρχεται τὰ περὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.

3. θεατρικὴ ἱστορία. *Tables B. C.* 46. *Photius* *Cod.* 161. p. 341. ἐκλογαί—Σωπάτρου σοφιστοῦ.—ὁ δὲ ἐνδέκατος (λόγος) ἔσχε τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῆς Ἰόβα τοῦ βασιλέως θεατρικῆς ἱστορίας ἐπτακαίδεκάτου λόγου.

4. εἰς Λεοντέα. *Athen.* VIII. p. 343. e. ὀψοφάγος ἦν Λεοντεὺς ὁ Ἀργεῖος, τραγῳδὸς, Ἀθηναῖος μὲν μαθητῆς οἰκέτης δὲ γενόμενος Ἰόβα τοῦ Μαυρουσίαν βασιλέως, ὡς φησιν Ἀμάραντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ σκηνῆς, γεγραφέναι φάσκων εἰς αὐτὸν τὸδε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸν Ἰόβαν, ὅτε κακῶς τὴν Ὑψιπύλῃν ὑπεκρίνατο·

μη γέ Λεοντῆος κ. τ. λ.

5. περὶ Λιβύης. *Tables B. C.* 46.

6. ὁμοιότητες. *Tables B. C.* 46.

7. Ῥωμαϊκὴ ἱστορία. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀβοριγῖνες. ἔθνος Ἰταλικόν. ὡς Ἰόβας ἐν Ῥωμαϊκῆς ἱστορίας πρώτῃ. *Idem* Ὡστία. πόλις Ἰταλίας. Ἰόβας ἐν πρώτῳ Ῥωμ. ἱστορ.

8. περὶ φθορᾶς λέξεως. *Phot.* *Lex.* et *Suid.* v. σκομβρίσαι. παρὰ Ἰόβα ἐν β' φθορᾶς λέξεως παιδιᾶς ἀσέλγους εἶδος.

*Plutarch.* *Mor.* p. 269. C. ὡς οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἰόβαν ἱστοροῦσιν. on the Roman Calends, Nones, and Ides. p. 278. E. ὡς Ἰό. ἱστῶρκε. on the altar of *Hercules* at *Rome*. p. 282. E. ὡς Ἰό. φησί. *Idem* *Romul.* c. 14. Ἰόβας δὲ τρεῖς καὶ ὁγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίας παρθένους. on the rape of the *Sabines*. c. 15. οἱ δὲ πλεῖστοι νομίζουσιν, ὧν καὶ ὁ Ἰό. ἐστὶ, παράκλησιν εἶναι (τὸν ταλάσιον) κ. τ. λ. c. 17. ἑάλω *Ταρπήϊος* προδοσίας ὑπὸ Ῥωμύλου διωχθεὶς, ὡς Ἰό. φησὶ *Γάλλων* Σουλπικίου ἱστορεῖν. *Idem* *Numa* c. 7. ἃς ἐφύρον οἱ βασιλεῖς λαίνας ὁ Ἰό. χλαίνας φησὶ εἶναι. c. 13. ταῦτα γὰρ ὁ Ἰό. εἶρηκε γλιχόμενος ἐξελληνίσαι τοῦνομα. on the *Ancilia*. *Idem* *Comp.* *Marcell.* et *Pelopid.* p. 473. ἡμεῖς δὲ *Λιβίῳ*, *Καίσαρι*, καὶ *Νέπωτι*, καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ Ἰόβα πιστεύομεν, ἥττας τινὰς καὶ τροπὰς ὑπὸ *Μαρκέλλου* τῶν σὺν Ἀννίβᾳ γενέσθαι. *Idem* *Sulla* c. 16. ὁ δ' Ἰό. οὐ *Γαβίνιον* φησὶ πεμφθῆναι ἀλλὰ Ἐρίκιον. on *Sulla* at *Chæronea*. These passages are from the *Roman History*.

*Athen.* IV. p. 177. a. Ἰόβας δὲ τούτους (τοὺς αὐλοὺς) *Φρυγῶν* εἶναι εὐρημα. p. 183. c. τὸ δὲ ψαλτήριον, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Κυθήριος συνεπλήρωσε χορδαῖς.—μνημονεύει δ' ὁ Ἰό. καὶ τοῦ λυροφοῖνικος, καὶ τοῦ ἐπιγονίου. XIV. p. 660. e. Ἀθηναῖον ἐν *Σαμῳθραῖν*, ὡς φησιν Ἰό., μάγειρον εἰσάγει κ. τ. λ. These we may refer to the θεατρικὴ ἱστορία.

*Etymol.* βλίτυρι. Ἰόβας δὲ τὸν σκινδαλὸν ὄργανον μουσικὸν ἀποδίδωσι. *Idem* Διόνυσος.—δεῖνον δὲ τὸν βασιλέα λέγουσιν οἱ Ἰνδοί, ὡς Ἰόβας. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρ-

200. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. B. C. 265. 29. 7.  
 201. *Theodorus of Gadara*. B. C. 44. 31. 6.  
 202. *Dionysius Atticus of Pergamus*, the disciple of *Apollodorus*. B. C. 63.  
 203. *Cæcilius*. B. C. 55. 29. 6.  
 204. *Hermagoras*, the disciple of *Theodorus*. B. C. 6.  
 205. *Dionysius periegeta*. B. C. 1. Vossius de Hist. Græc. p. 172. understands Pliny to speak of *Dionysius* whose poem is extant. Eustathius is less precise in marking the time of the poet, but agrees that there is a reference to the Parthians in B. C. 20, and admits that he is placed by some in the reign of *Augustus* °.  
 205.\* *Sextus* the philosopher. A. D. 1. This philosopher, also called *Sextus* by Origen contra Celsum VIII. 30. p. 444. P is *Sextius* in Seneca Epist. 108. *Sotion docebat quare Pythagoras animalibus abstinuisset, quare postea Sextius*. Ep. 59. *Sextium ecce cum maxime lego, virum acrem, Græcis verbis Romanis moribus philosophantem*. Ep. 98. *Honores repulit pater Sextius, qui ita natus ut temp. deberet capessere latum clavum Divo Julio dante non recepit.* and in Plutarch Mor. p. 77. E. καθάπερ φασὶ Σέξτιόν τε τον Ῥωμαῖον ἀφεικότα τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς διὰ φιλοσοφίαν, ἐν δὲ τῷ φιλοσοφεῖν αὐτὸν πάλιν δυσπαθεῖντα—τὸ πρῶτον, ὀλίγου δεῖσαι καταβαλεῖν ἑαυτὸν ἐκ τινος διήρους. The father and the son were both philosophers: Senec. Nat. Quæst. VII. 32. *Sextiorum nova et Romani roboris secta inter initia sua, cum magno impetu capisset, extincta est.* As *Sextius* the father flourished in the time of *Julius Cæsar*, forty-five years before this date, we may understand Eusebius to speak of *Sextius* the son. He is placed in the 3rd column rather than the 4th, because he is in Eusebius himself, who names no Latin authors.  
 205.\*\* *Philistion*. A. D. 7.  
 206. *Strabo*. B. C. 71. 58. 24. A. D. 14. 9.

βάκη. πόλις ἐν Κελτιβηρία, ὡς Ἰόβας. Plutarch. Mor. p. 972. B. τό γε μὴν κοινωνικὸν μετὰ τοῦ συνετοῦ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας ἀποδείκνυσθαι φησιν ὁ Ἰόβας.

° Eustath. ad Dionys. perieg. p. 113. περὶ τοῦ γένους Διονυσίου καὶ τοῦ παρόντος αὐτοῦ ποιήματος. Δ. δὲ Δίβυς μὲν ἱστορεῖται τὸ γένος, συγγράφαι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα βιβλία λέγεται.—τὸ δὲ παρὸν ποίημα ἱστορικὸν καλοῦσιν οἱ παλαιοί, συγκείμενον ἐκ τοπικοῦ καὶ πραγματικοῦ καὶ χρονικοῦ καὶ γενεαλογικοῦ.—χρονικοῦ δὲ, ὡς ὅτε καιροῦ μέμνηται καθ' ὃν αὐτὸς περιῆν. ὅτι δηλαδὴ οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνάκτων [355]. Idem ad 355. p. 173. ἀνάκτων δὲ εἰπὼν ἔδειξε, φασὶν, ἐναργῶς ὅτι οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπάτων αὐτὸς ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων ἤκμαζε, Νέρωνος, ἡ καὶ Αὐγούστου κατὰ τινας, οὗ μεμνήσθαι λέγεται καὶ ἐν τῷ "Αἰσονίου βασιλῆος ἐπεπρήνεν ἀκωκή" [1052]. Idem ad 1052. p. 278. φασὶ γὰρ τὸν Αὐγούστου κακῶς αὐτοῖς [Parthos] διαθέσθαι, τὴν τοῦ Κράσσου ἦν ἀναπαλαίσαντα. This occurred in B. C. 20.

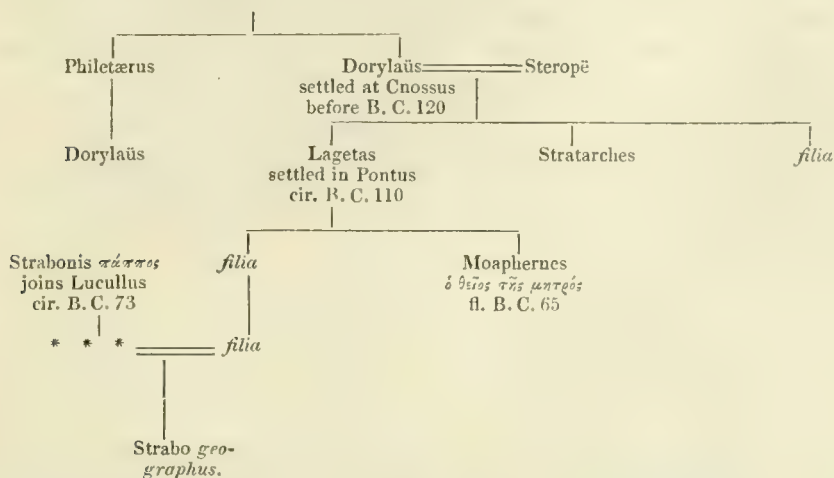
° Origen. l. c. ἐν ταῖς Σέξτου γνώμαις—"Ἐμφύ-  
 "χων χρῆσις μὲν ἀδιάφορον ἀποχὴ δὲ λογικώτερον."

° Strabo X. p. 477. 478. mentions his mother's family in the following terms: Δορύλαος ἦν ἀνὴρ τακτικὸς τῶν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου φίλων. οὗτος—ξενολογεῖν ἀποδειχθεὶς πολλὸς ἦν ἐν τε τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ ἐν

τῇ Θράκῃ πολλὸς δὲ καὶ τοῖς παρὰ τῆς Κρήτης ἰαῦσιν.—ἐπιδημοῦντος δὲ τοῦ Δορύλαου—ἐνέστη πόλεμος τοῖς Κνωσίοις πρὸς τοὺς Γορτυνίους. αἰρεθεὶς δὲ στρατηγὸς καὶ καταρθώσας διὰ ταχέων ἤρατο τιμὰς τὰς μεγίστας· καὶ ἐπειδὴ μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς δολιφονηθέντα ἔγνω τὸν Εὐεργέτην—ἐν Σινώπῃ,—κατέμεινεν ἐν τῇ Κνωσσῷ· τεκονοποιεῖται δὲ—δύο μὲν υἱεῖς Λαγέταν καὶ Στρατάρχηαν, (ὃν τὸν Στρατάρχηαν ἐσχάτογγρων καὶ ἡμεῖς ἤδη εἶδμεν,) θυγατέρα δὲ μίαν.—διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐπάτωρ, ἑνδεκα ἔτη γεγονώς· τούτῳ σύντροφος ὑπῆρξεν ὁ τοῦ Φιλεταίρου Δορύλαος· ἦν δ' ὁ Φιλεταίρος ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τακτικοῦ Δορύλαου. ἀνδρωθεὶς δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ ἤρητο τῇ συντροφίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Δορύλαον ὥστ' οὐκ ἐκείνου μόνον εἰς τιμὰς ἦγε—ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐν Κνωσσῷ μετεπέμπετο· ἦσαν δ' οἱ περὶ Λαγέταν, τοῦ μὲν πατρὸς ἤδη τετελευτηκότος αὐτοῦ δ' ἠδρωμένοι· καὶ ἦσαν ἀφέντες τὰ ἐν Κνωσσῷ. τοῦ δὲ Λαγέτα θυγάτηρ ἦν ἡ μήτηρ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρός. XII. p. 557. ἐμνήσθημεν Δορύλαου τοῦ τακτικοῦ ὃς ἦν πρόπαππος τῆς μητρός ἡμῶν, καὶ ἄλλου Δορύλαου, ὃς ἦν—υἱὸς Φιλεταίρου· καὶ διότι ἐκείνος τῶν ἄλλων τιμῶν παρὰ τοῦ Εὐπάτορος τῶν μεγίστων τυχὼν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τῆς ἐν Κομάνοις ἱερωσύνης, ἐφωράθη τὴν βασιλείαν ἀφιστάς Ῥωμαίοις· καταλυθέντος δ' ἐκείνου, συνδιεβλήθη καὶ τὸ γένος. ὥψδ δὲ Μοαφέρνους ὁ θεὸς τῆς μητρός ἡμῶν εἰς ἐπιφάνειαν ἦλθεν, ἥντινός καταλίσει τῆς

βασιλείας· καὶ πάλιν τῇ βασιλεῖ συνήντησαν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου φίλοι, πλὴν εἴ τινας ἔφθισαν προαποστάντες αὐτοῦ. καθάπερ ὁ πάππος ἡμῶν ὁ πρὸς πατρός [αὐτῆς], ὅς ἰδὼν τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως κακῶς φερόμενα ἐν τῇ πρὸς Λευ-

κόλλων πολέμῳ, καὶ ἅμα ἡλλοτριώμενος αὐτοῦ δι' ἔργην, — λαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ Λευκόλλου πιστεῖς ἀφίστησιν κ. τ. λ. This account supplies the following notes of time :



We cannot well suppose that *Strabo* saw *Strataches* more than 75 or 80 years after the father *Dorylaeus* settled in Crete. This would give B. C. 45 or 50 for the period at which he saw *Strataches* ἐσχάτην. The birth therefore of *Strabo* cannot be fixed below B. C. 54, and was probably a few years earlier. If we place it in B. C. 60, that date would fix his birth fifty years after his great-grandfather *Lagetas* had settled in Pontus, and thirteen after his grandfather joined *Lucullus*, and four or five after his great-uncle *Moaphernes* recovered the favour of *Mithridates*. All these dates are consistent; and all the allusions which *Strabo* makes to contemporary facts or persons fall below B. C. 60. He says of *Posidonius* XVI. p. 753. Ποσειδώνιος ὁ σταῖκος, ἀνὴρ τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς φιλοσόφων πολυμαθέστατος. Mr. Bake ad *Posidonii* fragmenta p. 8. is unwilling to interpret this in its obvious meaning: *Neque adeo necesse est hoc ita explicare ut Strabonis pueritia Posidonii attigerit senectutem. Haud scio an recte formula καθ' ἡμᾶς de iis etiam intelligatur qui paululum nostram ætatem præcedunt.* Wytenbach Ibid. p. 263. agrees in this interpretation, and collects examples from *Plutarch* and *Pausanias* of the lax and indefinite use of the phrase. The force of the phrase is to be determined by the context, and by the usage of each particular author. *Posidonius*, who was still living in B. C. 51, was contemporary and perhaps of the same age with *P. Servilius Isauricus*, whom *Strabo* had seen. See the Tables B. C. 51. A. D. 14. There is no difficulty, then, in understanding this in its plain meaning; that *Posidonius* was yet alive after the birth of *Strabo*.

In some passages *Strabo* uses the expression ἐφ' ἡμῶν, as X. p. 455. ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλην προσέκτισε Γάιος Ἀντώνιος—ἡνίκα φυγὰς γενόμενος μετὰ τὴν ἑπατεῖαν ἐν τῇ Κεφαλλήνῃ διέτριψε κ. τ. λ. ἐφ' ἡμῶν is perhaps in opposition to the early times mentioned just before. But, as *C. Antonius* was banished in B. C. 59, his residence in *Cephalonia* would be after the birth of *Strabo*. XII. p. 569. ἐφ' ἡμῶν τὰ Ἰσσυρα καὶ τὴν Δέρβην Ἀμύντας εἶχεν. *Amynτας* was slain in an ambush by the Cilicians: *Strab.* Ib. in B. C. 25: *Dio* LIII. 26. His reign therefore fell within the lifetime of *Strabo*. XVI. p. 780. στρατεία νεωστὶ γενηθεῖσα ἐφ' ἡμῶν. the expedition into *Arabia* in B. C. 24.

The expression καθ' ἡμᾶς occurs in the following passages: XII. p. 533. οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλεῖς οἱ πρὸ Ἀρχελάου διατεταγμένῃ εἶχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Καππαδοκίας. Of the two predecessors of *Arche-laüs*, *Ariobarzanes* reigned till B. C. 42, and *Ariarathes* till B. C. 36. within the time of *Strabo*. XII. p. 574. Κλέων ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς τῶν ληστηρίων ἡγεμών. ὁ τὸς—ἐπὶ ἤρξεν Ἀντωνίου μὲν χρήσιμος—ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἀκτιακοῖς ἀποστὰς Ἀντωνίου τοῖς Καίσαρος προσέθετο στρατηγῶς. in B. C. 31. XIII. p. 594. τοῦτον [*Fimbriam*]—ἐπελθὼν Σύλλας κατέλυσε.—καθ' ἡμᾶς μέντοι Καίσαρ ὁ θεὸς πολὺ πλεον αὐτῶν (τῶν Ἰλιέων) προνοήσῃ. καθ' ἡμᾶς in opposition to the time of *Sulla* who preceded the birth of *Strabo*. XIII. p. 625. ἄλλοι καθ' ἡμᾶς Περγαμηνὸι Μιθριδάτης—καὶ Ἀπολλόδαμπος.—*Mithridates* survived *Pharnaces* B. C. 47: *Strab.* Ib. *Apollodorus* taught *Octavius* in B. C. 44. XIV. p. 635. καθ' ἡμᾶς Λισχίνης ὁ ῥήτωρ, ὅς ἐν φυγῇ διέτελεσε, παρρησιασάμενος περὰ τοῦ μετρίου πρὸς Πομπήιον Μάγνον. *Meus æqualis Milesius Æschines* Cic.



207. *Thrasyllus*. A. D. 2. 14.<sup>†</sup>

Brut. c. 95. *Æschines* the contemporary of *Cicero* might still live after the birth of *Strabo*. XIV. p. 684. Κλεπάτρως τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλίσσης. she died in B. C. 30. XIII. p. 617. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ποτάμων καὶ Λεσβοκλῆς καὶ Κριναγόρας καὶ Θεοφάνης. For *Theophrastus* see B. C. 49. *Lesbocles* was contemporary with *Potamo*: *Senec. Suas.* 3. p. 20. and *Potamo* with *Theodorus of Gadara*: see B. C. 6. *Crinagoras* Ep. 11. *Antholog.* tom. II. p. 130. celebrates *Marcellus* the son of *Octavia*: ἐσπερίου Μάρκελλος ἀνερχόμενος πολέμιο. All these therefore were in the lifetime of *Strabo*. XIII. p. 630. Ὑβρέας ὁ καθ'

ἡμᾶς γενόμενος μέγιστος ῥήτωρ. He flourished in B. C. 40. XIV. p. 650. ἄνδρες γενόμενοι ἔνδοξοι Νυσαεῖς—Μενεκράτης Ἀριστάρχου μαθητής, καὶ Ἀριστοδῆμος ἐκείνου υἱὸς οὗ διηκούσαμεν ἡμεῖς ἐσχάτῳ ἡρώ νεοὶ παντελῶς ἐν τῇ Νύσῃ· καὶ Σώστρατος δὲ ὁ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου, καὶ ἄλλος Ἀριστοδῆμος ἀνεψιὸς αὐτοῦ, ὁ παιδεύσας Μάγνον τὸν Πομπηϊόν, ἀξιόλογοι γεγόνασιν γραμματικοί· ὁ δ' ἡμέτερος καὶ ἐρῆτόρευσεν καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ κ. τ. λ.—ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ τῶν Μάγνου παίδων ἐπιστατῶν ἤρκειτο τῇ γραμματικῇ σχολῇ. The succession therefore stands thus:

1.	Aristarchus fl. B. C. 156		
2.	Menecrates Ar. μαθητής.		
3.	Aristodemus taught at Rome cir. B. C. 60—50	Sostratus	Aristodemus Pompeii magister.
4.	Strabo		

But if *Strabo* heard *Aristodemus*, who was the third from *Aristarchus*, and was also the tutor of *Pompey's* children, he could not have heard him much later than B. C. 50, which would be 106 years after the ἀκμὴ of *Aristarchus*: a confirmation of the date which we have assigned for *Strabo's* birth. Hence those who were contemporary with *Pompey* might be accurately called by *Strabo* καθ' ἡμᾶς, as still living after his birth. Thus XIV. p. 649. Πυθίδωρος ἀνὴρ Νυσαεῖς—ἐν τῇ πρὸς Πομπηϊόν φιλίᾳ διαπρέπων μετ' ὀλίγων· περιβέβλητο δὲ καὶ οὐσίαν βασιλικήν—ἦν ἐπὶ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ πραθεῖσαν διὰ τὴν πρὸς Πομπηϊόν φιλίαν ἐξωνησάμενος οὐχ ἥττω τοῖς παισὶ κατέλιπεν.—οὗτος δὲ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἤκμασε, καὶ Μηνόδαρος ἀνὴρ λόγιος καὶ ἄλλως σεμνὸς—κατεστασιάζεσθαι δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Δομετίου τοῦ Ἀγροβάργου φίλων, καὶ ἀνέειλεν αὐτὸν ἐκείνος ὡς ἀφιστάντα τὸ ναυτικόν. *Domitius* commanded a naval force in the Ionian sea in B. C. 41: *Dio* XLVIII. 7. which might be the period of the death of *Menodorus*. XIV. p. 656. καθ' ἡμᾶς Θεόπεμπς ὁ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ φίλος τῶν μεγάλα δυναμένων. *Theopompus* the friend of *Cæsar* is mentioned in B. C. 45 by *Cicero* Ep. Att. XIII. 7. *Strab.* Ibid. καθ' ἡμᾶς Διονύσιος ὁ συγγραφεύς. *Dionysius* was at Rome in B. C. 7. XIV. p. 670. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖος τε καὶ Ξεναρχος.—Ξεναρχος δὲ, οὗ ἡκροσάμεθα ἡμεῖς, ἐν οἴκῳ μὲν οὐ πολλὸν διέτριψεν, ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δὲ καὶ Ἀθήνῃσι καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐν Ῥώμῃ τὸν παιδευτικὸν βίον ἐλόμενος· χρησάμενος δὲ τῇ Ἀρείου φιλίᾳ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τῇ τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, διέτελεσε μέχρι γῆρας ἐν τιμῇ ἀγόμενος. For *Athenaus* see B. C. 22. XIV. p. 675. Νέστωρ ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. See B. C. 23. XVI. p. 759. ἐκ τῶν Γαδάρων Φιλότηδης τε ὁ Ἐπικούρειος γεγονώς, καὶ Μελέαργος, καὶ Μένιππος ὁ σπουδαγέλοις, καὶ Θεόδωρος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ῥήτωρ. For *Theodorus* see B. C. 6. XVII. p. 829. καθ' ἡμᾶς Ἰούβας ὁ πατὴρ

τοῦ νεωστὶ τελευτήσαντος Ἰούβα. King *Juba* was defeated in B. C. 46. XVII. p. 795. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀδελφὴς ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς. *Auletes* died in B. C. 51. Both these dates are within the lifetime of *Strabo*.

In none of these examples does it appear that the term καθ' ἡμᾶς is used of any period preceding the birth of the author himself. The term occurs again XII. p. 537. καθ' ἡμᾶς (Νῆρα) Σισών ἐπὶ ῥῆξε χρηματοφυλάκιον. and in XIV. p. 658. καθ' ἡμᾶς Νικίας ὁ τυραννίσας Κώων. In XIV. p. 660. he has another expression: Μένιππος κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν. See N<sup>o</sup>. 166. XVI. p. 757. καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ ἐκ Σίδωνος μὲν ἔνδοξοι φιλόσοφοι γεγόνασιν Βώθης τε ὃ συνεφιλοσοφῆσαμεν ἡμεῖς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλεια, καὶ Διόδωτος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ· ἐκ Τύρου δὲ Ἀντίπατρος, καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ τὸν πίνυκα ἐκθεὶς τῶν ἀπὸ Ζήνωνος φιλοσόφων καὶ τῶν βιβλίων. XVI. p. 759. Ἀντίοχος ὁ φιλόσοφος, μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν γεγονώς. *Antiochus* and *Menippus* flourished in B. C. 79. 78. But if *Strabo* applies the terms κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν and μικρὸν πρὸ ἡμῶν to describe those who flourished before his birth, it is reasonable to suppose that by the term καθ' ἡμᾶς he intended to mark those who flourished within his lifetime, or at least were still living after he was born.

The ἱστορικὰ ἱπομνήματα of *Strabo* are quoted by *Plutarch* *Lucull.* c. 28. Στράβων—ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ἱπομνήμασι λέγει. on the war of *Lucullus* with *Tigranes* B. C. 69. *Cæs.* c. 63. Στράβων ὁ φιλόσοφος ἱστορεῖ. on the death of *Cæsar*: and by *Strabo* himself XI. p. 515. εἰρηκότες πολλὰ περὶ τῶν Παρθικῶν νομίμων ἐν τῇ ἔκτῃ τῶν ἱστορικῶν ἱπομνημάτων βίβλῳ· δευτέρᾳ δὲ τῶν μετὰ Πολύβιον.

<sup>†</sup> The account of *Schol. Juvenal. Sat. VI.* 575. quoted *Voss. Hist. Gr.* p. 479. *Jons. Script. Hist. Phil.* p. 224. is this: *Thrasyllus multarum artium*

207.\**Sotio*. A. D. 12.

208. *Apion*. Suidas: Ἀπίων ὁ Πλειστονίκου ὁ ἐπικληθεὶς Μόχθος, Αἰγύπτιος, (κατὰ δὲ Ἑλικωνίου Κρήης) γραμματικός· μαθητὴς Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Ἀρχιβίου. ἡκηκόει δὲ καὶ Εὐφράνορος γηραιοῦ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἑκατὸν ἔτη γεγονότος, Διδύμου δὲ τοῦ μεγάλου θρεπτός. ἐπαίδευσεν δὲ ἐπὶ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος καὶ Κλαυδίου ἐν Ῥώμῃ· ἦν δὲ διάδοχος Θέωνος τοῦ γραμματικοῦ καὶ σύγχρονος Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς.<sup>5</sup>

209. *Apollonides of Nicæa*. Flourished in the time of *Tiberius*: Laërt. IX. 109. Ἀπολλωνίδης

*scientiam professus postremo se dedit Platonica sectæ, ac deinde mathesi; quæ præcipue viguit apud Tiberium cum quo sub honore ejusdem artis familiarissime vixit: quem postea Tiberius in insula Rhodo præcipitare voluit in pelagum quasi conscium promissæ dominationis. Quem dolum cum præsensisset, fugit. Suet. Tib. c. 14. Thrasyllus mathematicum, quem ut sapientiæ professorem contubernio admovebat, tunc maxime expertus est, affirmantem nave prævisa gaudium afferri, cum quidem illum durius et contra prædicta cadentibus rebus, ut falsum et secretorum temere conscium, eo ipso momento dum spatia- tur una, præcipitare in mare destinasset. Dio LV. 11.* Θράσυλλον ἄνδρα πάσης ἀστρολογίας διαπεφυκότα ἔχων πάντα καὶ τὰ ἐαυτοῦ καὶ ἐκείνοις [Caio et Lucio] πε- πρωμένα ἀκριβῶς ἡπίστατο· καὶ λόγος ἔχει ὅτι μελλήσας ποτὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ τὸν Θράσυλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὥσειν, ἐπειδὴ μόνος αὐτῷ πανθ' ὅσα ἐνενόει συνήδει, ὥς εἶδεν αὐ- τὸν σκυθρωπάσαντα, ἤρετο διὰ τί συνένοφεν; εἰπόντος δὲ κίνδυνόν τινα ὑποπτεῖν, θαυμάσας οὐκέτ' αὐτὸ ἐπαύσησεν. οὕτω γὰρ πού πάντα ἐκείνος σαφῶς ᾔδει ὥστε καὶ τὸ πλοῦτον τὸ τὴν ἀγγελίαν τῷ Τιβερίῳ τῆς ἐς Ῥώμην ἀνακομιδῆς— φέρον πόρρωθεν κατιδὼν προσπλέον, προειπεῖν αὐτῷ ἃ ἀγ- γέλλειν ἤμελλε. In A. D. 16 *Thrasyllus* was the constant companion of *Tiberius*: Dio LVII. 15. Στατιλίου Ταύρου μετὰ Λουκίου Λίβωνος ἱπατεύσαντος— τῷ τε Θρασύλλῳ αἰεὶ συνὼν καὶ μαντεύει τινὶ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν χρόμενος.

*Thrasyllus* is quoted in the following works:

1. τὰ πρὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν Δημοκρίτου βιβλίων. Laërt. IX. 41. γεγόνοι δ' αὖν (Δημόκριτος) ὡς Θράσυλ- λος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ τὰ πρὸ τῆς α. τῶν Δ. β. κατὰ τὸ τρίτον ἔτος τῆς ἐβδόμης καὶ ἐβδομηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, ἐνιαυτοῦ (φησὶ) πρεσβύτερος αὖν Σωκράτους.

2. *Thrasyllus* is quoted upon *Plato*: Laërt. III. 1. Idem III. 56—61. Θρασύλλας (Θράσυλλος) δὲ φησὶ καὶ κατὰ τὴν τραγικὴν τετραλογίαν ἐκδοῦναι αὐ- τὸν τοὺς διαλόγους.—εἰσὶ τοῖνυν, φησὶν, οἱ πάντες αὐτῷ γνήσιοι διάλογοι ἕξ καὶ πενήκοντα, τῆς μὲν πολιτείας εἰς δέκα διαιρουμένης—τῶν δὲ νόμων εἰς δυοκαίδεκα· τετραλο- γίαι δὲ ἐννέα, ἐνὸς βιβλίου χώραν ἐπεχούσης τῆς πολιτείας καὶ ἐνὸς τῶν νόμων.—καὶ οὗτος μὲν οὕτω διαιρεῖ, καὶ τι- νες. IX. 37. εἴπερ οἱ Ἀντερασταὶ Πλάτωνος εἰσὶν, φησὶ Θράσυλλος, οὗτος [Democritus] αὖν εἴη ὁ παραγενόμενος ἀνώνυμος.

3. The Chronology of *Thrasyllus* is quoted by Clem. Al. Strom. I. p. 335. D. ἀπὸ τοῦ (Δευκαλίωνος) κατακλυσμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰδης ἐμπρησμοὺν καὶ τὴν εὐρεσιν τοῦ

σιδήρου καὶ Ἰδαίους δακτύλους ἔτη ἐβδομήκοντα τρία, ὧς φησὶ Θράσυλλος. He proceeds to give other pe- riods.

These three were probably the works of *Thra- syllus* the Platonist; other works bear the name of *Thrasyllus*: Αἰγυπτιακά: Auctor de fluviis p. 1159. D. περὶ λίθων and τραγικά: Idem p. 1157. A. ἰστορεῖ Θράσυλλος Μενδήσιος ἐν γ' περὶ λίθων· μέμνηται δὲ τούτων ἀκριβέστερον ἐν τοῖς τραγικοῖς. But there is no proof that these belong to the *Thra- syllus* of *Tiberius*.

<sup>5</sup> 1. περὶ τῆς Ἀπικίου τρυφῆς. Athen. VII. p. 294. f. Ἀπικίον ὁ γραμματικός ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀπ. τρ.

2. περὶ τῆς Ῥωμαϊκῆς διαλέκτου. Athen. XV. p. 680. d. Ἀπίαν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ῥ. δ.

3. Αἰγυπτιακά. Tatian. p. 130. Ἀπικίον ὁ γραμ- ματικός, ἀνὴρ δοκιμώτατος, ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Αἰγυπτια- κῶν (πέντε δὲ εἰσιν αὐτῷ γραφαί). Gellius V. 14. *Apion* qui *Plistonices* appellatus est, literis homo multis præditus rerumque *Græcorum* plurima atque varia scientia fuit. *Ejus libri non incelebres ferun- tur, quibus omnium ferme quæ mirifica in Ægypto visuntur audiunturque historia comprehenditur, &c.*—*Hoc autem, quod in libro Ægyptiacorum quinto scripsit, neque audisne neque legisse sed ipsum sese in urbe Romana vidisse oculis suis confirmat.* of *Androcles* and the lion. Idem VI. 8. Ἀπίων, *Græcus* homo, qui *Πλειστονίκης* est appellatus, facili atque *alacri facundia* fuit. quoted upon *Alexander*. Idem VII. 8. *Verba Ἀπίωνος eruditi viri ex Ægyptiacorum libro quinto: αὐτὸς δ' οὖν εἶδον περὶ Δικαιαρχίαν δελ- φῖνα κ. τ. λ.*

*Apion* was seen by *Pliny* in his youth: *Plin. H. N. XXX. 2. Adolescentibus nobis visus Apion grammaticæ artis &c.* *Pliny*, who died A. D. 79 at about 56 years of age, was born about A. D. 23. *Apion* therefore would still be living about A. D. 43. He is quoted by *Pliny XXXVII. 5. Apion cognominatus Plistonices paullo ante scriptum reliquit esse etiam nunc in labyrintho Ægypti col- losseum Serapin &c.* This we may refer to the Αἰγυπτιακά, in the time of *Pliny* a recent work. Idem præfat. ad T. *Vespasianum*: *Apion grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Cæsar cymbalum mundi vocabat, quum publicæ famæ tympanum potius vi- deri posset, immortalitate donari a se scripsit, ad quos aliqua componebat.*



ὁ Νικαεύς, ὁ παρ' ἡμῶν, ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῶν εἰς τοὺς σίλλους ὑπομνημάτων, ᾧ προσφωνεῖ Τιβερίῳ Καίσαρι.<sup>†</sup>

210. *Pamphilus*. Suidas: Πάμφιλος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, γραμματικὸς Ἀριστάρχειος, ἔγραψε λειμῶνα· ἔστι δὲ ποικίλων περιοχή. περὶ γλωσσῶν ἦτοι λέξεων βιβλία ἐνεγκόντα πέντε [ποικίλων περιοχῇ. περὶ γλωσσῶν—βιβλία οὐκ] Eudoc. p. 360. λειμῶνα λέξεων ποικίλων περιοχῇ βιβλίων ἐνεγκόντα πέντε Suidas ipse in Catalogo auctorum.]—εἰς τὰ Νικάνδρου ἀνεξηγητὰ καὶ τὰ καλούμενα Ὀπικά [Ὀπικά Eudoc. Ὀφιακά Kuster. ex Schol. Nicand. Ther. 377. αὐτὸς ὁ Νικάνδρος ἐν τοῖς Ὀφιακοῖς] τέχνην κριτικὴν. M<sup>r</sup>. Schweighæuser Athen. tom. XIV. p. 159. following Needham Proleg. ad Geopon. p. XIV. makes *Pamphilus Aristarchi discipulum*: which would place him at B. C. 130. But *Pamphilus* quotes *Apion*: Athen. XIV. p. 642. e. Ἀπίων καὶ Διοδώρος, ὡς φησι Πάμφιλος: who lived 150 years after that date. Ἀριστάρχειος therefore is to be interpreted a follower of the school of *Aristarchus*. Thus *Didymus* is called Ἀριστάρχειος, who lived in the time of *Juba*: see the Tables B. C. 46. where the expression is to be understood in the same manner. *Pamphilus* flourished after the Christian era and between the times of *Apion* and *Athenæus*.

To these may be added some writers of uncertain age, who flourished before the death of *Augustus*, and who therefore belong to the periods described in the present or the former volume. Some are included, who were omitted in their proper place.

211. *Agathyllus*. Before *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*: Dionys. Ant. I. p. 123. Ἀγάθυλλος Ἀρκὰς ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν ἐλεγείῳ λέγων ὧδε·

ἵκετο δ' Ἀρκαδίην Νήσφ' ὃ' ἐγκάτθετο παῖδας  
δοῖας, Κωδῶνης λέκτρα καὶ Ἀνθεμόνης·  
αὐτὸς δ' Ἐσπερίην ἔστυτο χθόνα, γέινατο δ' ἰῶα  
Ῥάμυλον—<sup>α</sup>.

212. *Agathocles*. After B. C. 309 and before *Cicero*: Cic. Div. I. 24. *Apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est Hamilcarem Carthaginiensem, cum oppugnaret Syracusas, visum esse audire vocem se postridie canaturum Syracusis: cum autem is dies illuxisset magnam seditionem in castris ejus—esse fuctam: quod cum sensissent Syracusani, improviso cos in castra irrupisse Hamilcaremque ab iis vivum esse sublatum.* Told with some variation by *Diodorus* XX. 29. under the archonship of *Demetrius* B. C. 309.

213. *Amomctus*. Before *Callimachus*: Antig. de Mirab. c. 164. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐν πόλει Λευκοθέῃ Ἀμώμητόν φησι (Καλλίμαχος) γράφειν κ. τ. λ.<sup>x</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Ammonius: ὄφλειν καὶ ὀφείλειν διαφέρει. Ἀπολλωνίδης ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν ὑπομνήματι περὶ παρμπρεσβείας Δημοσθένους κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. Τέρνα. πόλις Ἰταλίας. —ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς, ὡς Ἀπολλ. ὁ Νικαεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ παρμπρεσβείων.

*Apollonides*, quoted by *Strabo* VII. p. 309. XI. p. 523. 528. was probably an earlier *Apollonides*; who flourished between the time of *Mithridates Eupator* (whom he mentions apud *Strab.* VII. p. 309.) and *Strabo*. Hence it may be doubted whether Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εὐρώπης [Ἀπολλωνίδης in Cod. Par.] Schol. Apollon. IV. 983. and

again Ἀπολλωνίδης ἐν τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Εὐρώπης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem IV. 1174. and Ἀπολλωνίδης [Ἀπολλωνίδης Cod. Par.] Idem II. 964. was *Apollonides* of *Nicaea* or the earlier writer mentioned by *Strabo*.

<sup>α</sup> *Dionys.* I. p. 180. εἴρηται δὲ Δημαγόρα καὶ Ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἄλλους συχνούς ὅτε χρόνος καὶ ὁ τῆς ἀποικίας ἡγεμὼν ὁ αὐτός, on the foundation of Rome by *Romus* son of *Æneas*.

\* *Ælian.* H. A. XVII. 6. Ἀμώμητός φησιν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ πόλιν εἶναί τινα κ. τ. λ. *Plin.* H. N. VI. 17. *Gens hominum Attacorum* [a Scythian tribe].—



214. *Anaxilaüs*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. 2.* οὔτε διαβολὰς καθ' ἐτέρων ἐγνωκὼς ποιεῖσθαι συγγραφῶν, ὥσπερ Ἀναξίλαος καὶ Θεόπομπος ἐν ταῖς προοιμίαις τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐποίησαν.
215. *Andriscus*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen. c. 9.* περὶ Πολυκρίτης. ἡ ἱστορία αὕτη ἐλήφθη ἐκ τῆς α' Ἀνδρίσκου Ναξιακῶν. *Idem c. 19.* περὶ Παγκρατοῦς. ἱστορεῖ Ἀνδρίσκος ἐν Ναξιακῶν β'. *Athenæus III. p. 78. c.* Νάξιοι δὲ, ὡς Ἀνδρίσκος ἐτι δ' Ἀγλαοσθένης ἱστοροῦσι, κ. τ. λ.
216. *Andron*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab. IX. p. 392.* οἱ τε δὴ τὴν Ἀτθίδα συγγράψαντες—Φιλόχορος μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ ἰσθμοῦ μέχρι Πυθίου διήκειν αὐτοῦ [*Nisî*] φησι τὴν ἀρχήν· Ἀνδρων δὲ μέχρι Ἐλευσίνος καὶ τοῦ Θριασίου πεδίου. *Idem X. p. 456.* οὗτ' οὖν—τῆς Κεφαλληνίας τὸ Δουλίχιον, ὡς Ἀνδρων φησί. *p. 475.* τοὺς Ἑτεόκριτας καὶ τοὺς Κύδωνας αὐτόχθονας ὑπάρξαι εἰκός· τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐπήλυδας, οὓς ἐκ Θετταλίας ἐλθεῖν φησὶν Ἀνδρων τῆς Δωριίδος μὲν πρότερον νῦν δὲ τῆς Ἑστιάωτιδος λεγομένης. ἐξ ἧς ὠρμήθησαν, ὡς φησιν, οἱ περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν οἰκήσαντες Δωριεῖς καὶ ἔκτισαν τὴν τε Ἐρινεὸν καὶ Βόϊον καὶ Κυτίνιον.—οὗ πάνυ δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀνδρωνος λόγον ἀποδέχονται, τὴν μὲν τετράπολιν Δωγίδα τρίπολιν ἀποφαίνοντος κ. τ. λ.<sup>γ</sup>
217. *Anticlides*. After *Alexander*: *Plutarch. Alex. c. 46.* and before *Didymus*: *Harpocr. v. ὀξυθύμια.* and *Strabo*: *Strab. V. p. 221.* Ἀντικλείδης δὲ πρῶτους φησὶν αὐτοὺς [*Pelasgos*] τὰ περὶ Λῆμνον καὶ Ἰμβρον κτίσαι· καὶ δὴ τούτων τινὰς καὶ μετὰ Τυρρηνοῦ τοῦ Ἀττος εἰς Ἰταλίαν συνᾶραι<sup>z</sup>.
218. *Apollodorus of Artemita*. Flourished after *Eucratidas I.* the sixth king of Bactriana, and before *Strabo*. See above *p. 316. x.* He may therefore be placed between *B. C. 130* and the Christian era<sup>a</sup>.

de iis privatim condidit volumen *Anometus*, sicut *Hecataeus de Hyperboreis*.

<sup>y</sup> Many of this name are distinguished by *Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 321.* and after him by *Menag. ad Laërt. I. 30.* *Andron of Alexandria* is quoted by *Athen. IV. p. 184. b.* Ἀνδρωνα ἐν ταῖς χρονικοῖς τὸν Ἀλεξανδρέα. *Andron of Ephesus*: *Laërt. I. 119. Schol. Pindar. Isthm. II. 17.* From these two passages compared it appears that Ἀνδρων ἐν τῇ τρίτῳ Laërt. I. 30. *Euseb. Præp. X. p. 464. D. Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 332. B. Phot. lex. et Suid. v. Σαμ. ὁ ὄντος* was *Andron of Ephesus. Andron of Teos*: *Schol. Apollon. II. 354.* Ἀνδ. ὁ Τῆτος ἐν τῇ περίπλῳ. *Andron of Halicarnassus*: *Plutarch. Thes. c. 25. Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 183.* (and hence *Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 894. 1283.* and *Eudoc. p. 439.*) *Andron* simply is quoted *Schol. Apollon. I. 46.* Ἀ. ἐν τῇ ἐπιτομῇ τῶν συγγενειῶν. *Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1469.* *Harpocr. v. Φορβάντειον.* Ἀ. ἐν ἐγδόῃ τῶν συγγενειῶν. *Schol. Hom. Ven. apud Villosion. diatrib. p. 185.* Ἀνδρων ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις. It is probable that *Andron of Halicarnassus* is the *Andron* of *Strabo*; and possibly *Andron of Alexandria* may be another description of the same person.

<sup>z</sup> Works of *Anticlides*:

1. *Δηλιακά.* *Schol. Apollon. I. 1207.* Ἀντικλείδης [*Διοκλείδης Cod. Par.*] ἐν *Δηλιακοῖς* ἱστῶρησεν. *Idem I. 1289.* Ἀντικλείδης ἐν τῇ β' τῶν *Δηλιακῶν* [*Ἀντικλείδης Cod. Par.*].

2. *ἐξηγητικά.* *Harpocr. v. ὀξυθύμια.* Δίδυμος Ἀντικλείδου λέξιν παραγράφας ἐκ τῶν ἐξηγητικῶν. *v. παλαμναῖος.* παρὰ τὴν παλάμην παλαμναῖους ἐκάλουν, ὡς καὶ Ἀντ. ἐν ἐξηγητικῇ ὑποσημαίνει. *v. προκῶνια.* εἴκε καὶ ἐκ πυρῶν καὶ ἐκ κριθῶν γίνεσθαι, ὡς Ἀντ. ἐν ταῖς ἐξηγητικαῖς ὑποσημαίνει. *Plutarch. Nicia c. 23.* ὡς Ἀντ. διέγραφεν ἐν ταῖς ἐξηγητικοῖς.

3. *νόστοι.* *Athen. IV. p. 157. f.* καθάπερ ὁ παρὰ Ἀντικλείδῃ Ἡρακλῆς· φησὶ γὰρ οὗτος ἐν τῇ δευτέρῃ τῶν νόστων· “Μετὰ τὸ συντελεῖσαι τοὺς ἄθλους Ἡρακλέα,” κ. τ. λ. *XI. p. 466. c.* Ἀντικλείδης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῇ ἐκκαίδεκάτῃ νόστων περὶ Γρᾶ διηγουμένος τοῦ τὴν ἀποικίαν εἰς Λέσβον στείλαντος σὺν ἄλλοις βασιλεῦσι, κ. τ. λ. *IX. p. 384. d.* Ἀντ. ἐν ἐβδόμῃ νοστί· ὁ δὲ νόστων, “Ἐν δειπνῷ,” φησὶ, “μελλόντων Χίων ὑπὸ Ἐριθραίων ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀναιρεῖσθαι,” κ. τ. λ.

*Plutarch. Is. Osir. p. 365. F.* ἔω καὶ Ἀντικλείδην λέγοντα τὴν Ἰσιν Προμηθέως οὔσαν θυγατέρα Διωνύσου συνοικεῖν. *Idem Alexand. c. 46.* Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀντικλείδης καὶ Φίλων ὁ Θηβαῖος κ. τ. λ. *de Alexandro.* *Harpocr. Καλαύρεια.* ἐκαλεῖτο πρότερον Εἰρήνη ἡ Καλαύρεια, καθά φησιν Ἀντικλείδης. *Tzetz. ad Lycophron. 464.* Ἀντ. δὲ ὑπὸ Πάριδος φησι τοξευθέντα [*Ajacetem*] ἀποθανεῖν. Perhaps in the νόστοι. *Bekker. Anecd. tom. II. p. 783, 13.* Ἀντικλείδης δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος Αἰγυπτίους τὴν εὐρεσιν (τῶν γραμμάτων) ἀνατίθισιν. *Conf. Plin. H. N. VII. 56.* *Anticlides in Ægypto invenisse quendam nomine Menona tradit, &c.*

<sup>a</sup> *Strabo XI. p. 509.* mentions him again:

219. *Ariathus*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 123.* λέγεται δὲ ταῦτα ἄλλοις τε καὶ Ἀρίσθῳ [Ἀριαίθῳ Cod. Vat.] γράψαντι τὰ Ἀρκαδικά. on the settlement of *Æneas* in Arcadia. Quoted Schol. Hom. *Iliad. IV. 319.* Codd. Ven. et Victor. ἰστορεῖ Ἀρίαιθος. Which confirms the reading of Cod. Vat. apud *Dionys.*
220. *Aristocritus*. Before *Parthenius*: *Parthen. c. 11.* περὶ Βυβλίδος. ἰστορεῖ Ἀριστόκριτος, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος Καύνου κτίσει.
221. *Bato* of *Sinopë*. After B. C. 216, when *Hieronymus* reigned at *Syracuse*: *Athen. VI. p. 251. c.* and before *Strabo*: *Strab. XII. p. 546.* ἄνδρας δ' ἐξήνεγκεν ἀγαθοὺς (ἡ Σινώπη) τῶν μὲν φιλοσόφων Διογένη τὸν κυνικόν, τῶν δὲ ποιητῶν Δίφιλον τὸν καιμικόν τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Βάτων καὶ τὸν πραγματευθέντα τὰ Περσικά<sup>b</sup>.
222. *Callippus* of *Corinth*. *Pausan. IX. 29, 1.* Ἠγησίνοους ἐν τῇ Ἀτθίδι ἐποίησεν

Ἀσκλη δ' αὖ παρέλεκτο κ. τ. λ.

ταύτην τοῦ Ἠγησίνου τὴν ποίησιν οὐκ ἐπεξεξάμην, ἀλλὰ πρότερον ἄρα ἐκλελοιπυῖα ἦν πρὶν ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι. Κάλλιππος δὲ Κορίνθιος ἐν τῇ ἐς Ὀρχομενίου συγγραφῇ μάρτυρα ποιεῖται τῷ λογῷ τοῦ Ἠγησίνου τὰ ἔπη ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ ἡμεῖς πεποιήμεθα παρ' αὐτοῦ Καλλίππου διδαχθέντες. But if *Callippus* had read the work of *Hegesinus*, an early poet, whose poem had perished before *Pausanias* was born, we may reasonably suppose that *Callippus* himself lived before the Christian era.

223. *Callistratus*. Before *Dionysius*: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 172.* ἔξεστιν ἀκούειν καὶ γράφειν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἃ Καλλίστρατός τε ὁ περὶ Σαμοθράκης συνταξάμενος ἰστορίαν καὶ Σάτυρος ὁ τοὺς ἀρχαίους μύθους συναγαγὼν καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοί, παλαιότατος δὲ ὢν ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν ποιητῆς Ἀρκτίνο. on the Samothracian mysteries brought by *Dardanus* from Arcadia.
224. *Cephalon Gergithius*. *Strab. XIII. p. 589.* αἱ Γέργιθες ὁθένπερ ὁ Γεργίθιος ἦν Κεφάλων. An early historian: *Dionys. Ant. I. p. 180.* Κεφάλων μὲν γὰρ ὁ Γεργίθιος, συγγραφεὺς παλαιὸς πάνυ, δευτέρα γενεὰ μετὰ τὸν Ἰλιακὸν πόλεμον ἐκτίσθαι λέγει τὴν πόλιν [*Romam*] ὑπὸ τῶν ἐξ Ἰλίου διασωθέντων σὺν Αἰνείᾳ, οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτῆς ἀποφαίνει τὸν ἡγησάμενον τῆς ἀποικίας Ῥῶμον<sup>c</sup>.
225. *Cleon* of *Sicily*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159.
226. *Clinias*. Before *Agatharchides*: *Agatharch. apud Phot. p. 1324.* οἱ γὰρ περὶ Κλεινίαν ἱστορικοὶ φασιν, ἀπὸ τῆς ποιητικῆς ἐξουσίας καὶ αὐτοὶ ἄδειαν λαβόντες, ἐξ Ἀργους εἰς Αἰθιοπίαν—παραγεγονότα τὸν Περσέα κ. τ. λ.

<sup>a</sup> Ἀπολλόδαρος ὁ τὰ Παρθικά γράψας. *II. p. 118.* ἀπήγγελλται δ' ἡμῖν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ Παρθικά συγγραφάντων τῶν περὶ Ἀπολλόδαρον τὸν Ἀρτεμείτην, ἃ πολλῶν ἐκεῖνοι μᾶλλον ἀφώρισαν, τὰ περὶ τὴν Τρκανίαν καὶ τὴν Βακτριανήν. *Athen. XV. p. 682. c.* Ἀπολλόδαρος ἐν δ' Παρθικῶν—τάδε φησί<sup>a</sup> κ. τ. λ.

<sup>b</sup> *Bato* is quoted by *Athenæus* in the following works: *VI. p. 251. c.* Βάτων ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἰστορεῖ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἱερωνίμου τυραννίδος. *VII. p. 289. c.* ἰστορεῖ Βάτων ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τυράννων. *X. p. 436. f.* Β. ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰωνος τοῦ ποιητοῦ. *XIV. p. 639. d.* Β. ὁ Σινωπεὺς ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ Θεσσαλίας καὶ Αἰμωνίας. The Περσικά are quoted by *Strabo I. c.*

*Plutarch. Agid. c. 15.* ὁ δὲ Σινωπεὺς Βάτων αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐθέλειν μάχεσθαι φησὶ τὸν Ἄγιν, Ἀράτου κελεύοντος οὐκ ἐντετυχηκώς οἷς Ἄρατος γέγραφε περὶ τούτων ἀπολο-

γισόμενος. *Suidas*: Πιθαγόρας Ἐφέσιος.—ἦν δὲ πρὸ Κύρου τοῦ Πέρσου, ὡς φησι Βάτων.

<sup>c</sup> *Etymol.* Καπύη, πόλις Ἰταλίας ἦν Ῥῶμος καὶ Ῥωμύλος υἱὸς Αἰνείου ἐκτίσαν, ὡς φησι Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος. *Conf. Sylburg. ad locum. Dionys. Ant. I. p. 122.* οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἕως Θράκης ἀγαγόντες αὐτὸν [*Æneam*] ἐκεῖ λέγουσι τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον ὦν ἐστὶ Κεφάλων τε Γεργίθιος καὶ Ἠγησίππος ὁ περὶ Παλλήνης γράψας, ἄνδρες ἀρχαῖοι καὶ λόγου ἄξιοι. *Parthen. c. 4.* περὶ Οἰνώνης. ἰστορεῖ Νίκαιδρος ἐν τῷ περὶ ποιητῶν καὶ Κεφάλων ὁ Γεργίθιος ἐν Τρωϊκοῖς. *c. 34.* περὶ Κορύθου. ἰστορεῖ Ἑλλάνικος Τρωϊκῶν καὶ Κεφ. ὁ Γεργ. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρίσβη.—Κεφ. δὲ φησιν ὅτι Δάρδανος ἀπὸ Σαμοθράκης ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα τὴν Τεύκρου τοῦ Κρητὸς θυγατέρα γαμεῖ Ἀρίσβην. *v. Γραικός.*—ὁ Θεσσαλῶν υἱός, ἀπ' οὗ Γραικοὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες. Κεφ. δὲ καὶ τὸν Γράνικον ποταμὸν ἐντεῦθεν κληθῆναι.



227. *Demagoras*. Before *Dionysius*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 211.
228. *Demetrius Calatianus*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159. And after the death of *Hiero* B. C. 216: Lucian. *Macrob.* c. 10. 'Ιέρων ὁ Συρακουσίων τύραννος δύο καὶ ἐνεήκοντα ἐτὼν γενόμενος ἐτελεύτα νοσῶν—ὥσπερ Δημήτριός τε ὁ Καλατιανὸς καὶ ἄλλοι λέγουσι<sup>d</sup>.
229. *Diocles of Peparethus*. Before *Fabius Pictor* B. C. 223: Plutarch. *Romul.* c. 3. τοῦ δὲ πίστιν ἔχοντος λόγου μάλιστα καὶ πλείστους μάρτυρας τὰ μὲν κυριώτατα πρῶτος εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐξέδωκε Διοκλῆς Πεπαρήθιος, ᾧ καὶ Φάβιος Πίκτωρ ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ἐπηκολούθησε. c. 8. ὦν τὰ πλείστα καὶ Φαβίου λέγοντος [on the death of *Amulius*] καὶ τοῦ Πεπαρηθίου Διοκλέους, ὃς δοκεῖ πρῶτος ἐκδοῦναι Ῥώμης κτίσιν, ὑποπτον μὲν ἐνίοις ἐστὶ τὸ δραματικὸν καὶ πλασματῶδες.
230. *Dio Stoicus*. Flourished after *Theophrastus*, and before *Panætius*: Cic. *Leg.* III. 6. *A Theophrasto primum deinde a Dione Stoico quæsitæ subtilius—et postea a magno homine Panætio.*
231. *Diodorus of Elæa*. Before *Parthenius*: Parthen. c. 15. περὶ Δάφνης. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Διοδώρῳ τῷ Ἐλαίτῃ ἐν ἐλεγείαις, καὶ Φυλάρχῳ ἐν ιε'.
232. *Dionysius of Chalcis*. Before *Scymnus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 159.<sup>e</sup>
233. *Dionysius of Mytilenæ*. Sueton. de illustr. Gramm. c. 7. *M. Antonius Gniphos—institutus Alexandria quidem, ut aliqui tradunt, in contubernio Dionysii Scytobrachionis; quod equidem non temere crediderim, quum temporum ratio vix congruat.* From the expression *vix*, we may collect that he flourished not long before *Antonius Gniphos*<sup>f</sup>.
- 233.\* *Dosiadas*, a writer of Cretan history. Before *Diodorus*: see N<sup>o</sup>. 255.<sup>g</sup>

<sup>d</sup> Strab. I. p. 60. Δημήτριος ὁ Καλατιανὸς τοὺς καθ' ἑλὴν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ποτὲ γενομένους σεισμούς διηγοίμενος κ. τ. λ. Steph. Byz. 'Αντίκυραι. πόλεις δύο· ἡ μία Φωκίδος, ὡς Δημ. ὁ Καλατιανός. Schol. Theocr. I. 65. Δημ. δὲ ὁ Καλατιανὸς τοῦ Βριαρέω, ἐνὸς τῶν Κυκλάδων, παῖδας γενέσθαι Σικανὸν καὶ Αἴτην. He was negligent in style: Dionys. tom. V. p. 30. See N<sup>o</sup>. 88.

<sup>e</sup> κτίσεις libris IV. Scymnus v. 115. Lib. I. Schol. Apollon. IV. 264. Διονύσιος ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσεως [ἐν α' κτίσει Cod. Par.].—ἔθνος Ἀρκადίας Σεληνίτας εἶναι. Schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 397. Δ. ὁ X. ἐν πρώτῳ κτίσει, where the scholium upon Apollon. IV. 264. is inserted. Lib. III. Harpocr. 'Ηφαιστία. δύο πόλεις ἦσαν τῆς Λήμνου, Μυρρινά τε καὶ 'Ηφαιστία· δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν τρίτῃ κτίσει. Lib. V. Harp. 'Ηραῖον τεῖχος.—ὑπὸ Σαμίων ῥηκίσθη, ὡς φησι Διονύσιος ἐν πέμπτῃ κτίσει.

Dionys. Ant. I. p. 183. Δ. ὁ Χαλκ. οἰκιστὴν ἀποφαίνει τῆς πόλεως [*Romæ*] Ῥώμον. Strab. XII. p. 566. ὅτι δ' ἦν κατοικία Μυσῶν ἢ Βιθυνία, πρῶτον μαρτυρήσει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρνανδεὺς, φήσας περιεῖναι τὴν Ἀσκανίαν λίμνην Φρύγας καὶ Μυσούς· ἔπειτα Διονύσιος ὁ τὰς κτίσεις συγγράψας, ὅτι τὰ κατὰ Χαλκηδὸνα καὶ Βιζάντιον στενὰ—πρότερον φησι Μύσον Βόσπορον προσαγορεύεσθαι. Plutarch. *Mor.* p. 860. B. (οἱ Κνίδιοι) ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐξήλασαν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοὺς Περιάνδρου φύλακας αὐτοὶ δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παῖδας εἰς Κέρκυραν διεκόμεσαν, ὡς Ἀντήνωρ τε ὁ Κρητικὸς ἱστόρηκε καὶ Δ. ὁ X. ἐν ταῖς κτίσει. on Herodot. III. 48. Phot. lex. Πραξιδική.—Διονύσιος ἐν κτίσειν Ὁμήρου θυγατέρας—ὡς ὕστερον Πραξιδικὰς ὀνομασθῆναι. Schol. Apollon. I. 558. Δαίμαχος

καὶ Δ. ὁ X. de *Achille*. I. 1024. Cod. Par. Μακρίεας καλεῖ τοὺς Μάκρwanas, οἵτινες οὕτω καλοῦνται κατὰ Δ. τὸν X. διὰ τὸ ἀποίκους εἶναι τῶν Εὐβοέων.

<sup>f</sup> Suidas. Διονύσιος Μιτυληναῖος, ἐποποιός. οὗτος ἐκλήθη Σκυτοβραχίων καὶ Σκυτεύς. τὴν Διονύσου καὶ Ἀθηναῶν στρατεῖαν [male στρατιάν]. Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίοις ἐξ. ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ. Athen. XII. p. 515. d. ἱστορεῖ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδός, ἡ ὁ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰς ἀναφερομένας ἱστορίας συγγεγραπώς, Διονύσιος ὁ Σκυτοβραχίων, ὡς Ἀρτέμιων φησὶν ὁ Κασανδρεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ συναγωγῆς βιβλίῳ.

Schol. Apollon. IV. 177. Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος ἀνθρῶπον φησὶ γεγενῆσθαι παιδαγωγὸν τοῦ Φρίξου ὀνόματι Κρίον. I. 1289. Διον. ὁ Μιτυληναῖος συμπεπλευκέναι φησὶ τὸν ἥρωα [*Herculem*] τοῖς ἀριστεῦσιν ἕως Κόλκων [ὁ Μιτυληναῖος Cod. Par.]. *Dionysius of Miletus* (see part II. p. 371) wrote τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας. Diod. III. 65. and is quoted Schol. Apollon. III. 200. Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν πρώτῳ τῶν Ἀργον. IV. 1153. Διον. ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐν δευτέρῳ τῶν Ἀργον. Hence in II. 207. Διονύσιος ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις appears to be the *Milesian*: and in II. 1144. Διονύσιος ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις φησὶ Κρίον γεγονέναι τροφέα Φρίξου. [Δ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. φησὶ τὸν Κρ. παιδαγωγὸν γ. τοῦ Φρ. Cod. Par.] An account elsewhere ascribed to the *Mitylenæan*. We may therefore suspect with Heyne ad Apollod. p. 355. that for Μιτυληναῖος IV. 177. I. 1289. we should substitute Μιλήσιος. It is not unlikely that Suidas, who omits to mention the Ἀργοναυτικά of *Dionysius Milesius* (v. Διον. Μιλήσ.), has ascribed Ἀργοναύτας ἐν βιβλίοις ἐξ to the wrong author.

<sup>g</sup> *Dosiadas* is quoted again by Athenæus IV.



234. *Hegesinus*. An early poet : see N<sup>o</sup>. 222.
235. *Hegesippus*. Quoted by *Dionysius* : see N<sup>o</sup>. 224. And by *Parthenius* : Parthen. c. 16. *περὶ Λαοδίκης. ἱστορεῖ Ἡγήσιππος Μιλησιακῶν α'.*<sup>h</sup>
236. *Hermias* of *Methymnē*. *Diod. XV. 37.* τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Ἑρμείας ὁ Μηθυμναῖος τὴν τῶν Σικελικῶν σύνταξιν εἰς τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κατέστρεψε [B. C. 376] γράφας βίβλους δέκα, ὡς δὲ τινες διαιροῦσι, δώδεκα. This passage ought to have been inserted in the Tables of the former volume. *Hermias* therefore flourished between B. C. 376 and the time of *Diodorus*<sup>i</sup>.
237. *Herodorus* of *Heraclea*. Before *Aristotle* : *Aristot. Hist. An. VI. 5.* Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Βρύσωνος τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατὴρ φησιν εἶναι τοὺς γύπας ἀφ' ἐτέρας γῆς ἀδήλου ἡμῖν ; τοῦτο γε λέγων τὸ σημεῖον καὶ ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐξαίφνης φαίνονται ἀκολουθοῦντες τοῖς στρατεύμασι. IX. 12, 2. διὰ τοῦτο Ἡρόδωρος ὁ τοῦ Βρύστ. τοῦ σοφιστοῦ πατὴρ ἀπὸ τίνος ἐτέρας εἶναι μετεώρου γῆς ἔλεγεν, κ.τ.λ. transcribed with little variation by Antig. Caryst. c. 48. p. 81. *Aristot. Generat. An. III. 6.* Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης. *Plutarch. Romul. c. 9.* Ἡρόδωρος ὁ Ποντικὸς ἱστορεῖ καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα χαίρειν γυπὸς ἐπὶ πράξει φανέντος. *Quæst. Rom. p. 286. B.* εἰ λέγει ἀληθῶς Ἡρόδωρος ὅτι πάντων μάλιστα γυπὶν ἐπὶ πράξεως ἀρχῇ φανέσιν ἔχαιρεν Ἡρακλῆς. See *Wyttenbach* ad loc. who rightly determines that the same person is referred to in all these passages, and that the *Herodorus* of *Aristotle* is the *Herodorus* whose work upon *Hercules* is quoted by other writers<sup>k</sup>.

p. 143. a. *περὶ δὲ τῶν Κρητικῶν συσσιτίων Δωσιάδας ἱστορῶν ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Κρητικῶν γράφει οὕτως* “Οἱ “δὲ Λύκτιοι συνάγουσι μὲν τὰ κοινὰ συσσίτια οὕτως” κ.τ.λ.

<sup>h</sup> *Parthen. c. 6.* *περὶ Παλλήνης. ἱστορεῖ Θεαγένης, καὶ Ἡγήσιππος ἐν Παλληνιακοῖς. Steph. Byz. Παλλήνη. πόλις Θράκης ἀπὸ Παλλήνης τῆς Σίθωνος μὲν θυγατὶς Κλειτοῦ δὲ γυναικὸς, ὡς Ἡγήσιππος ἐν τοῖς Παλληνιακοῖς. He was of Micyberna. Steph. Byz. Μυκύβερνα. πόλις Παλλήνης.—ὁ πολίτης Μηκυβερναῖος. οὕτως γὰρ ἀναγράφεται Ἡγήσιππος ὁ τὰ Παλληνιακὰ συντεταγώς. Dionysius quoted p. 558. c. calls him an ancient writer.*

<sup>i</sup> *Athen. X. p. 438. b.* Ἑρμείας ὁ Μηθυμναῖος ἐν τρίτῃ Σικελικῶν φιλοπότῃν φησὶ γενέσθαι Νικοτέλη τὸν Κορίνθιον.

<sup>k</sup> *Apollodorus. I. 9, 19.* Ἡρόδωρος δὲ αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] οὐδὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν φησι πλεῦσαι τότε, ἀλλὰ παρ' Ὀμφάλῃ δουλεῖν. *Conf. Schol. Apollon. I. 1289.* Ἡρόδωρος δὲ φησι μὴ συμπεπλευκέναι αὐτόν. *Apollod. III. 5, 6.* Ἡρ. δὲ [*Niobes liberos*] δύο μὲν ἄρρενας τρεῖς δὲ θηλείας. *Athen. XI. p. 474. f.* ὡς Φερεκίδης ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης, δεῖ Jove et *Alcmena. XIII. p. 556. f.* ἐν ἑπτὰ ἡμέραις διεπαρθένυσσε Θεοτίου κόρας, ὡς Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ. IX. p. 410. f. Ἡρ. ἐν ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ τοῦ καθ' Ἡρακλέα λόγου. *Schol. Apollon. II. 815.* Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἡρακλείας [*Ἡρακλείας item Cod. Par.*]. Perhaps *περὶ Ἡρακλέους* was the reading. *Steph. Byz. Ἰβηρίαι.—ταύτην εἰς πολλὰ φασιν ἔθνη διαιρεῖσθαι, καθάπερ Ἡρ. ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλέα γέγραphen ἱστορίᾳ οὕτως* “Τὸ δὲ Ἰβηρικὸν γένος τοῦτο” κ.τ.λ. v. Γλῆτες. ἔθνος Ἰβηρικόν.—Ἡρ. δεκάτῃ. referring to the same pas-

sage. v. *Κυνητικόν. Ἰβηρίας τόπος. Ἡρ. δεκάτῃ τῶν καθ' Ἡρακλέα. Schol. Theocrit. XIII. 9.* Ἡρ. δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν βουκόλων Ἀμφιτρώωνος (παιδεύθῃναι τὸν Ἡρακλέα). XIII. 56. ἐχρήτο δὲ Ἡρακλῆς τοῖς Σκυθικοῖς τόξοις διδασθεὶς παρὰ τίνος Σκύθου Τευτάρου, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ἡρ. καὶ Καλλίμαχος. *Schol. Pindar. Isthm. IV. 104.* Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ δις φησι μαῖνῆναι τὸν Ἡρακλέα. *Olymp. V. 10.* Ἡρ. φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἰδρίσασθαι δώδεκα θεῶν ἀγάλματα. *Schol. Eur. Hippol. 545.* Ἡρ. δὲ φησιν ὅτι τοῦ τῆς Ἰόλης γάμου προκειμένου τοξείας ἐπάθλου, Ἡρακλέα νικήσαντα ἀπαξιούσθαι τοῦ γάμου διὰ καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλεῖν τὴν Οἰχαλίαν. *Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 662.* τεσσάρων πηχέων ἦν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς καὶ ποδὸς ἐνός, καθάπερ ὁ Ποντικὸς Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ. This was in the work entitled *Οἰδίπους* : *Schol. Pindar. Isthm. IV. 87.* Ἡρ. ἐν *Οἰδίποδι* φησι τῶν ἄλλων αὐτὸν [*Herculem*] περιττεῖν, ὥστε τὸ ὅλον σῶμα πηχῶν εἶναι τεσσάρων καὶ ποδός. *Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 1332.* Ἡρ. ὁ Ποντικὸς τότε φησὶ Θησέα λαβεῖν τὴν Ἀντιόπην. *Plutarch. Thes. c. 26.* οἱ πλείους, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ Φερεκίδης καὶ Ἑλλάνικος καὶ Ἡρ., ὕστερον φασὶν Ἡρακλέους ἰδιόστολον πλεῦσαι τὸν Θησέα καὶ τὴν Ἀμαζόνα [*Antiope*] λαβεῖν αἰχμάλωτον, πιθανώτερα λέγοντες. He also wrote Ἀργοναυτικά. *Schol. Apollon. I. 71.* Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυτικοῖς. I. 773. Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. 943. γηγενέες : τούτων καὶ Ἡρ. μνημονεύει ἐν τοῖς Ἀργ. καὶ ὅτι ἐπολέμησαν Ἡρακλεῖ. II. 901. Ἡρ. ἐν ταῖς Ἀργοναυταῖς. III. 594. Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναυταῖς ἱστορεῖ. IV. 259. Ἡρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἀργοναυταῖς φησὶ [τοῖς δὲ Ἀργοναυταῖς Ἡρ. φησὶ *Cod. Par.*]. And *Πελοπεῖαν* : *Schol. Pind. Pyth. XI. 25.* τὸν δὲ Ὀρέστην ἐκκλαπέντα εἶναι τριῶν ἐτῶν, ὡς Ἡρ. ἐν *Πελοπείᾳ*.

238. *Leandrius*. Before *Callimachus*: Laërt. I. 28. ταῦτα δὲ ὁ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς ἰάμβοις ἄλλως ἱστορεῖ, παρὰ Λεανδρίου λαβὼν τοῦ Μιλησίου. Quoted again Laërt. I. 41. on the seven wise men: Λεάνδριος μὲν γὰρ ἀντὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ Μύσωνος Λεῶφαντον Γορσιάδα Λεβέδιον ἢ Ἐφέσιον ἐγκρίνει, καὶ Ἐπιμενίδην τὸν Κρήτα. Clem. Al. Protr. p. 29. B. Λεάνδριος δὲ Κλέαρχον ἐν Μιλήτῳ τεθάρθαι ἐν τῷ Διδυμαίῳ φησίν. Strom. VI. p. 629. A. Μελησαγόρου γὰρ ἔκλειψε Γοργίας—Ἀμφίλοχος τε καὶ Ἀριστοκλῆς καὶ Λεάνδριος καὶ Ἀναξιμένης κ. τ. λ.<sup>1</sup> I. p. 300. D. Θαλῆς, ὡς Λεάνδρος (sic) καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἱστοροῦσι, Φοίνιξ ἦν.
239. *Licymnius* of Chios, a lyric poet. Quoted by Parthenius c. 22. περὶ Νανίδας. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Λικυμνίῳ τῷ Χίῳ μελοποιῶ, καὶ Ἑρμυσίαναντι. by Athenæus, and by Sextus Empiricus<sup>m</sup>.

*Herodorus* is quoted in the following passages: Schol. Apollon. I. 23. Ἡρ. δύο εἶναι Ὀρφεῖς φησί. 31. φησὶ δὲ Ἡρ. de *Orpheo*. 46. Ἡρ. δὲ φησι. de *Jasone*. 128. Ἡρ. φησί. de *Hercule*. 139. συμμαρτυρεῖ δὲ αὐτῶ καὶ Ἡρ. de *Argonautis*. 211. Ἡρ. δὲ ἐκ Δαυλίδος. de *Zetho et Calae*. 747. Ἡρ. ἱστορεῖ ὅτι Περσέως καὶ Ἀνδρομέδας τέσσαρες παῖδες ἐγένοντο, Ἀλκαῖος, Σθένης, Μήστωρ, Ἡλεκτρίων, καὶ κοινὴν ἔσχον τὴν βασιλείαν μετὰ τὸν Περσέως θάνατον. 1023. Cod. Par. εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ Βεκχεῖρων ἔθνος φασὶ τοὺς Μάκρωνα, οἵτινες ἀεὶ πολέμοισι Κυζικηνῶς ὄμοροι ὄντες καὶ ἡσκηκότες καλῶς τὰ πολεμικά, ὡς φησι Φιλοστέφανός τε καὶ Ἡρ. οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν βίων αὐτῶν γεγραφότες. II. 354. Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Εὐφωρίον ἐν τῷ ξενίῳ [τῷ ξενίῳ Cod. Par.] ἐκείνη φασὶ τὸν Κέρβερον ἀνῆλθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους. 532. 684. 854. Ἡρ. δὲ φησι. de *Argonautis*. 752. φασὶ δ' αὐτὸν υἱὸν εἶναι, κ. τ. λ. [de *Lycos*], ὡς μαρτυρεῖ καὶ Νύμφης ἐν τῷ α' τῆς Ἡρακλείας καὶ Ἡρ. παριστορῶν. 848. ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν ὑπάρχει ὁ τάφος [*Idmonis Argonautæ*], ὡς φησιν Ἡρ. 895. Ἡρ. Ἐργῆνον φησὶ κυβερνῆσαι τὴν Ἀργῶ. 1123. Ἀργος: εἷς τῶν Φριξίου παίδων οὗτος. τοῦτους δὲ Ἡρ. φησὶν ἐκ Χαλκιδίπης τῆς Αἰήτου θυγατρὸς. 1144. Ἡρ. δὲ φησιν ἐξ Ἀθάμαντος καὶ Θεμιστοῦς γενέσθαι παῖδας κ. τ. λ. 1211. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ περὶ τοῦ Τυφῶνος καὶ Ἡρ. φησὶν. On the verses which follow, conf. Wess. ad Diod. I. 15. tom. I. p. 323. 1248. Ἡρ. ξένως περὶ τῶν δέσμων τοῦ Προμηθέως ταῦτα εἶναι γὰρ αὐτὸν Σκυθῶν βασιλέα φησί, κ. τ. λ. on his deliverance by *Hercules*. IV. 86. λέγει δὲ καὶ Ἡρ. ταῦτα. de *Medea*. 87. ὁ δὲ Ἡρ. de *Jasone*. Steph. Byz. Ἀνδανία. πόλις Μεσσήνης.—ἐκ ταύτης Ἀριστομένης ἐγένετο.—ὡς μάλιστα ἐκράτησαν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνιακῇ, ἀνατεμνόντες ἐσκόπουν εἰ παρὰ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐστὶ τι· καὶ εἶρον σπλάγχχνον ἐξηλλαγμένον, καὶ τὴν καρδίαν δασεῖαν, ὡς Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ Πλούταρχος [sc. in *vita Aristomenis*], καὶ Ῥιανός. Legendum Ἡρόδωρος. v. Ἀργος.—λέγονται καὶ πατρωνυμικῶς, ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ Ἡρ. v. Δρύπη. πόλις περὶ τὴν Ἑρμιάνα.—ὁ πολίτης Δρυοπαῖος, ὡς Ἡρ. ὃν παρατίθησιν Ἑταφρόδιτος. v. Κασσώπη. πόλις ἐν Μελοσσοῖς.—Ἡρ. δὲ Κασσώπους αὐτοὺς φησὶν ἴσως κακῶς. v. Πευκέτιοι. ἔθνος περὶ τὸ Ἰόνιον πέλαγος.—Ἡρ. δὲ καὶ Πεικετεῖς αὐτοὺς καλεῖ. Athen. II. p. 57. f. ὡς Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἱστορεῖ. VI. p. 231. c. καὶ τὴν Ἀτρέως δὲ χρυσῇ ἄρνα—φιάλῃν ἀργυρᾶν φησὶ γεγονέναι Ἡρ. ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἔχουσιν ἐν μέσῳ ἄρνα χρυσῇ. XI.

p. 504. b. οὕτως δὲ τοὺς πότους Λυσανίας φησὶν ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἡρ. εἰρηκέναι ἐν τούτοις· “Ἐπεὶ δὲ θύσαντες πρὸς “δεῖπνον καὶ κρατῆρας καὶ εὐχὰς καὶ παιᾶνας ἐτράποντο.”

<sup>1</sup> This is contained in a passage in which Clemens exposes the plagiarisms of authors. Porphyry apud Euseb. Præp. X. 3. discusses the same subject ἐν τῷ α' τῆς φιλολογικῆς ἀκροάσεως. And Dr. Elmsley ad Eur. Med. 605. observes that Clemens might have borrowed from Porphyry:—*Porphyrii saltem sententia, modo sua a Porphyrio acceperit Clemens*. This could not be. Clemens flourished forty years before Porphyry was born. Clemens flourished about A. D. 194; Porphyry was born A. D. 233. Clemens therefore did not borrow from Porphyry, but Porphyry from Clemens: or rather both derived from some common source.

<sup>m</sup> Athen. XIII. p. 564. c. Λικύμνιος ὁ Χίος τὸν Ὅπνον φήσας ἔρῳ τοῦ Ἐνδυμῖωνος οὐδὲ καθεύδοντος αὐτοῦ κατακαλύπτει τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.—λέγει δ' οὕτως·

“Ὅπνος δὲ χαίρων ὁμμάτων  
αἰγαῖς ἀναπεπταμένους ὕσσοις  
ἐκοίμιζεν κούρον—

Ib. p. 603. d. Λικύμνιος ὁ Χίος ἐν διθυράμβοις Ἀργύννοι φησὶν ἐρώμενον Ὑμέναιον γενέσθαι. Sext. Empir. p. 701. Λικύμνιος προειπῶν ταῦτα,

λιπαρόμματα μάτερ ὑψίστων θρόνων  
σεμνῶν Ἀπόλλωνος βασίλεια πιθεῖνὰ,  
πραῦγελως ὑγεία,—

ποῦν ἐν ἡλὸν ἐπιφέρει;

τίς γὰρ πλοῦτος χάρις ἢ τοκῆων,  
ἢ τᾶς ἰσοδαίμονος ἀνθρώπου βασιληίδος ἀρχῆς;  
σέθεν δὲ χωρὶς οὔτις εὐδαίμων ἔφυ.

*Licymnius* the rhetorician, the master of *Polus*, is a different person. He is referred to by Plato *Phædro* p. 267. c. = p. 319 Heindorf. quoted by *Aristot. Rhet.* III. 2, 13, 13, 5. Mentioned with *Polus* by *Dionys. Lys.* p. 458. de *Thucyd.* p. 792. 869. Mentioned again by *Dionys. de vi Demosth.* p. 1035. *Fabricius* ad *Sext. Empir.* l. c. (who is followed by *Schweigh.* ad *Athen.* tom. XII. p. 40) confounds the two *Licymnii*. They are properly distinguished by *Heindorf* ad *Platon.* l. c. *Licymnius* the rhetorician was contemporary



240. *Matris ὑμνογράφος*. Quoted by Diodorus I. 24. τὸν ἐξ Ἀλκμήνης—Ἀλκαῖον ἐκ γενετῆς καλούμενον ὕστερον Ἡρακλέα μετονομασθῆναι, οὐχ ὅτι δι' Ἡραν ἔσχε κλέος ὡς φησὶν ὁ Μάτρις π—.
241. *Menecrates of Elaea*. Quoted by Strabo XII. p. 550. ὁ δὲ Σκήψιος—ἐπαινεῖ μάλιστα τὴν Ἐκαταίου τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Μενεκράτους τοῦ Ἐλαΐτου τῶν Ξενοκράτους γνωρίμων ἀνδρῶν δόξαν, καὶ τὴν Παλαιφάτου, ὧν ὁ μὲν ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ φησὶν—ὁ δὲ Μενεκράτης ἐν τῇ Ἑλλησποντιακῇ περιόδῳ ὑπερκεῖσθαι λέγει τῶν ὑπὲρ τὴν Μύρλειαν τόπων ὁρεῖν ἢ συνεχῇ κ. τ. λ. The difficulty arising from the mention of *Xenocrates* may be removed by adopting the reading of three MSS. apud Tzschuck. ad loc. τῶν Ξ. γνωρίμων ἀνδρός. ut ad *Menecratem solum pertineat*. *Menecrates* therefore was the disciple of *Xenocrates*; which fixes his time to about B. C. 315.<sup>o</sup>
242. *Menecrates of Xanthus*. Quoted by Dionysius Ant. I. p. 121. Μενεκράτης ὁ Ξάνθιος προδόναι τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς αὐτὸν [*Eneam*] ἀποφαίνει τὴν πόλιν τῆς πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον ἔχθρας ἔνεκα P.
243. *Metrodorus of Chios*. The master of *Anaxarchus*: Laërt. IX. 58. Ἀνάξαρχος Ἀβδηρίτης· οὗτος δὴκούσε Διομένους τοῦ Σμυρναίου· οἱ δὲ Μητροδώρου τοῦ Χίου,—Μητροδώρος δὲ Νέσσου τοῦ Χίου· οἱ δὲ Δημοκρίτον φασὶν ἀκούσαι. Suidas v. Πύρρων. Ἀναξάρχου τοῦ Μητροδώρου μαθητοῦ τοῦ Χίου. οὗ διδάσκαλος ἦν Δημόκριτος ὁ Ἀβδηρίτης [sic emendavit Menagius]. v. Δημόκριτος.—μαθητῆς δὲ αὐτοῦ διαφανὴς ἐγένετο Μητροδώρος ὁ Χῖος· οὗ πάλιν ἀκροαταὶ Ἀναξάρχος καὶ Ἱπποκράτης ὁ ἰατρός. *Anaxarchus* flourished B. C. 339: which determines the time of *Metrodorus*. The celebrated *Hippocrates* died eighteen years before, in the same year with *Democritus*. The disciple therefore of *Metrodorus* is a later *Hippocrates*, contemporary with *Alexander*: Suid. Ἱπποκράτης τέταρτος, ὁ Δράκοντος, ἰατρός Κῶος καὶ αὐτός.—ὃς ἰάτρευσε μὲν Ῥοξάνην ὑπὸ δὲ Κασσάνδρου τελευτᾷ τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου. ἔγραψε καὶ αὐτὸς ἱατρικά 9.
244. *Myrsilus of Lesbos*. Quoted by *Antigonus Carystius*: c. 5. ὁ Μυρσίλος ὁ τὰ Λεσβιακὰ συγγεγραψώς. Idem c. 17. 129. Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος. by *Dionysius*: Ant. I. p. 62. ταῦτα Μυρσίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἰστορήκεν ὀλίγου δεῖν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὀνόμασι γράφων οἷς ἐγὼ νῦν. p. 74. Μυρσίλος τὰ ἔμπαλιν ἀποφαινόμενος Ἑλλαντικῶς τοὺς Τυρρηνούς φησιν ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐξέλιπον κ. τ. λ. by *Strabo*: I. p. 60. ἡ δὲ Ἀντισσα νῆσος ἦν πρότερον, ὡς Μυρσίλος φησί. XIII. p. 610. φησὶ δὲ Μυρσίλος Μηθυμναίων κτίσμα εἶναι τὴν Ἀσσον<sup>1</sup>.

with *Socrates*. Of *Licymnius* the poet we know that at least he preceded *Parthenius*.

<sup>1</sup> Athen. X. p. 412. b. Μάτρις ἐν τῷ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἐγκωμίῳ καὶ εἰς πολυποσίαν φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα προκληθῆναι ἐπὶ τοῦ Λεπρέως καὶ πάλιν νικηθῆναι. His style is censured by *Longinus* §. 3, 2. τά γε μὴν Ἀμφικράτους τοιαῦτα καὶ Ἡγησίου καὶ Μάτριδος· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐνθουσιᾶν ἑαυτοῖς δοκούντες οὐ βακχεύουσιν ἀλλὰ παίζουσιν. He was of Thebes according to *Ptol.* *Hephæst.* III. apud *Photium* cod. 190. p. 477. Μάτρις ὁ Θηβαῖος ὑμνογράφος μυρσίνης παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον ἐσιτεῖτο. But of Athens according to *Athenæus* II. p. 44. d. Μάτρις ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν ἐβίῳ χρόνῳ οὐδὲν ἐσιτεῖτο ἢ μυρσίνης ὀλίγον κ. τ. λ. Conf. *Toup.* ad *Longin.* 3, 2.

<sup>o</sup> *Menecrates* is quoted again by *Strabo* XII. p. 572. τοὺς Μυσοὺς οἱ μὲν Θρᾷκας οἱ δὲ Λυδοὺς εἰρήκασιν κατ' αἰτίαν παλαιὰν ἱστοροῦντες, ἣν Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδὸς γράφει καὶ M. ὁ Ἐλαΐτης.

<sup>p</sup> *Dionys.* I. c. σύγκειται δὲ ὁ λόγος αὐτῷ ἀρξάμενος

ἀπὸ Ἀχιλλέως ταφῆς τὸν τρόπον τόνδε· “ Ἀχαιοὶς δ' ἀνίη εἶχε, καὶ ἐδόκειον τῆς στρατιῆς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπηράχθαι” κ. τ. λ. Whence it appears that *Menecrates* wrote in the Ionic dialect. He is quoted *Antonin. Liberal.* c. 35. ἱστορεῖ Μενεκράτης Ξάνθιος Λυκιακοῖς καὶ Νικάνδρος. *Steph. Byz.* Ἀρτύμνησος.—Μενεκράτης ἐν πρώτῃ τῶν Λυκιακῶν φησὶν ὅτι πολυανθρωπήσασαν τὴν Ξάνθον τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους εἰς τρία μέρη διελεῖν κ. τ. λ.

<sup>q</sup> *Cic. Acad.* IV. 23. *Sensus tenebricosos: sic enim eos appellat is qui hunc (Democritum) maxime est admiratus, Chius Metrodorus, initio libri qui est de natura.* Athen. IV. p. 184. a. Μητροδώρος ὁ Χῖος ἐν Τρωϊκοῖς. *Plutarch. Sympos.* p. 694. B. ἐκ τῶν Μητροδώρου Ἰωνικῶν. ἱστορεῖ γὰρ ὅτι Σμυρναῖος τὸ παλαιὸν Αἰολεῖς ὄντες θύουσι Βουβρώσκει ταῦρον μέλανα κ. τ. λ. Perhaps the Chian *Metrodorus*.

<sup>r</sup> *Plutarch. Mor.* p. 984. E. Ἐναλον δὲ τὸν Αἰολέα Μυρτίλος ὁ Λέσβιος ἱστορεῖ τῆς Φινέως ἐρῶντα θυγατρὸς κ. τ. λ. *Phot. lex.* v. λινόν. κοινῶς μὲν ἄνθος. Θεό-



245. *Nicænetus*. Before *Phylarchus*: Athen. XV. p. 673. f. μόνον γὰρ τοῦτ' ἴδιον εἶρηκεν ὅτι Φύλαρχος ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν οἶδε τὴν κατὰ λύγον ἱστορίαν, καὶ ὅτι οὔτε τὰ Νικαινήτου οἶδεν οὔτε τὰ Ἀνακρέοντος ὁ συγγραφεύς. Conf. Jacobs. Antholog. tom. XIII. p. 921. Quoted by *Parthenius* c. 11. Νικαινήτος μὲν γὰρ φησι τὸν Καῦνον ἐρασθέντα τῆς ἀδελφῆς κ. τ. λ.<sup>s</sup>
246. *Phanodemus*. Before *Didymus* and *Dionysius*: Harpocr. v. γαμηλία. Δίδυμος ὁ γραμματικὸς—παρατιθέμενος λέξιν Φανόδημου, κ. τ. λ. *Dionysius* Ant. I. p. 156. τοῦτον (*Teu-crum*) ἄλλοι τε πολλοὶ καὶ Φανόδημος ὁ τὴν Ἀττικὴν γράψας ἀρχαιολογίαν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς μετοικῆσαι φασιν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.
247. *Phileas*. Before *Dicæarchus*: *Dicæarch*. 33.  
—αὐτὴ δ' [sc. ἡ Ἑλλάς] ἔρχεται  
ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν Πηνειὸν, ὡς Φιλίας γράφει,  
ὅρος τε Μαγνήτων Ὀμόλην κεκλημένον.  
τινὲς δὲ τὴν Μαγνησίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος  
λέγουσιν εἶναι, τὸν δὲ Φιλίαν ἀγνοεῖν  
ἀποχωρίσαντα—<sup>t</sup>.
248. *Philocrates*. Before *Apollodorus*: *Apollod.* III. 13, 8. Πάτροκλος ὁ Μενoitίου καὶ Σθένε-  
λης τῆς Ἀκάστου—ἡ, καθάπερ φησὶ Φιλοκράτης, Πολυμήλης τῆς Πηλέως. Athen. VI. p. 264.  
a. Φ. ἐν δευτέρῳ Θετταλικῶν, εἰ γνήσια τὰ συγγράμματα, καλεῖσθαι φησι τοὺς πενεστάς καὶ  
Θετταλοικέτας.
249. *Polycleitus of Larissa*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab.* XI. p. 509. Πολύκλειτος πίστει προσφέρε-  
ται περὶ τοῦ λίμνης εἶναι τὴν θάλατταν ταύτην. on the Caspian sea. XV. p. 728. Πολύκλει-  
τος διακοσίων (σταδίων) φησὶ τὸν κύκλον, καὶ ἀτείχιστον. on the extent of Babylon. Ib. φησὶ  
δὲ Π. εἰς λίμνην τινα συμβάλλειν τὸν τε Χοάσπην καὶ τὸν Εὐλαῖον, καὶ ἔτι τὸν Τίγριν· εἴτ' ἐκεί-  
θεν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκδιδόναι κ. τ. λ. Athen. XII. p. 539. a. Πολύκλειτος ὁ Λαρισσαῖος ἐν  
τῇ ὁγδόῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν κ. τ. λ. de *Alexandro*.
250. *Polycrates*. Before *Didymus*: Athen. IV. p. 139. d. Δίδυμος φησὶ τάδε· “Πολυκράτης  
“ἐν τοῖς Λακωνικοῖς ἱστορεῖ” κ. τ. λ. Supposed by *Meursius* apud *Schweigh.* Athen.  
tom. XIV. p. 181. to be the sophist *Polycrates* who was contemporary with *Isocrates*.  
But there is no proof that they were the same person.
251. *Proxenus*. Between the times of *Pyrrhus* B. C. 275 and *Dionysius*: *Dionys.* Ant.  
Excerpta p. 2365. ὃν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἠγνόει Πύρρος, ὡς Πρόξενος ὁ συγγραφεύς ἱστορεῖ, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ  
Πύρρος ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις ὑπομνήμασι γράφει.
252. *Pyrrhus*. Mentioned by *Theocritus*: *Theocr.* IV. 31. εὐ δὲ τὰ Πύρρῳ: *Schol.* ὁ Πύρρος

φραστος δὲ νάρκισσον, Μυρσίλος (sic) δὲ Λεσβιακοῖς εἶδος  
άνθους. *Schol.* *Apollon.* I. 615. Μυρτίλος (sic) ἐν  
πρώτῳ Λεσβικῶν διαφέρεται, καὶ φησι τὴν Μήδειαν παρα-  
πλέουσιν διὰ ζηλοτυπίαν ῥίψαι εἰς τὴν Λῆμνον φάρμακον  
κ. τ. λ. Athen. XIII. p. 610. a. ἱστορεῖ Μυρσίλος ἐν  
ἱστορικοῖς παραδόξοις.

<sup>s</sup> Athen. XIII. p. 590. b. τὸν τῶν γυναικῶν κατάλο-  
γον Νικαινήτου τοῦ Σαμίου ἢ Ἀβδηρίτου. XV. p. 673. b.  
Νικαινήτος ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν, ποιητῆς ὑπάρ-  
χων ἐπιχώριος [sc. *Samius*] καὶ τὴν ἐπιχώριον ἱστορίαν  
ἡγαπηκῶς ἐν πλείοσι. *Steph.* Byz. Ἀβδηρα. πλείστοι δ'  
Ἀβδηρίται ὑπὸ τῶν πινακογράφων ἀναγράφονται. Νικαί-

νετος ἐποποιὸς, καὶ Πρωταγόρας—καὶ Δημόκριτος Ἀβδη-  
ρίται.

<sup>t</sup> *Steph.* Byz. Ἀνδρία. πόλις Ἠλείας καὶ ἐτέρα  
Μακεδονίας, ὡς Φιλίας ἐν περίπλοις. v. Ἀβύδοι.—ἡ κατὰ  
τὴν Ἰαπωνίαν ἢ Ἰταλίαν, ἣ οὐδετέρως λέγεται, ὡς Φιλίας.  
v. Ἀμβρακία. πόλις Θεσπρωτίας, ἀπὸ Ἀμβρακος—ἡ ἀπὸ  
Ἀμβρακίας τῆς Αἰγέου θυγατρὸς, περὶ ἧς Φ. v. Ἀνθεια.—  
ἔστιν Ἀνθεια καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου πόλις—ἧς μέμνηται  
πολλοί, καὶ Φ. *Macrobi.* Sat. V. 20. *Phileas vetus*  
*scriptor in eo libro qui inscribitur Asia ita meminit:*  
μετὰ Ἄσπον πόλις ἐστὶν ὄνομα Γάργαρα· ταύτης ἔχεται  
Ἀντανδρος.

- 'Ερυθραῖος ἢ Λέσβιος, μελῶν ποιητής. and by *Lynceus* of *Samos*: Schol. ad IV. 20. ἦν δὲ καὶ Πύρρος ποιητής 'Ερυθραῖος, ὡς φησι *Λυγγεύς* (sic).<sup>u</sup>
253. *Pytheas*. Before *Dicaearchus*: Strab. II. p. 104. Πολύβιος τὴν Εὐρώπην χωρογραφῶν τοὺς μὲν ἀρχαίους ἔαν φησὶ, τοὺς δ' ἐκείνους ἐλέγχοντας ἐξετάζειν Δικαίαν τὴν τε καὶ 'Ερατοσθένη τὸν τελευταῖον πραγματευσαμένον περὶ τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ Πυθέαν, ὃς οὐ παρὰ κρουσθῆναι πολλοὺς ὅλην μὲν τὴν Βρεττανικὴν ἑμβατὸν ἐπελθεῖν φάσκοντος—προσιςτορήσαντος δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς Θούλης καὶ τῶν τόπων ἐκείνων, κ. τ. λ.—ταῦτα μὲν τὰ τοῦ Πυθέου· καὶ διότι ἐπανελθὼν ἐνθένδε πᾶσαν ἐπέλθοι τὴν παρωκεανίτιν τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀπὸ Γαδείρων ἕως Τανάϊδος. φησὶ δ' οὖν ὁ Πολύβιος ἄπιστον καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πῶς ἰδιώτῃ ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ πένητι τοσαῦτα διαστήματα πλωτὰ καὶ πορευτὰ γένοιτο; τὸν δ' 'Ερατοσθένη διαπορήσαντα εἰ χρὴ πιστεύειν τούτοις ὅμως περὶ τῆς Βρεττανικῆς πεπιστευκέναι καὶ τῶν κατὰ Γάδιρα καὶ τὴν 'Ιβηρίαν· πολὺ δὲ φησὶ βέλτιον τῷ Μεσσηνίῳ πιστεύειν ἢ τούτῳ.—'Ερατοσθένη δὲ τὸν μὲν Εὐήμερον Βεργαῖον καλεῖν [see N<sup>o</sup>. 18. p. 481. y.] Πυθέα δὲ πιστεύειν· καὶ ταῦτα δὲ μήτε Δικαίαν τὴν τε καὶ Πυθέαν πιστεύσαντος x.
254. *Scylax*. Herodot. IV. 44. (Δαρεῖος) βουλόμενος 'Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν—εἰδέναι τῇ ἐς θάλασσαν ἐκδιδοῖ πέμπει πλοίοισι ἄλλους τε τοῖσι ἐπίσταντες τὴν ἀληθειάν ἐρέειν, καὶ δὴ καὶ Σκύλακα ἄνδρα Καρυανδέα. Aristot. Pol. VII. 14. [13, 2. Schneid.] ὥσπερ ἐν 'Ἰνδοῖς φησὶ Σκύλαξ εἶναι τοὺς βασιλέας τοσοῦτον διαφέροντας τῶν ἀρχομένων. Strab. XIV. p. 658. Καρύανδα—ἐντεῦθεν ἦν καὶ Σκύλαξ ὁ παλαιὸς συγγραφεύς. Conf. Steph. Byz. Καρύανδα. Anonymus de Scylace: Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδέυς ἀρχαιότατος μὲν ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ τῶν δὲ μερῶν τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης καὶ τῆς ἑνδον 'Ηρακλείων στηλῶν θαλάσσης πέρα τῶν πολλῶν ἀγνοουμένων περίπλους τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀναγράφαι προσέλειτο.—τῆς δὲ ἀρχαιότητος τοῦ ἀνδρὸς γινώρισμα τὸ μήτε 'Αλέξανδρον εἰδέναι τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα μήτε τὸν ὀλίγον ἔμπροσθεν ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου· ὥστε οὐκ ἂν τις ἀμάρτοι θαύματος ἄξιον ἡγοῦμενος τὸν ἀνδρα τῶν πλείστων ἐφικέσθαι δυνηθέντα. Αἴλιος Διονύσιος ἐν τῷ περὶ 'Αλεξανδρείας βιβλίῳ πρώτῳ φησὶν ὅτι Δαρεῖος προσεζώνησε Σκύλαξ τὸ φρόντισμα. Suid. Σκύλαξ Καρυανδέυς—μαθηματικὸς καὶ μουσικός. Περίπλου τῶν ἐκτὸς τοῦ 'Ηρακλέους στηλῶν· τὰ κατὰ τὸν 'Ηρακλεῖδην τὸν Μυλασσῶν βασιλέα· γῆς περίοδον· ἀντιγραφὴν πρὸς τὴν Πολυβίου ἱστορίαν. It is evident that Suidas has confounded with the more ancient *Scylax* a later *Scylax*, who wrote after *Polybius* B. C. 146. y

<sup>u</sup> *Λυγγεύς* again Schol. MS. ad IV. 31. apud Gaisford. ad loc. But Toup ad IV. 20. rightly observes, *Intelligendus Lynceus Samius*.

\* Vossius Hist. Gr. p. 467. remarks that *Pytheas* preceded *Eratosthenes*, and places him in the time of *Philadelphus*: *Ptolemæi Philadelphî ætate vixit, vel certe proximus huic temporî fuit. Sane antiquiorem Eratosthene ostendimus lib. I. [p. 110].* But it is evident that *Pytheas* wrote before *Dicaearchus*.

*Pytheas* is quoted by *Geminus* c. 5. p. 13. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς τόπους τούτους [the North] δοκεῖ καὶ Πυθέας ὁ Μασσαλιώτης παρεῖναι. φησὶ γοῶν ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ πεπραγματευμένοις αὐτῷ ὅτι “Ἐδείκνυν ἡμῖν οἱ βάρβαροι ὅπου ὁ ἥλιος κοιμᾶται. συνέβαινε γὰρ περὶ τούτους τοὺς τόπους τὴν μὲν νύκτα παντελῶς μικρὰν γίνεσθαι, “ὥρῳ οἷς μὲν β' οἷς δὲ γ', ὥστε μετὰ τὴν δύσιν μικροῦ “διαλείματος γενομένου ἐπανατέλλειν εὐθέως τὸν ἥλιον.” Schol. Apollon. IV. 761. ταῦτα φησὶ Πυθέας ἐν γῆς περίοδῳ, λέγων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκεῖ ζεῖν. on the Li-

pari Islands. Plutarch. Mor. p. 897. B. Π. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης τῇ πληρώσει τῆς σελήνης τὰς πλημύρας γίνεσθαι τῇ δὲ μειώσει τὰς ἀμπώτιδας. The bad faith of *Pytheas* is noticed by *Strabo* VII. p. 295. εἰ Π. ὁ Μασσαλιώτης κατεφείσατο τοιαῦτα τῆς παρωκεανίτιδος. Idem I. p. 63. ὁ γὰρ ἱστορῶν τὴν Θούλην Πυθέας ἀνὴρ ψευδέστατος ἐξήτασται. Conf. II. p. 114. Idem II. p. 102. οὐ πολὺ ἀπολείπεται ταῦτα τῶν Πυθέου καὶ Εὐημέρου καὶ 'Αντιφάνους ψευσμάτων. III. p. 158. ὅσα Π. παρεκρούσατο τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῷ κατὰ ἄγνοιαν τῶν τε ἐσπερίων τόπων καὶ τῶν προσβόλλων τῶν παρὰ τὸν ὠκεανόν. IV. p. 190. Πολύβιος μνηστὴς τῶν ὑπὸ Π. μυθολογηθέντων—Πυθέας δ' ἐθάλῃσε ψεύσασθαι τοσαῦτα.

<sup>y</sup> *Scylax* is quoted by *Strabo* XII. p. 566. See N<sup>o</sup>. 232. Idem XIII. p. 583. Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδέυς ἀπὸ 'Αβύδου ἄρχεται. on the limits of the *Troas*. Harpocr. et Phot. v. ὑπὸ γῆν οἰκοῦντες. Λέγοι ἂν τοὺς ὑπὸ Σκύλακος ἐν περίπλῳ λεγομένους *Τρωαδοῦτας*. Schol. Apollon. IV. 1215. τοὺς Νεοταίους Σκύλαξ φησὶν ἔθνος 'Ἰλλυρικόν. Idem I. 1177. ποταμός ἐστιν οὕτως ὀνομα-



255. *Sosicrates*. Flourished between *Hermippus* and *Apollodorus*: which will determine his time between B. C. 200 and B. C. 128. He is quoted in two works: *Κρητικά* and *διαδοχαί*.<sup>2</sup>
256. *Suidas*. Before *Strabo*: *Strab.* VII. p. 329. Σουΐδας δὲ τοῖς Θετταλοῖς μυθᾶνεις λόγους προσχαριζόμενος ἐκείθεν τέ φησιν εἶναι τὸ ἱερὸν μετενηνεγμένον ἐκ τῆς περὶ Σκοτούσσαν Πελασγίας.<sup>a</sup>
257. *Timagenes* of *Syria*. Supposed by Vales. ad *Ammian.* XV. 9, 2. to be no other than *Timagenes* the sophist, described in the *Tables* B. C. 55. But supposed by Voss. de

ζόμενος (Κίος) τὴν Μυσίαν περιῖρῶν· οὗ μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καριανδεύς [ὡς μνημονεύει Σκύλαξ ἐν Καριανδεύσι Cod. Par.]. Compare *Strab.* XII. p. 566. *Philostat.* Vit. *Apollon.* III. 47. p. 134. σκιάποδας δὲ ἀνθρώπους ἢ μακροκεφάλους ἢ ὅποσα Σκύλακος ξυγγραφαὶ περὶ τούτων ἄδουσιν. *Tzetz.* *Chil.* VII. 629.

Καρνανδεὺς Σκύλακος ἵπάρχει τι βιβλίον  
περὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν γράφον ἀνθρώπους πεφυκέναι,  
οὐσπερ φασὶ σκιάποδας κ. τ. λ.

M. de S.<sup>te</sup> Croix *Mém. de l'Acad.* tom. XLII. p. 350—380. argues against Vossius and Dodwell that the extant *periplus* is the original and genuine work of *Scylax*, composed in B. C. 492 in the reign of *Darius Hystaspes*. Vossius *Hist. Gr.* p. 125. observes that the extant piece contains many facts more recent than the time of *Darius*, and that passages referred to by *Strabo*, *Harpocratio*, *Philostratus*, and *Tzetzes*, (and, it may be added, *Ælius Dionysius*), are not found in the extant *periplus*. These objections de S.<sup>te</sup> Croix has not answered. Vossius concludes, *Subjungitur ex Ælio Dionysio ut Scylax meditationes suas inscripserit Dario. Atqui tres fuere Darii. Si is Codomannus non sit, conquitur vel Hystaspidem signari vel Nothum. Sed Hystaspidi multa obstant quæ adduximus. Imo fortasse ne illud quidem verum est, periplus uti nunc habemus esse exaratum Darii Nothi ætate. Potius censeo opus quod habemus esse compendium antiqui illius Scylacis qui Hystaspidis ætate claruit, ac Scylacem inscribi, quia ex Scylace sit excerptum ab aliquo qui sæculis aliquot post Polybium vixerit.* The last opinion of Vossius is the most probable; namely, that the extant work is an epitomē of the ancient *Scylax*. Facts more recent than the time of *Scylax*, as the mention of the long walls of Athens p. 21, and of Messenē and Ithomē p. 16 (which were established B. C. 369), may be accounted interpolations. De S.<sup>te</sup> Croix p. 360. to adapt the mention of the long walls to his system, violates chronology by placing them at B. C. 493, that they may precede the *periplus*, which he places at B. C. 492.

<sup>2</sup> *Κρητικά*. *Diod.* V. 80. ἃ μὲν Ἐπιμενίδῃ τῷ θεολόγῳ προσχόντες ἃ δὲ Δωσιᾶδῃ καὶ Σωσικράτῃ καὶ Λαοσθενίδῃ. de *Creta*. *Lib.* I. *Athen.* VI. p. 261. c. Σωσικράτης ἐν πρώτῳ *Κρητικῶν*. *Lib.* II. *Athen.* VI. p.

263. f. Σ. ἐν δευτέρῳ *Κρητικῶν*. “Τὴν μὲν καινὴν,” φησί, “δουλείαν οἱ Κρήτες καλοῦσι μινίαν, τὴν δὲ ἰδίαν ἀφαιμιῶ—“τας, τοὺς δὲ περιοίκους ὑπῆκόους.” τὰ παραπλήσια ἰστορεῖ καὶ Δωσιᾶδας ἐν τετάρτῳ *Κρητικῶν*. *Lib.* XII. *Schol.* *Aristoph.* Av. 521. Σωκράτης ἐν τῷ ἰβ' τῶν *Κρητικῶν* οὕτως φησί· “Ῥαδάμανθος δοκεῖ διαδεξάμενος τὴν βασι—“λειαν” κ. τ. λ. *Leg.* cum *Kustero* Σωσικράτης. *Athen.* XIII. p. 561. f. Κρήτες—θίνουσι τῷ ἔρωτι, ὡς Σ. ἰστορεῖ. To this work *Strabo* refers X. p. 474. μέγεθος δὲ [*Cretæ*] Σωσικράτης μὲν, ὃν φησιν ἀκριβοῦν Ἀπολλοδώρος τὰ περὶ τὴν νῆσον. He wrote therefore before *Apollodorus* of *Athens*; to whom this fragment is properly referred by *Heyne* *fragm. Apollod.* p. 425. For *Apollodorus* see N<sup>o</sup>. 137.

*διαδοχαί*. *Athen.* X. p. 422. c. Κράτης ὁ κυνικός, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης ἐν ταῖς *διαδοχαῖς*, ἐπεβράβησε Δημήτριον τὸν Φαληρέα κ. τ. λ. IV. p. 163. f. Σωσικράτης ἐν τρίτῳ φιλοσόφων *διαδοχῇ* βαθεῖ πόνῳ χρησασθαι τὸν Διόδωρον ἰστορεῖ καὶ τρίβωνα ἀναλαβεῖν κόμην τε φορῆσαι. *Laërt.* VI. 13. has the same passage: Σ. δ' ἐν τρίτῃ *διαδοχῇ* Διόδωρον τὸν Ἀσπένδιον καὶ πόνῳ καθεύδειν καὶ βάρτρῳ καὶ πήρῃ χρησθαι. VI. 80. Σωσικράτης [*sic* *Casaub.* pro Σωκράτης] ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ τῆς *διαδοχῆς*, de *Diogene Cynico*. VIII. 8. Σ. ἐν *διαδοχαῖς* φησί. de *Pythagora*. I. 38. ὡς Σ. φησί. on the age of *Thales*. See B. C. 546. I. 49. καθά φησι Σ. de *Solone*. 68. ὡς φησι Σ. de *Chilone*. See B. C. 556. 75. Σ. δὲ φησι. de *Pittaco*. 95. Σ. δὲ φησι. de *Cræso*. See B. C. 546. 2. 106. Μύσαν Στρέμωνος, ὡς φησι Σωσικράτης Ἑρμιππον παρατιθέμενος. He therefore wrote after *Hermippus*. II. 84. οἱ δ' οὐδ' ὅλως γράψαι (φασὶν αὐτόν), ὃν ἔστι καὶ Σωσικράτης ὁ Ῥόδιος. de *Aristippo*. VII. 163. Παναίτιος δὲ καὶ Σ. μόνος αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐπιστολάς φασί. de *Zenone Cittio*.

<sup>a</sup> *Schol.* *Apollon.* II. 1231. Σουΐδας ἐν πρώτῳ *Θεσσαλικῶν* τὸν Χείρωνα Ἰξίονος εἶναι παῖδα φησὶν ἀδελφὸν δὲ Πειρίθου. *Conf.* I. 554. II. 1015. ἕως—καθῆκον εἰς τὸν Εὐξείνιον πόντον· μέμνηται αὐτοῦ καὶ Κτησίας ἐν τῷ α' περιόδῳ καὶ Σουΐδας ἐν β'. I. 558. Σουΐδας καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης οἱ περὶ Εὐβοίας πεπραγματευμένοι. *Steph. Byz.* Δωδώνῃ p. 320. C. καὶ Σ. δὲ φησι Φηγηναίου Διὸς ἱερὸν εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ καὶ τούτου ἐπικαλεῖσθαι. Probably from the *Θεσσαλικά*. v. Ἄμυρος. πόλις Θεσσαλίας.—ἐκ τούτου καὶ Ἀμυραῖοι λέγονται. Σ. δ' ἐν ταῖς γενεαλογίαις ὅτι οὗτοι ἐκαλοῦντο Ἑορδαί.—καὶ τὴν πόλιν Ἀμυρικὴν καλεῖ.



Hist. Græc. p. 152. to be a distinct person from the two already noticed B. C. 55 and No. 194. He is quoted by *Strabo* IV. p. 188. τοὺς θησαυροὺς τοὺς εὐρεθέντας παρ' αὐτοῖς [*Tectosagibus*] ὑπὸ Καίπιωνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐν πόλει Τολώσση τῶν ἐκεῖθεν χρημάτων μέρος εἶναι φασί.—προσαψάμενον δ' αὐτῶν τὸν Καίπιωνα διὰ τοῦτο ἐν δυστυχίμασι καταστρέψαι τὸν βίον, ὡς ἱερόσυλον ἐκβληθέντα ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος, διαδόχους δ' ἀπολίποντα παῖδας ἃς συνέβη καταπορευθείσας, ὡς εἶρκε Τιμαγένης, αἰσχροῦς ἀπολέσθαι. *Cæpio* was consul B. C. 106, and was defeated by the *Cimbri* B. C. 105. His sacrilege at Tolosa is also noticed by *Justin* XXXII. 3. *Quod omne* [sc. *aurum argentumque*] *magno post tempore Cæpio Romanus consul abstulit*:—*quod sacrilegium causa excidii Cæpionis exercituique ejus postea fuit*. *Timagenes* therefore wrote between B. C. 105 and the time of *Strabo*.<sup>b</sup>

258. *Xenagoras*. Quoted by *Dionysius* Ant. I. p. 183. Ξεναγόρας δὲ ὁ συγγραφεὺς Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Κίρκης υἱὸς γενέσθαι τρεῖς, Ῥῶμον, Ἀντίαν, Ἀρδέαν· οἰκίσαντας δὲ τρεῖς πόλεις ἅψ' ἑαυτῶν θέσθαι τοῖς κτίσμασι τὰς ὀνομασίας.<sup>c</sup>

259. *Zenodotus* of *Træzen*. Quoted by *Dionysius* Ant. II. p. 337. Ζηνόδοτος δὲ Τροιζήνιος συγγραφεὺς Ὀμβρικοῦ ἔθνος αὐθιγενεῖς ἱστορεῖ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἰκῆσαι περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Ῥεατίνην. de *Sabinis*. *Plutarch*. *Romul*. c. 14. on the rape of the Sabine women: ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἱστορῶν Ζηνόδοτος ὁ Τροιζήνιος πολλοὺς ἔχει τοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας.

<sup>b</sup> His work is noticed by the author περὶ ποταμῶν p. 1153. D. ἱστορεῖ Καλλισθένης ὁ Συβαρίτης ἐν γ' Γαλατικῶν, παρ' οὗ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν εἴληφε Τιμαγένης ὁ Σύρος. And by *Ammianus* XV. 9, 2. *Ambigentes super origine prima Gallorum scriptores veteres notitiam reliquere negotii semiplenam: sed postea Timagenes et diligentia Græcus et lingua hæc quæ diu sunt ignorata collegit ex multiplicibus libris: cujus fidem secuti—eadem distincte docebimus et aperte*.

<sup>c</sup> *Macrob*. *Sat*. V. 19. *Xenagoras in tertia historia sua—ita scribit*: Καὶ οἱ Σικελοὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφορούσης ἔθυσαν τινὲ ἥρωϊ, προστάξαντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἐκ Παλίκων χρηστηρίου κ. τ. λ.

χρόνοι. *Schol*. *Apollon*. IV. 262. πάντων ἀρχαιοτάτους Αἰγυπτίους φασί· καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρῶτην κτισθῆναι πόλιν Θήβας· καὶ Νικάνωρ δὲ τούτοις συμφωνεῖ—καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν πρώτῳ χρόνῳ. 264. ὑπὸ δὲ Ἀτλαντος Ξεναγόρας εἶρκεν (εὐρεθῆναι τὰς περιόδους τῆς σελήνης). *Conf*. *Schol*. *Aristoph*. *Nub*. 397. Perhaps from the

same work. *Harpocr*. v. Κραναλλίδαι. Διδυμὸς φησι δεῖν γράφεσθαι Κραυγαλλίδαι, οὕτω γὰρ λέγεσθαι τὴν ἐν Φωκεύσι πλησίον Κίβρας χώραν Κραυγάλλιον· ὡς καὶ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τετάρτῳ χρόνῳ ἱστορεῖ.

περὶ νήσων *Etymol*. v. Σφήκεια et *Tzetz*. ad *Lycophron*. 447. Σφήκεια· ἡ Κύπρος—ὡς δὲ Ξεναγόρας ἐν τῷ περὶ νήσων, διὰ τὸ ἔχειν πολλὰς ἐξοχὰς, ἃς κέρατα καλοῦσι, Κεραστία ὠνομάσθη [μετανομασθη *Tzetz*]. *Harpocr*. Χύτροι.—πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν Κύπρῳ οὕτω καλουμένη, καθά φησι Ξ. ἐν ταῖς νήσοις. *Steph*. *Byz*. Χυτροί. Κύπρου πόλις, ἣν ὠνομασθαι μὲν Ξεναγόρας φησὶν ἀπὸ Χύτρου τοῦ Ἀλέδρου τοῦ Ἀκάμαντος. To this work may be referred the following: *Harpocr*. Κέρκωψ et *Phot*. Κέρκωπες. Ξεναγόρας δὲ ἐς πύθγκους αὐτοῖς μεταβαλεῖν φησι καὶ τὰς Πιθηκούσας νήσους ἀπ' αὐτῶν κληθῆναι. *Steph*. *Byz*. Ἀκόντιον. πόλις Ἀρκαδίας. ἔστι καὶ ἑτέρα Εὐβοίας, ὡς Ξεναγόρας. v. *Καρπασία*.—ἔστι καὶ νῆσος *Καρπασία* κατὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν *Σαρπηδονίαν* Ξ. δὲ Κάρπαθον αὐτὴν φησι.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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Page.

### INTRODUCTION.

- i. l. 4. "July" read "June or July."
- v. note °. ἡ πρώτη ὀλυμπιάς κ. τ. λ.] It appears from the Armenian copy of Eusebius p. 319. that the author of the Chronicle transcribed this passage from Eusebius himself: who therefore gave this erroneous representation of the Chronology of Africanus. ὁ ἡμέτερος κανὼν accordingly means the canon of Eusebius. See Scaliger prolegom. p. 6. 7.
- viii. l. 7. ἐπὶ l. ἀπὸ] When the fourth chapter of the Appendix was passing through the press, I had an opportunity of consulting the enlarged edition of the Alexandrian Chronicle published by Du Cange under the title of *Chronicon Paschale*. It contains no material differences in the points which have been noticed in these pages. In the account of the consuls it has the same errors, the same omissions, the same anachronisms as the edition of Scaliger. This passage, however, is thus given p. 186. B. ργ' ὀλυμπιάς. ἱπ. Πάνσα καὶ Ἰρτίου. Γάιος Ἰουλίος Καῖσαρ πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἡρέθη μονάρχης. τὰ Ῥωμαϊκὰ πράγματα ἐδιοικήθη ὑπὸ Βρούτου καὶ Κολλατίνου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοὺς ὑπάτων ἐπὶ ἔτη τίγ', ἤγουν τοῦ παρόντος πέμπτου ἔτους Κλεοπάτρας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Γαίου Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν προκειμένων ὑπάτων. It appears accordingly that ἐπὶ and not ἀπὸ was the expression of this writer.
- viii. col. 2. Ol. 188. 4. Κελίου] Κέλσον Chron. Pasch.
- Ibid. — Ol. 193. 1. *Scipio II.*] Πίσωνος τὸ β' Chron. Pasch.
- ix. col. 2. Ol. 199. 1. *Tiber. IV.*] sic Scal. *Tiber. III.* Chron. Pasch.
- Ibid. — Ol. 199. 4. coss. omitted] In Chron. Pasch. p. 206. D. they are omitted at Ol. 199. 2. The editor observes p. 523. *Hic apponi debuit nota defectus, non vero, ut in ed. Scalig., post annum Tib. IV. et Drusi.*
- ix. at the head of col. 2. for "B. C." read "A. D."
- xii. note ° "too late for the season of action." Conclude the note with these words, and omit what follows.
- xiv. l. 4. "the 4713th year" read "the 4714th year."
- Ibid. note °. "eveamus" read "vocamus."
- xv. l. 27. to Ol. 345.] In the edition of Scaliger. But the *Chron. Paschale* p. 378. D.—402. D marks seven Olympiads more; and proceeds to the eighteenth year of *Heraclius*, supplying twenty-five years and a half which are wanting in Scaliger. The last year therefore in this Chronicle is thus expressed, p. 397. D. τνβ' ὀλυμπιάς. ιη'. Ἰνδ. α'. μετὰ ἱπ. Ἡρακλείου Αὐγούστου τὸ ιζ'.
- xvi. l. 17. "exceed the true time by 11<sup>m</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>." In this and the former volume Newton's computation of the solar year has been taken as the standard. It must, however, be observed that modern astronomers are not all agreed in the precise length of the solar year.

The solar year is

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 d. & h. & m. \\
 365. & 5. & 48.
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{l}
 57 \\
 48 \\
 45 \\
 43
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{according to Newton apud Hales tom. I. p. 161.} \\
 \text{Norisius Ep. Syro-Mac. p. 16.} \\
 \text{Lalande and Bailly apud Barthel. Anach. t. III. p. 485.}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

But the difference between the highest and the lowest of these estimates being only fourteen seconds, which in 1000 years would only amount to 3<sup>h</sup>. 53<sup>m</sup>. 20<sup>s</sup>, will not affect any question in ancient history or chronology.

xvi. l. 19. "328,718. 2. 25." read "328,718. 2. 15."

Ibid. note <sup>e</sup>. "c. 3." read "c. 4. p. 367."

xviii. l. 18. an anticipation in the triumph of *Censorinus*] See this corrected at B. C. 39. For "an anticipation occurs in the triumph" substitute "Sigonius has anticipated the triumph;" and in p. xix. l. 4. for "as the Marble had done" read "as he had done."

xviii. note <sup>r</sup>. col. 2. l. 11. *magistratuus* read *magistratus*.

Ibid. note <sup>r</sup>. B. C. 401—391] Compare the Appendix p. 440. c.

B. C.

TABLES. Col. 1. add as follows :

272. Frontin. de Aquæd. c. 6.

218. Ascon. ad Cic. in Pison. p. 591.

201. Plin. H. N. XVIII. 18.

194. Cic. pro Cornel. I. p. 961.

190. Obsequens c. 55.

188. Obsequens c. 56.

167. Pliny and Val. Max. confound *Ælius* the consul with *Ælius* the son-in-law of *Æmilius*.

144. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.

143. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.

140. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 7.

125. Frontin. de Aquæduct. c. 8.

95. Cic. II. in Verr. II. 49.

84. de *Carbone* Cic. II. in Verr. I. 12. 13.

83. de *Scipione* Cic. II. in Verr. I. 14.

75. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 50. III. 7.

74. Cic. II. in Verr. V. 13.

73. Cic. II. in Verr. I. 23. de *Cassio* Ib. III. 41.

72. Cic. II. in Verr. II. 39.

69. Joseph. Ant. XIV. 1, 2.

63. Strab. X. p. 455.

Col. 2.

280. Fast. Capitolin. [Q. Mar]cius Q. F. Q. N. *Philippus* . . . de *Etrusceis an. CDLXXII.* [473 Varr.]

*K. Apr.* The obliterated space contained the word *cos*. Whence it appears that *Lævinus*, who first encountered *Pyrrhus*, entered upon his consulship after the Calends of April. *Pyrrhus* in his voyage to Tarentum ἀπ᾿ἀζεται βορέα ανέμω παρ' ὥραν ἐκτραγέντι Plutarch. *Pyrrho* c. 15. He put to sea therefore at a season when storms were not expected; and we may place his passage into Italy in the spring; perhaps April or May B. C. 280.

280. *Lustrum condidit*] On the date see Appendix p. 440.

275. } [XII. Kal. Mart.] read [XIII. Kal. Mart.]  
272. }

271. In this testimony from the Fasti Capitolini, and in some others, the year of the city is given from the supplement of Sigonius, where it is defective on the Marble. In every one of these cases the year is ascertained and fixed by the consuls, who are named. But it has been thought proper in this place to subjoin in a note all those passages, and to exhibit in each the reading on the Marble.



In B. C. 271. then, CDXXCI is on the Marble CD . . . .

270. CDXXCIII is obliterated.

267.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CDXXCV} \\ \text{CDXXCV} \end{array} \right\}$  obliterated.

266.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CDXXCVI is obliterated.} \\ \text{CDXXCVI is C . . . .} \end{array} \right\}$

258. CDXCV in the last number CDXC., the former entire.

256.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{XCVI} \\ \text{CDXCVI} \\ \text{CDXCVII} \end{array} \right\}$  obliterated.

250. DIII is DII.

236. DXVI is DXV.

234. DXVIII is DXV . . .

233. DXIX is D . . .

232.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DXX is entire.} \\ \text{DXX is DX.} \end{array} \right\}$

195. DLVII is DL . . .

175. DLXXVIII is obliterated.

173. DLXXIX is obliterated.

172. DXXCI is D . . . .

167.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DXXCVI is DXXC . .} \\ \text{DXXCVI is DXXCV.} \end{array} \right\}$

166. DXXCVI is DXXCV.

158. DXCV is DX . .

155. DXCVIII is DX . . . . .

In every other instance, when the year is given entire in the Tables, it is entire in the Marbles.

B. C.

270. p. 8. l. 2. (conf. a. 215.) Omit this reference.

230. On the triumph of *Papirius* conf. *Pisonem* apud *Plin.* H. N. XV. 29.

217. l. 2. *ωραν* read *ᾠραν*.

188. *Philopæmeni continuatur magistratus*] A change in this respect had been introduced since the time of *Aratus*; when *μὴ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐξῆν αἰρεῖσθαι στρατηγόν* *Plutarch.* *Arat.* c. 24.

179. } On these triumphs see the Appendix p. 446. y.

178. }

168. l. 15. *perfici* read *perfecti*.

149. l. 22. *anteacum* read *antea cum*.

*Ibid.* l. 23. "*primus tulit*." Add "*Conf. Cic. Ibid. IV. 25.*"

138. p. 112. l. 1. *ἀνέξενξεν* read *ἀνέξενξεν*.

136. The victory of *Brutus* was obtained on the *Vestalia V. Id. Jun.* *Ovid.* *Fast.* VI. 461.

109. l. 6. *profisciscitur* read *proficiscitur*.

107. l. 9. *profisciscentem*—*profisciscitur* read *proficiscentem*—*proficiscitur*.

98. "B. C. 81, 44, 39, the year" read "B. C. 81, the year".

91. l. 20. *Μάρκον* read *Μαρκίου*.

90. p. 144. l. 14. *μεταλάμβανον* read *μετελάμβανον*.

81. l. 12—14. "Thus—conf. a. 39." Omit this sentence.

77. *triennio*] Although the war lasted only three years, yet *Servilius* was in military command five years: *Cic.* II. in *Verr.* III. 90. *P. Servilius quinquennium exercitui cum præset.* Perhaps five years current. He was already in Asia in B. C. 78: *Sueton.* *Cæs.* c. 3. (quoted by *Signonius ad annum Capitolinum 679*). *Cæsar meruit et sub Servilio Isaurico in Cilicia sed brevi tempore.*

*Nam Sullæ morte comperta, simul spe novæ dissensionis quæ per M. Lepidum [B. C. 78] movebatur, Romam propere rediit.* *Servilius* therefore went to his province as proconsul in B. C. 78; and we may place his return to Rome and triumph in B. C. 74, with Sigonius l. c., a period of five years current. Within this space he was engaged in actual war for three years B. C. 77—75.

63. p. 176. l. 14. For “Reimar” substitute “Fabricius.” On some other occasions I may have inadvertently ascribed to Reimar what belongs to Fabricius.
48. *Pharsalia*—*V. Id. Sextil.*] This date would fall upon the beginning of June. A learned writer in a recent work has argued that this date, the 9th of August, was the actual, rectified date, and not the apparent date in the Calendar as it stood in B. C. 48; that the day of the battle was Sept. 20. of the old Calendar, and that it was afterwards fixed to Aug. 9. in the new. Dodwell has argued in the same manner upon an occasion noticed in the Tables B. C. 63. But it is there shewn that after the year was fixed anniversaries were placed at the same dates which they had borne in the moveable year. And this may be established by another example. The battle of Thapsus was fought, according to the narrative quoted in the Tables, on the 6th of April B. C. 46: for the author of the African war fixes the arrival of the army at Thapsus to the 4th of April. The actual date would be the beginning of February. If therefore, as Dodwell and this writer suppose, the dates of anniversaries were rectified, the anniversary of this battle would have been fixed in the reformed Calendar to the beginning of February. But Ovid and the *Fasti Verriani* quoted in the Tables attest that it was still celebrated on the 6th of April, the apparent and not the real date. Again, we may collect that the anniversary of the victory in Spain in B. C. 49 was *IV. Non. August.* in the reformed Calendar: see the Tables B. C. 47. But we know from Cæsar himself B. Civ. III. 2. that in the autumn of B. C. 49 his army was quartered near Brundisium after its return from Spain. That victory therefore occurred at least two months earlier than the 2nd of August, and it was marked in the reformed Calendar at the apparent and not the true date.

The circumstances of history are consistent with the beginning of June for the time of the battle of Pharsalia. Cæsar passed over from Italy in the autumn. See the Tables B. C. 49. Cæsar himself mentions the autumn: B. Civ. III. 2. *Gravis autumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Gallie et Hispanie regionibus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat.* After he had passed over, *Longo interposito spatio, hiems appropinquabat.* c. 9. After this again, Pompey was preparing to go into winter quarters: III. 11. *Pompeius—iter ex Macedonia in hiberna Apolloniam Dyrrhachiumque habebat.* Then after many months from Cæsar's landing the close of winter approached: III. 25. *Multi jam menses transierant, et hiems jam præcipitaverat.* We may refer this to the beginning of February, which was accounted the beginning of spring (see part II. p. 330. v.). Then followed the siege of Dyrrhachium for almost four months: Sueton. Cæs. c. 35. *Pompeium per quatuor pæne menses maximis obsessum operibus.* Perhaps from the beginning of February to the middle of May. Then Cæsar moved to Pharsalia, which he reached before the corn was cut: B. Civ. III. 81. *Seges prope jam matura erat.* But in that climate the harvest would not be later than June. In Attica the corn is cut in May: Hobhouse's Travels p. 355. In Sicily the harvest was got in before midsummer: Cic. II. in Verr. V. 12. *Cum æstas summa esse jam cæperat;—cum in areis frumenta sunt.* In Thessaly, then, which lies between the parallels 39° and 40°, the harvest would not be later than June: which agrees with the beginning of June for the battle. Moreover, Cæsar after the death of Pompey was detained at Alexandria by the Etesian winds: B. Civ. III. 107. *Ipse necessario Etesis tenebatur qui Alexandria navigantibus sunt adversissimi venti.* But these winds blow in July: see B. C. 341. 2. It is evident, then, that the true 9th of August could not be the date of the battle, if the Etesian winds detained Cæsar at Alexandria, which he did not reach (as will be seen) till more than a month after the battle.

B. C.

The same learned writer argues that "*Pompey* arrived and perished in Egypt within ten days "of the battle of Pharsalia at the utmost:" and that "the same conclusion follows from the "movements of *Cæsar*, who set out to the Hellespont on the third day after the battle, and "arrived in Egypt on the third day after he set sail from the Hellespont." This is not quite exact: and if we examine the transactions of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, they may be reconciled with the space of forty-nine days according to the Roman Calendar between *V. Id. Sextil.* the date of the battle, and *III. Kal. Octob.* the date of *Pompey's* death. *Cæsar* remained two days at Pharsalia: Appian. Civ. II. 88. on the third day, ἐξήλανεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω Ibid. He marched first to the Hellespont: Cæs. Civ. III. 102. *Quantum itineris equitatu efficere poterat quotidie progrediebatur legionemque unam minoribus itineribus subsequi jussit.* Appian. Civ. II. 88. τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἀπορίᾳ τριηρῶν σκάφεσιν ἐπεραιούτο μικροῖς. Dio XLII. 6. τὸν Ἑλλησποντον περαιούμενος. He halted a few days in Asia, and then passed over to Rhodes: Cæs. Civ. III. 106. *Cæsar paucos dies in Asia moratus, quum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum &c.* Appian. Civ. II. 89. πιθόμενος Πομπηίου ἐπ' Ἀιγύπτου φέρεσθαι διέπλευσεν εἰς Ῥόδον. From Rhodes in three days he reached Alexandria: Appian. Ib. ὁ μὲν τρισὶν ἡμέραις πελάγιος ἀμφὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἦν. We have here a march from Pharsalia to the Hellespont; a road distance of 398 English miles. In major Rennel's opinion Geogr. of Herodot. p. 332. seventeen road miles would exceed the ordinary march of an army by a proportion that goes beyond credibility. But, if we assume twenty miles a-day as the rate of *Cæsar's* progress, the road distance of 398 English miles will occupy twenty days. From the Hellespont we must add a march through a part at least of Asia, till he embarked for Rhodes. Lucan, indeed, IX. 950—1006. makes *Cæsar* embark at the Troad, and sail direct to Egypt in seven days:—*A iamque potentem Prævehitur, pelagoque Rhodon spumante relinquit. Septima nox—Ostendit Phariis Ægyptia littora flammis.* We might suspect a longer march in Asia. The expression of Appian, διέπλευσεν, implies that he passed over to Rhodes from a nearer point. We may collect from Cæs. Civ. III. 105. that he visited Ephesus. But even by the account of Lucan we have seven days from the Hellespont to Egypt. To these we may add two days in Thessaly, and twenty days of march to the Hellespont: an amount of twenty-nine days exclusive of the time which *Cæsar* occupied in Asia. *Pompey* after the battle sailed to Amphipolis, and thence to Mitylenë: Cæs. B. Civ. III. 102. *Ipse ad anchoram una nocte constitit, et vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecunia ad necessarios sumptus corrogata, cognito Cæsaris adventu, ex eo loco discessit et Mitylenas paucis diebus venit. Biduum tempestate retentus,—in Ciliciam atque inde Cyprum pervenit.* In Cilicia we may collect that he made a pause: Plutarch. Pomp. c. 76. εἰς πόλιν εἰσῆλθε πρῶτην Ἀττάλειαν τῆς Παμφυλίας ἐνταῦθα δ' αὐτῷ καὶ τριῆρεις τινὲς ἀπῆντησαν ἐκ Κιλικίας καὶ στρατιῶται συνελέγοντο καὶ τῶν συγκλητικῶν πάλιν ἐξήκοντα περὶ αὐτὸν ἦσαν.—ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κινεῖν τι καὶ πράττειν ἀναγκαζόμενος ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις περιέπεμπε τὰς δ' αὐτὸς περιπλέων ἤτει χρήματα, καὶ ναῦς ἐπλήρυν.—Θεοφάνει δὲ τῷ Λεσβίῳ μανικὸν ἐδόκει τριῶν ἡμερῶν πλοῦν ἀπέχουσαν Αἴγυπτον ἀπολιπόντας κ. τ. λ.—ὥς δ' οὖν ἐνίκα φεύγειν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἀναχθεὶς ἀπὸ Κύπρου [conf. Cæs. III. 102. 103]—τὸ μὲν πέλαγος διεπέρασεν ἀσφαλῶς. We have three days from Pamphylia to Egypt; two days at Mitylenë; a few days before he reached Mitylenë; and a voyage of 365 English miles at the least from Mitylenë to Attalea: for which we must allow three days more. The remainder of the time would be occupied in Pamphylia, Cilicia, and Cyprus.

47. 1. 33. Hirtius de B. Afric.] This piece is quoted by its usual title, although we know from Sueton. Cæs. c. 56. that the author was doubted: *Alexandrini, Africique et Hispaniensis belli incertus auctor est. Alii enim Oppium putant, alii Hirtium; qui etiam Gallici belli novissimum imperfectumque librum suppleverit.*

45. 1. 12. twenty-seven days] Twenty-four in Sueton. Cæs. c. 56. *Ab urbe in Hispaniam ulteriorem IIII. et XX. die pervenit.* Where we may correct with Casaubon *VII. et XX.* The distance from Rome to Obulco is at least 1200 English miles, giving an average of more than forty-four



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miles a-day. Appian, quoted in the Tables, makes him perform this distance βαρυστάτω στρατῷ, which would have been impossible. But we learn from Dio XLIII. 32. that *Cæsar* travelled with a few attendants, and that his army was already in Spain: μετ' ὀλίγων ἐξαίφνης ἀδοκήτοις—τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ στρατιώταις ἐπῆλθε.

44. p. 210. l. 4. *ver* read *vero*.

37. p. 222. l. 8. after "Appian. Civ. V. 95." add "Sueton. Aug. c. 27. *Triumviratum r. p. c. per decem annos administravit*."

36. l. 15. Plin. H. N. XVI. 4. add "Virgil. *Æn.* VIII. 684."

29. Add "*L. Autronius P. f. . . . s. pro cos. ex Africa an. DC. . . . . [725 Varr.] XVII K. Septembr.*"  
"The position of this fragment on the Marble determines the year. Conf. Sigon. p. 143. a."

28. l. 12. "16,500,000." Substitute from Appendix p. 461. "17,258,000."

23. l. 14. his twentieth year] Servius ad Virgil. *Æn.* VI. 862. makes him eighteen: *Periit octavo decimo (anno) in Baiano, cum ædilitatem gereret.*

15. l. 2. conf. a.] read conf. a. 17.]

A. D. 2. p. 264. l. 3. Norisius has shewn &c.] The date of Norisius is confirmed by an ancient monument, which fixes the death of *Lucius* to Aug. 20: *Vetus Calendarium ad calcem Fast. Verrian.* p. 112. *XIII. Kal. Septemb. Infer. L. Cæsaris.*

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Col. 3.

247. l. 7. *Dionysius*] He is mentioned by Athenæus XII. p. 549. d. quoting Nymphis: ἀπέθανε βιώσας ἕτη πέντε πρὸς τοῖς πενήκοντα, ὧν ἐτυράννησεν τρία καὶ τριάκοντα, ἀπάντων τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ τυράννων πρῶτητι καὶ ἐπιεκέειρ διενηνοχῶς. where for τρία καὶ τριάκοντα we may perhaps read τριάκοντα.

218. l. 7. ὁ δὲ read ὁ δὴ.

203. l. 4. λαβῶν read λαβῶν.

201. l. 17. πανδήμου- read πανδήμου

190. l. 1. μεираκίων read μεράκιον.

160. l. 14. "*Heraclides*—Nº. 132." omit this reference.

146. l. 31. διασαφῆσι read διασαφῆσαι. l. 46. τυχῶν read τυχῶν.

144. l. 2. Panætius read *Panætius*.

90. l. 1. *Symnus* read *Scymnus*.

62. l. 20. προρηρητο read προήρητο.

Col. 4.

234. l. 4. *Tudilanus* read *Tuditanus*.

204. l. 10. *occurs* read occurs.

195. The birth of *Terence* might occur at the close of B. C. 195, but it ought rather perhaps to be referred to B. C. 194.

146. l. 20. *Hermina* read *Hemina*.

139. l. 11. *profisciscens* read *profisciscens*.

133. l. 6. *profisciscabatur* read *profisciscabatur*.

100. Add "Gell. XVI. 8, 2. *L. Ælii docti hominis, qui magister Varronis fuit*."

98. On this cause conf. Cic. II. in Verr. V. 1.

88. p. 147. l. 15. Agni. read Agric.

82. Transpose the paragraphs thus: Birth of *C. Licinius Calvus* &c.—Hieron. in Euseb. &c.

Ibid. l. 21. *ad V. Kal.*] De hac formula conf. Norisium Cen. Pisan. p. 342. 343.

75. *per triennium*] The *triennium* is mentioned again by Cicero II. in Verr. II. 75. III. 8. 44. IV. 10. V. 20. 22. *Anno tertio* Ibid. III. 43. 44. 51. *Verres* was *prætor urbanus* B. C. 74 *Lucullo et Cotta* coss. II. in Verr. V. 13. conf. III. 7. Ascon. Arg. in Divinat. p. 278. in II. in Verr.

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- p. 408. Cic. Act. in Verr. I. 40. He went to Sicily at the expiration of his prætorship in B. C. 73. Hence II. in Verr. III. 41. *C. Cassius primo istius anno* [sc. B. C. 73] *consul*. Metellus succeeded Verres: Cic. II. in Verr. III. 16. And Metellus was not yet gone to his province when Pompey was *consul designatus*: Ib. III. 17. 18. Consequently towards the close of B. C. 71: which agrees with the account that Verres returned in B. C. 71.
70. l. 30. *designatus ædilis*] In the orations which were written but not spoken Cicero is called *designatus ædilis* II. in Verr. V. 14. and *Hortensius designatus consul* III. 95.
34. l. 14. where the consuls are wanting] They are supplied in Chron. Pasch. p. 189. C.
33. p. 227. l. 13. Omit (conf. a.) and read "B. C. 40 would give."
23. l. 1. "Carm. lib. II." read "Carm. lib. III."

## APPENDIX. C. 1.

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294. B. C. 357. *Timotheus*] It is observed that the ἀκμὴ of *Timotheus* is placed at his forty-eighth year, but it is argued that he made his innovations before that period, because *Pherecrates* alludes to them, and because they were made in the lifetime of *Euripides*. Mr. Runkel ad fragm. *Pherecrat.* p. 63. objects to this conclusion: *Minus recte de tempore quo floruerit disputasse videtur.* p. 64. *De Timotheo sine causa eum dubitasse, credo: quis enim probare potest hanc Pherecratis fabulam non ætate provectiore ab eo scriptam fuisse circa Ol. 95?* This might be so. But Mr. Runkel has omitted to consider the argument which was founded upon the death of *Euripides*: Plutarch, p. 795. D. Τιμόθεον Εὐριπίδης συριττόμενον ἐπὶ τῇ καινοτομίᾳ καὶ παρανομεῖν εἰς τὴν μουσικὴν δοκοῦντα θαρβεῖν ἐκέλευσε. *Euripides* died eight years before B. C. 398, and *Timotheus* had made his innovation before the death of *Euripides*: which justifies my conclusion expressed in the Tables.

Mr. Runkel ad fragm. *Eupolidis* p. 123. has the following remark: Κλοπαί. *De lectione κλοπαῖς dubitandum esse credam: neque tamen quænam fabula reponenda sit certo habeo.* Mr. Runkel with good reason suspects this title. The title in *Erotianus* p. 172. stands thus: Εὐπολῖς ἐν Κλοταῖς. Mr. R. has substituted a legitimate word Κλοπαῖς for the barbarous word Κλοταῖς; but in so doing he has in some degree obliterated the vestiges of the genuine reading. For ΚΛΟΤΑΙΣ is no other than a corruption of ΒΑΠΤΑΙΣ. An example of B corrupted into K is supplied in the word Βατονσιᾶδος, amended by Porson apud Gaisford, ad *Hephæst.* p. 40. The corruption of ΑΠ into ΑΟ is obvious.

300. The Latin version of the former volume, which has recently appeared at Leipsic, reached my hands too late to be made use of in the present work. Any remarks that may occur must be reserved for some other opportunity. In the mean time I may in this place notice the following passages.

Introd. p. xli. m. [xliv. ed. Lips.] on my remark, "for παρὰ Στράττιδι, καὶ Ἀπολλοφάνει ἐν Ἰφιγέροντι we should perhaps read παρὰ Στράττιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφάνει—" the translator observes, *Vide tamen ne potius emendandum sit παρ' Ἀπολλοφάνει καὶ (παρὰ) Στράττιδι ἐν Ἰφιγέροντι.* It appears, however, from p. 223. of *Anecd. Hemsterhusian.* Geel. Lugd. Bat. 1825. that Hemsterhusius (no mean authority) concurred in the emendation Στράττιδι ἢ Ἀπολλοφ.

Tables B. C. 444. 2. "ἐπράθησαν. legendum ἀπηλάθησαν." The translator interposes this remark: *At vide Dionys. Jud. de Isæo* p. 617. This passage had been already produced, and its meaning explained and limited in the Appendix p. 390. p. [p. 399. ed. Lips.] where the translator offers no observation.

Appendix p. 414. m. [p. 421. ed. Lips.] "These two provinces, Laconia and Messenia, contained more than  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole Peninsula." The translator remarks, Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται Thuc. I. 10. *Id est duas quintas partes.* My meaning has been mis-

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understood. I did not refer to the division of Peloponnesus into provinces, but to its extent of surface as expressed in square English miles at p. 385. Of this the Lacedæmonians possessed 3058 parts out of 7779, which I have called more than  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths in round numbers.

## C. 2.

301. General Table of reigns. Kings of Cappadocia. "Ariar. V. 33. 163." read "32. 162." Kings of Pergamus. "Eumen. II. 28." read "38." Kings of Bithynia. "Nicomedes III. "16.—75" read "17.—74."

## C. 3.

310. l. 3. "*Stratonice—Apamē*" read "*Stratonice—Apame*." These and similar names should be printed —icē in an English sentence, but —ice in Latin. When they are exhibited otherwise in this work, the neglect of this distinction is to be ascribed to inadvertence.
311. l. 4. 5. Ἀντίοχος—Ἀντίοχος read Ἀντίοχος—Ἀντίοχος.
315. l. 13. *Philopater* read *Philopator*.
319. l. 14. *Popillius*: *Popillius*: read *Popillius*:
330. l. 14. "Ol. 160 $\frac{2}{3}$ " read "Ol. 160. $\frac{2}{3}$ ."
336. note m. coins N<sup>o</sup>. 15. "anno 196." read "anno 197."
339. l. 17. "τῆς Συρίας." Add "Athen. XIII. p. 593. a. Δημήτριος ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ τῆς διαδοχῆς τελευταῖος."
340. l. 30. *Τιγράνη* read *Τιγράνη*.
341. l. 10. "during his prætorship" read "during his first year."

## C. 4.

353. l. 19. ἰδὼν read ἰδῶν.
363. l. 10. The Alexandrian Chronicle] The twentieth year of *Mauricius*, the last year marked in the Alexandrian Chronicle, commenced Aug. 13. A. D. 601. The Chronicle, in Scaliger's copy, breaks off at Nov. 22. A. D. 602, the day before the death of *Mauricius*. The Paschal Chronicle proceeds to May 15. in the eighteenth year of *Heraclius*, or May 15. A. D. 628. In these years it supplies some additional testimonies, which may be added here. *APELLEUS*: p. 384. C. μηνὶ Ἀπριλλίῳ κατὰ Ῥωμ. Δεκεμβρίῳ ε'. *AUDYNÆUS*: p. 381. A. μηνὶ Ἀδδυναίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους κγ' Ἰανουαρίου. p. 384. D. μηνὶ Ἀδδ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ἰανουαρίου κβ'. *DYSTRUS*: p. 382. B. μηνὶ Δύστρῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Μαρτίῳ κ'. p. 390. B. μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ ε' καὶ κ' τοῦ μηνός. p. 391. B. μηνὶ Δ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαρτίῳ. *XANTHICUS*: p. 383. D. μηνὶ Ξανθικῷ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίου κ'. *ARTEMISIUS*: p. 384. A. μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου γ'. p. 390. D. μηνὶ Ἀρτεμισίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐῳ. p. 397. D. μηνὶ Ἀρτ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Μαΐου ια'. Hence in p. 382. B. for τῇ ἢ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἀπριλλίου the editor p. 608. rightly corrects Ξανθικῷ. *DÆSIUS*: p. 380. B. μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰουνίῳ. p. 389. B. μηνὶ Δεσίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ἰουνίου ε'. *GORPIÆUS*: p. 385. B. τῇ ιδ' Γορπιαίου μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Σεπτεμβρίου μηνός. *HYPERBERETÆUS*: p. 381. A. μηνὶ Ὑπερβερεταίῳ, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίῳ, κθ'. p. 382. C. μηνὶ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμαίους Ὀκτωβρίῳ, γ'. p. 384. B. τῇ δ' τοῦ Ὑπ. μηνός, κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός. p. 385. C. τῇ κη' τοῦ Ὑπ. κατὰ Ῥωμ. Ὀκτωβρίου μηνός.
364. l. 15. "at Antioch—Valesius c." Place the references thus: "at Antioch c.—Valesius d."

## C. 5.

382. end of note k. add "Posidonius apud Strab. II. p. 98. describes τὸν δεύτερον Εὐεργέτην and his patronage of *Eudoxus* of Cyzicus."
393. l. 14. "B. C. 81" read "B. C. 80" and add this note: "The sixty-four years of *Philometor* and "*Physcon* would terminate at the close of B. C. 117; the accession of *Auletes*, who had completed twenty-nine years in May B. C. 51 (as will be seen below), may be placed in the beginning of B. C. 80, towards the middle of N. E. 668, which is reckoned his first year in the



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"Astronomical Canon. The space between the death of *Physcon* at the close of B. C. 117 and the death of *Auletes* in May B. C. 51=65 years 6 months will give something more than 29 years to *Auletes*, and something more than 36 to the preceding period."

C. 6.

401. l. 24. διεδέξατο read διεδέξατο.

C. 7.

411. l. 12. ΖΥΡΕΤΕS read ΖΙΡΕΤΕS.

C. 8.

422. l. 9. Παφλαγονίως read Παφλαγονίας.

427. note <sup>s</sup>. add as follows: "The thirty years might be computed from the mission of *Sulla* described in the Tables B. C. 92 and in the Appendix p. 436."

Ibid. note <sup>a</sup>. annis read annis.

C. 10.

442. note <sup>n</sup>. l. 3. "repeats" read "reports."

449. l. 9. "The error of Appian" read "The error of Velleius and Appian."

451. note <sup>v</sup>. l. 9. "does necessarily" read "does not necessarily."

461. note <sup>u</sup>. "to the last five *lustra*" read "to the 71st, 72nd, 73rd, and 75th *lustra*."

C. 12.

469. note <sup>b</sup>. "The Sicilian voyages" read "the first Sicilian voyage."

473. note <sup>f</sup>. §. 6. add "'Αριστόξενος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς μουσικῆς ἀκροάσεως is quoted Schol. Platon. p. 381. Bekk."

478. l. 1. "12." read "14."

483. note col. 2. l. 44. after "p. 457. D." insert "That *Abydenus* wrote in the Ionic dialect we know from Cyrill. adv. Julian. p. 8. 9."

485. note <sup>g</sup>. col. 2. l. 9. ἐνέκα read ἔνεκα.

494. note col. 2. l. 30. after "ἐπίθετον" insert "471. ἀθ. ὅτι περισσός."

498. note <sup>b</sup>. l. 37. ἐπιδημήσας read ἐπεδήμησας.

499. note <sup>b</sup>. col. 2. l. 2. τρός read πρός.

501. note <sup>e</sup>. after l. 8. insert "In the edition of Mr. Goller p. 26. the metre of these lines is amended from a MS. of Victorius. In v. l. recte Victorius ἀκραισι. v. 4. Victorius ἐραστήν. Lige cum Gollero ἐρατήν."

504. note <sup>l</sup>. col. 1. l. 22. after "No. 43." add "Strabo indeed speaks of prose compositions, and Athenæus of poems; which may reconcile the difference, since *Sotades* and *Alexander Ætolus* were partly contemporaries."

508. note <sup>t</sup>. l. 6. ἐγράφεται read ἐργάζεται.

512. note <sup>b</sup>. §. 3. l. 2. Λακωνικῆς read Λακωνικῆς.

513. note <sup>b</sup>. §. 6. l. 6. after "Βηναῖος" insert "'Ριανός δὲ τοῦδε τοῦ πρώτου τῶν παλέμων οὐδὲ ἤψατο ἀρχήν."

523. note <sup>q</sup>. after §. 4. add "4.\* περὶ ζώων. Phot. cod. 161. p. 341. ὁ δὲ ἐνδέκατος (Σωπάτρου λόγος) ἔσχε τὴν συναγωγὴν—ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοφάνους τοῦ γραμματικοῦ περὶ ζώων βιβλίου πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου."

524. note <sup>s</sup>. §. 10. l. 4. Ἡλείων read Ἡλείων.

529. col. 1. l. 17. ἐντέλης read ἐντελής.

Ibid. l. 22. λογικῆς, ἐπιστήμης read λογικῆς ἐπιστήμης.

Ibid. l. 31. ἀδίξου read ἄδοξον.

530. note <sup>g</sup>. l. 6. συγγράμμασί. φασι read συγγράμμασι φασι.

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539. col. 2. l. 5. εὔτος read οὔτος.

547. note col. 1. l. 16. accidit). feruntur read accidit) feruntur.

Ibid. col. 2. l. 13. ῥωμαῖκα read ῥωμαϊκά.

549. note col. 2. l. 29. ἀδελφοῦ τὸ θηλυκὸν read ἀδελφοῦ. τὸ θηλυκὸν.

552. l. 6. *Dionysius periegeta*. Omit the word *periegeta*. And in note ° add as follows: “Valesius ad Ammian. XXIII. 6, 26. and Norisius Cen. Pis. p. 193. agree with Vossius that *Dionysius* in Pliny is *Dionysius Periegeta*, the author of the extant poem. Mr. Bernhardt ad Dionys. Perieget. p. 496. founds an objection to their opinion upon vv. 708—715. *quibus ab omni navigatione ac longinquis itineribus immunem se Dionysius profitetur, neque regionum situs explorasse nisi Musarum afflatu*. The lines are these:

“ρεῖα δέ τοι καὶ τήνδε καταγράφαιμι θάλασσαν [the Caspian],

“οὐ μὲν ἰδὼν ἀπάνευθε πόρους, οὐ νηὶ περήσας”

“οὐ γάρ μοι βίος ἐστὶ μελαινώων ἐπὶ νηῶν,

“οὐδὲ μοι ἐμπορίη πατρώϊος, οὐδ’ ἐπὶ Γάγγην

“ἔρχομαι· οἶά τε πολλοὶ Ἑρυθραίου διὰ πόντου

“ψυχῆς οὐκ ἀλέγοντες, ἵν’ ἄσπετον ὄλβον ἔλονται”

“οὐδὲ μὲν Ὑκρανίους ἐπιμίσσομαι οὐδ’ ἐρεείνω

“Καυκασίας κνημίδας Ἑρυθραίων Ἀριηγῶν”

“ἀλλὰ με Μουσάων φορέει νόος—

“We might answer that these lines do not express so much as Mr. Bernhardt ascribes to them. The poet only affirms that he had not been engaged in a mercantile life; that he had not explored the Caspian, or the Ganges, or the Indian sea; and had not visited the remote provinces to the east of Persia. The objection, however, is of weight. Other arguments urged by Mr. Bernhardt at p. 513. 514. are still more weighty, from which he collects (and especially from the mention of the *Huns* in v. 730) that *Dionysius* the poet lived in a later age. He observes, *His ductus argumentis Dionysium exeunte sæculo tertio vel quarti principio extitisse pronunciaverim*. We may reject, then, the account of Eustathius which places *Dionysius* in the age of *Augustus*. His time must remain uncertain. But we may determine that at least he preceded Constantinople A. D. 330, which he would have mentioned; and that he was perhaps not less than a century before *Avienus*, by whom he was translated.”

553. Col. 1. l. 1. βασιλειας read βασιλείας.

Ibid. Col. 2. l. 1. ἡλλοτριώμενος read ἡλλοτριωμένος.

Ibid. Col. 2. l. 31. ἔλλογιμοι read ἐλλόγιμοι.

560. l. 10. ἡμῖν; read ἡμῖν

561. Col. 2. at the end of note <sup>k</sup>. add “Schol. Platon. p. 381. Bekk. Ἡρόδωρος καὶ Ἑλλάνικὸς φασιν ὡς, “ὅτε τὴν ὕδραν Ἡρακλῆς ἀνήρει, τὴν Ἡραν αὐτῷ καρκίνον ἐφορμῆσαι κ. τ. λ.”

562. l. 15. Δημοκρίτον read Δημοκρίτου.

# I N D E X.

*The authors and editions described in the former Index are for the most part not repeated here; but the most material of such authors as are now quoted for the first time are inserted in the present Index.*

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- C. Verres prætor in Sicily 75. 4. p. 572. impeached by Cicero 70. 4. Verres fell in the proscription B. C. 43: Senec. Suas. 6. p. 36. 7. p. 47.
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- Veterum Mathematicorum opera fol. Paris.* 1693.
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- Victor de viris illustribus inter Historiæ Romanæ epitomas* 12mo. Lugd. Bat. 1648.
- M. Vipsanius Agrippa consul 37. 1. crosses the Rhine 37. 2. his naval crown 36. 2. p. 572. ædile 33. 2. in Asia 17. 2. 16. 2. returns from Asia 13. 2. his death 12. 2.
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- Viriathus escapes from Galba 150. 2. his successes 145. 3. slain by treachery 140. 2.
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- Xenophilus the Pythagorean the master of Aristoxenus p. 473.
- Years of eras take their beginnings from different points p. xvi. p. 462.
- Years Egyptian; their *annus magnus* p. xvi.—of Rome, their commencement p. xvii. xviii. anticipated p. xviii. p. 462. 98. 2. 81. 2.—solar p. xvi. p. 567. When adopted by the Asiatic Greeks, p. 347.
- Yezdegird, Persian era of, its date p. 368.
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- Zedekiah king of Judah, his eleventh year complete p. 298. 375. p.
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- Zielas king of Bithynia p. 412. 413.
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- Zoilus N°. 23. p. 380. k. 485. His works p. 485. g.
- Zyboetes brother of Nicomedes I. king of Bithynia p. 412.

## NOTE UPON THE TABLES B.C. 38. 2.

*Sosius conquers the Jews*] There is an argument for the date of Josephus which requires consideration. His account is this: *Herod* assists *Antony* at the siege of Samosata: Ant. XIV. 15, 8. 9. Bell. I. 16, 7. and arrives in Judæa in the winter: Ant. XIV. 15, 11. Bell. I. 17, 6. Then it is related Ant. XIV. 15, 14. λήξαντος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος—τρίτον δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔτος ἦν ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀποδέδεικτο, ἀναστρατοπεδευσάμενος δὲ καὶ πλησίον ἔλθων τοῦ τείχους κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχάτατον πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καταστρατοπεδεύεται.— παρακαταστήσας δὲ τοῖς ἔργοις τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους—αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἐπὶ τὸν γάμον ἦρχετο.—μετὰ δὲ τοὺς γάμους ἦλθε μὲν διὰ Φοινίκης Σόσιος κ. τ. λ. Bell. I. 17, 8. λωφήσαντος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος (συνήγετο δὲ αὐτῷ τρίτον ἔτος ἐξ οὗ βασιλεὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ ἀπεδέδεικτο) πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ στρατοπεδεύεται—καταλιπὼν δὲ τοὺς ἀνυστικωτάτους τῶν ἐταίρων ἐπὶ τῶν ἔργων, αὐτὸς εἰς Σαμάρειαν ἦει.—γῆμας δὲ ὑπέστρεψεν ἐπὶ Ἱεροσολύμων μετὰ μείζονος δυνάμεως· συνῆπτε δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ Σόσιος κ. τ. λ. *Antony* was at Samosata in B.C. 38: see the Tables. This intervening winter, then, would bring down the siege and capture of Jerusalem into B.C. 37, where Josephus dates it. Some difficulties, however, remain. I. Josephus himself computes the reign of *Herod* from the beginning of B.C. 37, and not from its termination; for he reckons the seventh year to be current in the spring of B.C. 31: Bell. I. 19, 3. κατ' ἔτος μὲν τῆς βασιλείας ἑβδομον ἀκμᾶζοντος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Ἀκτιον πολέμου· κατὰ γὰρ ἀρχομένου ἔαρος κ. τ. λ. The first therefore was current in the spring of B.C. 37. II. Dio relates that *Sosius* afterwards passed a year in inaction. But this year of inaction could be no other than B.C. 37. To establish the date of Josephus, we must abandon the whole account of Dio. III. The narrative of Josephus himself is at variance with an intervening winter. *Herod* on his return to Judæa from Samosata is met at Daphnē by messengers who announce the death of his brother *Joseph*: Ant. XIV. 15, 11. Bell. I. 17, 3. Upon the news the king hastens his march: Ant. Ib. ἐπειχθεὶς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν κ. τ. λ. ἔσπευδεν ἐπὶ Ἱεριχοῦντος τιμωρήσασθαι κατὰ νοῦν ἔχων αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ τὰδελφοῦ. conf. Bell. I. 17, 4. But *Joseph* fell at the time of harvest: Ant. XIV. 15, 10. ἡπείγετο βουλούμενος ἐκθερίσαι τὸν σῖτον—αὐτὸς τε ἀπυθνήσκει γενναίως μαχόμενος καὶ τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἀπέβαλεν. Bell. I. 17, 1. ἦει τὸν σῖτον ἀρπάσων ἐν ἀκμῇ τοῦ θέρος κ. τ. λ. Not later, then, than June. The news could not be more than a month in reaching *Herod* at Daphnē, 393 English miles distant from Jerusalem. He must have heard of the event in July; and a march of twenty-eight days would bring him to Jerusalem. Again, *Sosius* joined *Herod* in the summer: θέρος τε γὰρ ἦν Ant. XIV. 16, 2. the summer therefore of B.C. 37. But, according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 15, 9., *Antony* despatched *Herod* and *Sosius* in the preceding autumn: καὶ Σόσιος μὲν δύο τάγματα ἐπικουρήσοντα Ἡρώδῃ προὔπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ πλείονος στρατοῦ ἠκολούθει. and it is not probable that seven or eight months should elapse before *Sosius* joined *Herod* in Judæa. We may suspect, then, that Josephus is inaccurate; that no winter intervened; that *Herod* left *Antony* at Samosata; that he reached Daphnē in July, and Judæa in August; that *Sosius* joined him in October; and that the city was taken in the third month after (τῷ τρίτῳ μηνί according to Josephus himself Ant. XIV. 16, 4), in December B.C. 38. Two other inconsistencies may be remarked in Josephus. 1. He here reckons three months current for the siege after the arrival of *Sosius*; but elsewhere, also reckoning after the arrival of *Sosius*, and therefore computing from the same point, he ascribes five months to the siege: Bell. I. 18, 2. πέντε μῆσι διήνεγκαν τὴν πολιορκίαν. and six months: Ib. V. 9, 4. Ἡρώδης μὲν Σόσιον, Σόσιος δὲ Ῥωμαίων στρατιῶν ἤγαγε· περισχεθέντες δ' ἐπὶ μῆνας ἕξ κ. τ. λ. 2. He is inconsistent in his notice of the sabbatical year. In Ant. XIV. 16, 2. it is made to be current at the time of the siege: the besieged were λιμῷ τάλαιπωρούμενοι—τὸν γὰρ ἑβδοματικὸν ἐνιαυτὸν συνέβη κατὰ ταυτὸν εἶναι. It began, then, in *Tisri* preceding. But in XV. 1, 2. it is current after the capture, and had lately set in when *Herod* was master of the city: τὴν χώραν μένειν ἀγεώργητον τὸ ἑβδοματικὸν ἡνάγκαζεν ἔτος· ἐνειστήκει γὰρ τότε. which places its beginning at *Tisri* of the following year. Upon the whole, then, we shall hesitate before we reject the account of Dio for that of Josephus.





## SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPENDIX.

### REMARKS UPON A LATIN VERSION OF THE FASTI HELLENICI.

A LATIN version of the *Fasti Hellenici* by Mr. Kruger has been noticed already at p. 573, and in the Index v. *Fasti*. The perusal of that work has produced the following pages.

In the first place my work is indebted to the translator for these passages, which I willingly accept as useful additions to the Tables.

B. C. 520. 2. *Pausan. V. 8, 3.* τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ὁ δρόμος ἐδοκιμάσθη ἐπὶ τῆς πέμπτῃς Ὀλυμπιάδος καὶ ἐξηκοστῆς.

498. 2. *Delphis cæptus armatus cursus: Pausan. X. 7, 3.* The words are, τρίτῃ δὲ Πυθιάδι ἐπὶ ταῖς εἴκοσι προστιθέασιν ὀπλίτην δρόμον. Mr. Kruger has adopted Mr. Boeckh's computation of the *Pythia*, which shall be examined below.

464. 4. *Pindar. Ol. VII. Διαγόρα Ῥοδία νικήσαντι τὴν οὐδ' Ὀλυμπιάδα. Schol.* Omitted in Schol. ed. Heyn. which I had used: but added in Mr. Boeck's edition, who observes, *Hoc addidi ex Vrat. D. et A.*

441. 3. *Gorgia περὶ φύσεως seu περὶ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος ἢ περὶ φύσεως librum (Sext. Empir. adv. Math. VII. 65) Ol. 84 scriptum esse testatur Olympiodorus ad Plat. Gorg. præf. p. 615. ed. Findeisen.* ἀμέλει καὶ γράφει ὁ Γοργίας περὶ φύσεως σύγγραμμα οὐκ ἄκομψον τῇ πρ' Ὀλυμπιάδι.

436. 2. *Propylæa ædificari cæpta: Harp. v.* Προπύλαια ταῦτα. περὶ τῶν Προπυλαίων τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ὡς ἐπὶ Εὐθυμένους ἀρχοντος οἰκοδομεῖν ἤρξαντο Ἀθηναῖοι Μνησικλέους ἀρχιτεκτονοῦντος ἄλλοι τε ἱστορήκασιν καὶ Φιλόχορος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ· Ἡλιόδωρος δ' ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν ἀκροπόλεως μεθ' ἑτέρα καὶ ταῦτα φησὶν· Ἐν ἔτεσι μὲν πέντε παντελῶς ἐξεποιήθη τάλαντα δὲ ἀνηλώθη δις χίλια δώδεκα. πέντε δὲ πύλας ἐποίησαν, δι' ὧν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν εἰσίσαισι. *Conf. Suid. et Phot. v. Προπύλαια.*

429. 2. *Ab hoc tempore Cleon Athenis potens fit, προστάς αὐτῶν ἑπτὰ ἔτη. Schol. ad Lucian. Timon. c. 30. coll. Plutarch. Per. c. 33. 35.*

419. 4. Mr. Kruger, observing that Petitus had placed the *Eirḗnē* of *Aristophanes* in the year of *Alcæus*, after the death of *Cleon* and before the peace of *Nicias*, notwithstanding the mention of thirteen years in the drama and in the Scholiast, and that Mr. Meineke agreed with Petitus, supplies the *didascalía* of the *Eirḗnē* from Schol. inedit. apud Meinek. confirming the date of Petitus.

Palmerius, Brunck, and others, had placed this drama in the thirteenth year of the war, arguing from Thucyd. V. 26. that the peace of *Nicias* was in fact no peace. Petitus had corrected ἰ γὰρ ἔτη for ἰγ' γὰρ ἔτη in the Scholiast, and had dated the thirteen years in *Aristophanes* from a higher point. The *didascalía*, which has now come to light, establishes the date. The reader will therefore in 419. 4. expunge "*Aristoph. Eirḗnē—424.*" and in 421. 4.

will add to the account of the Κόλακες of *Eupolis* the following passage; which I now give, something more fully than Mr. Kruger has done, as it is edited by Mr. Dindorf (from whom Meineke received it) in *Poëtæ Scenici Græci* p. 620. *Aristoph.* Εἰρήνη. ἐνίκησε δὲ τῷ δράματι ὁ ποιητὴς ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἀλκαίου ἐν ἄστει [March B. C. 421]. πρῶτος Εὐπολὶς Κόλαξι, δεύτερος Ἀριστοφάνης Εἰρήνῃ, τρίτος Λεύκων Φράτορσι. τὸ δὲ δράμα ὑπεκρίνατο Ἀπολλόδωρος. This testimony fixes the Κόλακες of *Eupolis* to the *Dionysia magna*, at which I had already supposed it to be exhibited.

B. C. 408. 2. *Pausan.* V. 8, 3. δρόμος δύο ἵππων τελείων συναρὶς κληθεῖσα τρίτῃ μὲν Ὀλυμπιάδι ἐτέθη πρὸς ταῖς ἐννεήκοντα. Εὐαγόρας δὲ ἐνίκησεν Ἡλείῳς. *Conf. Xen. Hellen.* I. 2, 1. *Diod. XIII.* 75. The passage of Diodorus well illustrates Pausanias; but the passage in Xenophon is an interpolation.

384. 2. We may here add from *Pausan.* V. 8, 3. what Mr. Kruger has omitted to add: ἐνάτῃ ἤρεσεν Ὀλυμπιάδι καὶ ἐννεηκοστῇ καὶ πῶλων ἄρμασιν ἀγωνίζεσθαι. Λακεδαιμόνιος δὲ Συβαριάδης τὸν στέφανον τῶν πῶλων ἔσχε τοῦ ἄρματος.

342. 3. "Isocrates began to compose the Panathenaic oration." μικρὸν πρὸ τῶν Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων §. 8. KR. Agreeing with the date here assigned: a little before *Heccatombæon* B. C. 342.

338. 3. *Isocrates*—*octavum et nonagesimum implevit annum*: *Quintil. Inst.* III. 1, 14.

321. 2. *Incipit (Nilus) crescere luna nova, quæcunque post solstitium est, sensim modiceque cancrum sole transeunte, abundantissime autem leonem.* *Plin. H. N.* V. 10.

I now proceed to examine some observations of the translator, and to consider the objections which he has proposed to some dates.

#### TABLES col. 2.

B. C. 497. "*Aristagoras* slain in Thrace:—fixed to this date by *Thucydides*. *Aristagoras* "withdrew from Miletus after the recovery of Cyprus, &c. which agrees with the third year "of the war.—*Herodotus* and *Thucydides* confirm each other." *Quomodo hæ res cum tertio belli anno convenient non assequor. Nam factæ narrantur paullo post quam Sardes combustæ erant: Herod. V. 116. nec multo post aufugit Aristagoras c. 124. Neque vero Thucydidis rationes Clintoni computationi favere alio loco monstrabo.* KR. At 465, where *Thucydides* is quoted, I find only this remark: *Ex meis rationibus Thasii anno 467 defecerunt, v. Tabb. meas.* KR. At 437, where I again treat the subject, the translator is silent.

*Thucydides* reckons (as will be seen in the Tables) 32+28 (the 29th current)=60 years complete or 61 current between the death of *Aristagoras* and the colony of *Agnon*. But the colony of *Agnon* was in the year of *Euthymenes*: after midsummer B. C. 437; which fixes the death of *Aristagoras* (in the 61st year current) to the beginning of 497. *Herodotus* relates in detail the two first campaigns of the Ionian war, 499, 498. and the sixth, 494; but of the three intermediate years 497—495 he tells but little. The burning of Sardis brought out all the Persians within the Halys: V. 102. who pursued the Ionians down to Ephesus. This brings the first campaign to the close of 499. Cyprus revolted after the revolt of Ionia: V. 104. and yet retained its freedom a year: c. 116. Soli was besieged five months current: V. 115. The Cyprian war, then, in which Cyprus was recovered, occupied the second campaign 498. Meanwhile the Persian leaders, after their victory at Ephesus, τὸ ἐνθῦτεν ἐπιδιελύ-



μενοι τὰς πόλεις ἐπὶ ῥῆσον V. 116. One leader is engaged on the Hellespont: c. 117. when Caria revolts, and he marches to Caria. Then follows a campaign in Caria c. 118.—121. which would occupy the year 498 contemporary with the war in Cyprus. A second leader proceeds to the Propontis: c. 122. and afterwards to the Hellespont; where he dies during the war in Caria. A third invades Ionia and Æolis, and captures Clazomenæ and Cymæ: c. 123. All these operations were conducted in distant quarters, and evidently occupied the campaign of 498. After all these transactions (as expressed in the Tables at 497) *Aristagoras* quits Miletus: c. 124. Some space elapsed between his departure from Miletus and his death: ἐπλεε ἐς τὴν Θρηίκην καὶ ἔσχε τὴν χώραν ἐπ' ἣν ἐστάλη. ἐκ δὲ ταύτης ὀρμεώμενος ἀπόλλυται. which brings his death to the beginning of 497, the beginning of the third campaign, where I have placed it. Thucydides, then, and Herodotus, agree in fixing the death of *Aristagoras* to the beginning of 497, as I have affirmed them to do. I may lastly observe, that the translator has inaccurately expressed my meaning. In his remark I am made to say that the recovery of Cyprus &c.—*hæ res*—were in the third campaign. But at 497 the only question at issue is the death of *Aristagoras*. And this event I place in the third campaign, because *hæ res*—the war in Cyprus, &c. (which preceded it) occupied the whole of the second: where the recovery of Cyprus had already been described in the Tables at 498.

B. C. 496. "*Histiæus* comes down to the coast." *At enim Histiaum paullo post defectio-nem Ionum a rege dimissum esse tradit Herodot. V. 106. Itaque vix fieri potest ut post an-num 498 in Ioniam pervenerit.* KR.

*Darius* would receive the news of the fall of Sardis (V. 105) three months after the event: V. 50. About the close of 499. But *Histiæus* did not reach Sardis till after the death of *Aristagoras*: V. 108. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ἡ ἀγγελίη τε περὶ τῶν Σαρδίων παρὰ βασιλέα ἀνῆκε καὶ Δαρεῖος—'Ιστι-αίω ἐς λόγους ἦλθε καὶ 'Ιστιαῖος μεμετιμένος ὑπὸ Δαρείου ἐκομίζετο ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, ἐν τούτῳ παντὶ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐγίνετο τάδε. Then are related all the operations of the second campaign 498 and the death of *Aristagoras*. After the death of *Aristagoras*, the historian returns to *Histiæus*: VI. 1. 'Αρισταγόρης μὲν οὕτω τελευτᾷ. 'Ιστιαῖος δὲ μεμετιμένος ὑπὸ Δαρείου παρῆν ἐς Σάρδεις. It is clear, then, that he did not arrive in 498, and that a year at least had passed before *Darius* sent him, although Herodotus in his account V. 106. 107. has not noticed it. He might arrive at Sardis in 497, after the death of *Aristagoras*: I have placed his coming in 496, two years before the last campaign, because no incidents are related to fill a longer space. The sixth campaign (VI. 18.) is described VI. 6—18. but the operations of the Persian commanders in the preceding three years are not given. The flight of *Histiæus* to Chios, his negotiation with Sardis, his exclusion from Miletus, his station at Byzantium with eight ships—these are all the occurrences recorded VI. 2—6. between his arrival and the sixth campaign. If this is the narrative of two years, and perhaps of three, we may readily suppose that the historian has been equally concise V. 105—107. in his narrative of one.

471. "*Themistocles* banished" &c. *Diodorus more suo ultimos Themistoclis casus unum in annum conduxit, eum quo viri mors esset narranda, cum eum aliquot ante annis ejectum fuisse probabile sit.* KR. 470. *Cimon hac æstate vel potius proximo vere Persas ad Eurymedontem devicit: Diod. XI. 60. Et, ut alios prætermittam, Thucyd. I. 100. Clintonem ad 466 decepit Dodwellus. In proximis quoque annis aliquammulta non eis quibus debebant annis posita esse ad meas tabulas docebo.* KR. 466. "*Naxos* besieged." *Hæc pluribus annis prius facta esse docebo annot. ad meas tabulas.* KR. 465. "*Revolt of Thasos*" &c. *Ex meis rationibus Thasii anno 467 defecerunt.* KR.

I have placed with Diodorus the exile of *Themistocles* at 471, the siege of Naxos and battles of Eurymedon at 466 (which are followed by the revolt of Thasos in 465), and the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia in 465. The cardinal point for determining these dates is the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia. The siege of Naxos occurred while he was passing into Asia. The battles of Eurymedon followed the siege of Naxos. The revolt of Thasos followed the battles of Eurymedon. The proofs will be seen in my Tables. But the arrival of *Themistocles* in Persia is fixed by Thucydides himself to the reign of *Artaxerxes*: consequently it could not precede 465, the year of the death of *Xerxes*. But if, according to my translator, *Themistocles* died in 471, the 15th year of *Xerxes*, what becomes of Thucydides? According to Thucydides he arrived in Persia in the reign of *Artaxerxes*; according to Mr. Kruger he was settled there seven or eight years before the death of *Xerxes*. I need not repeat here what has been shewn in the Tables, that the date 465 for the revolt of Thasos is farther confirmed by the coincidence of an expedition to Amphipolis, which is determined by Thucydides to the same date.

B. C. 460. "First year of the war in Egypt," &c. *In his proximorumque annorum rebus constituendis parum ponderata est inscriptio anno 457 laudata: 'Ερεχθίδος εἶδε ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἀπέθανον ἐν Κύπρῳ, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, ἐν Φοινίκῃ, ἐν Ἀλιεῦσιν, ἐν Αἰγίνῃ, ἐν Μεγαρεῦσιν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ.* (Conf. Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. p. 292.) *Ubi quæ eidem anno adscripta sunt in quatuor annos digeri non posse perspicuum est, quum præsertim Thucydides quoque ita easdem res enarret ut cas majoribus quibusdam intervallis discretas fuisse non significet. Ex mea sententia quomodo hæc omnia distribuenda sint ad meas tabulas perscuar.* KR.

I have quoted that inscription at 457 from Corsini. Mr. Boeckh Corp. Inscr. p. 292. gives the same monument. In his Annotation part II. p. 294. (published in 1826) he places these battles in the year of *Bion* Ol. 80. 3. in which he concurs with me; for I place the battles of the Megarid at the same date: the spring of B. C. 457. He also concurs with me that the archonship of *Bion* began at midsummer, and not at *Gamelion*: a point which I have argued in the Introduction p. xvii—xxii. against Dodwell and Corsini. Now Mr. Kruger imagines that the soldiers recorded in the Marble who fell in Egypt fell there in the first year of the war. But no mention is made of the first year of the war either in the inscription or in Mr. Boeckh's commentary, or in my Tables. These men therefore fell in Egypt in the third year of the war, in the archonship of *Bion*, as Mr. Boeckh rightly gives the date: and there is nothing in this inscription to remove the beginning of the Egyptian war from the point at which I have placed it; a point determined by other circumstances.

444. *At vide Dionys.* &c. KR. This has been already noticed at p. 573. I now perceive that Mr. Kruger in his list of *errata* expunges this note.

431. "Munychion of the archon Pythodorus." Πυθοδώρου ἔτι δύο μῆνας ἄρχοντος. *ubi tamen vereor ne emendandum sit ὃ ἰ. e. τήσας μῆνας, quæ conjectura quibus rationibus nitatur alio loco dicam.* KR. Ibid. "The thirty years' truce was made in the beginning of "Munychion." *Ex meis rationibus factum est paulo ante Elaphebolionem.* KR. 423. "The "truce commenced about a month before the actual termination of the eighth year" &c. *Quæ difficultas conjectura ad 431 proposita tollitur.* KR. 421. "τὸ πρῶτον—ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου "ἐγένετο." *Non debebat omittere verba post πρῶτον addita: ἡ ἐσβολὴ ἢ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καί. Ex quibus quæ difficultas existit, eam quomodo tollendam censeam ad 431 significavi.* KR.

According to the extant text the war began towards the close of the tenth Attic month. The emendation of Mr. Kruger throws it back two months, and places it at the close of the



eighth. The war therefore would begin about the 25th of *Anthesterion*<sup>a</sup> [March 4, B. C. 431] instead of the 25th of *Munychion* [May 2]. The irruption into Attica, on the 80th day—ὀγδοηκοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ—after, would fall upon the 15th of *Thargelion*<sup>b</sup> [May 22] instead of the 15th of *Hecatombæon* [July 20]. The thirty years' truce would also be raised two months; and would commence at the beginning of *Anthesterion* B. C. 445, instead of the beginning of *Munychion*. But the words which I have omitted to quote at 421 are by no means reconciled by this emendation. Mr. Kruger places the first invasion in the middle of *Thargelion*; but how does this remove the difficulty in the assertion that on the 24th of *Elaphebolion* ten years and a few days more had elapsed since the first irruption, when the ten years were not yet accomplished, and two months were still wanting to complete them? Thucydides then here speaks generally: he names the beginning of the war and the first invasion of Attica together, although separated by an interval of 80 days: and this part of the passage was not necessary to be quoted for the purpose for which I was then quoting him. And these very words which I have omitted to quote are an argument to shew that the correction of Mr. Kruger is the less necessary for explaining the difficulty at the year 423. For, if Thucydides could say that on the 24th of *Elaphebolion* 421 ten years and some days had elapsed from the beginning of the war and *from the first irruption*, we are justified in concluding with Dodwell, Ann. Thuc. p. 165, that he computed his campaigns not from the first operations of each campaign, but from the spring with which it commenced; and that the campaign of 431, in his mode of computing, was reckoned to begin neither from the irruption on the 15th of *Hecatombæon* nor from the attack on the 25th of *Munychion*, but from the antecedent spring. I think it extremely probable that Thucydides, in his plan of division κατὰ θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, reckoned his campaigns from the vernal equinox, March 27. And this might explain the passage IV. 118. in the Tables at 423. The truce on the 14th of *Elaphebolion* fell upon the 23d of March, four days before the equinox, March 27th, in that year the 18th of *Elaphebolion*. Now, if he dated his campaigns from the equinox, he would naturally place the truce (only four days before the equinox) as the first transaction of the ninth campaign. The emendation of Thuc. II. 2. proposed by Mr. Kruger is not quite consistent with the termination of the war. If the war began in *Anthesterion*, it ended a few days later than *Anthesterion*, since its duration was a few days beyond 27 years: Thuc. V. 26. But the city was taken on the 16th of *Munychion*: see 404. If therefore the 27th year had expired, according to Mr. Kruger, at the end of *Anthesterion*, the war was extended into the third month current, fifty days beyond the 27th year; which is at variance with the historian's account. But the 16th of *Munychion* in B. C. 404 coincided with April 24, twenty-eight days after the equinox; and with this term of 28 days the expressions V. 26., τοσαῦτα ἔτη καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, may be better reconciled<sup>c</sup>. We may farther observe

<sup>a</sup> I assume the 25th for the sake of naming a definite day. Dodwell unnecessarily places the event on the last day of the month. It is sufficient that it occurred within the last quarter of the moon. The next new moon fell in this first year of the first *Metonic* cycle 16<sup>h</sup>. 39<sup>m</sup>. 32<sup>s</sup>. before the end of *Munychion*. Dodwell also supposes 80 days complete between the attack upon Plataea and the march into Attica. But Thucydides only expresses the 80th current.

<sup>b</sup> In reality the 16th, because in this year of the *Metonic* cycle the 15th was a *dies exemptilis*.

<sup>c</sup> It is to be supposed that Thucydides had some fixed point from which to reckon his campaigns, not according to the fluctuating Attic year, but according to the natural course of the seasons. And yet his expressions are worthy of observation. In 423, the 14th of *Elaphebolion*, March 23, is thus characterised: τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος—ἔμα ἦρι. In 421, at the 24th of *Elaphebolion*, April 10, it



that the extant text in Thuc. II. 2. better agrees with Diodorus XII. 38. who places the ravage of Attica in the year of *Euthydemus*. This was true, if the invasion of Attica occurred in *Hecatombæon*, but not if we place it with Mr. Kruger in *Thargelion* of the preceding year. Now, although Diodorus is no authority when opposed to better testimonies, yet, when we find him in concurrence with them, we are not to reject him.

The truce in 421 was concluded on the 10th of April. The reader therefore in the Tables 421. for "March B. C. 421." will substitute "April 10. B. C. 421." And in each year of the war in the Tables, where *Munychion* is named, he will understand this of the actual termination reckoned from the first act of hostility, but not of the termination according to the reckoning of Thucydides, who dated his campaigns from a higher point.

B. C. 409. "Thrasyllus." *Hæc cum Haackio superiori anno adscribenda esse apparet ex Hellen. I. 1, 33. coll. §. 8. Etiam proxima a Clintone anno inferius quam debebant posita sunt. Atque Cyrum jam 408 Sardes venisse non modo ex Xenophonte sed etiam ex Thucydide probari potest, qui II. 65. inter Siciliensem cladem et Cyri adventum nonnisi per tres annos bellum gestum esse tradit: quod quum demum post mediam ætatem 412 cæptum fuerit, vere 408, quo tempore Cyrus Sardes venit, tres demum anni et aliquot menses prætererint. KR. 408. Vide ad annum 409 ubi quæ disputavi ab ipso Xenophonte confirmantur, qui quæ Clinton huic anno adscripsit belli vicesimo tertio a. 409 gesta esse tradit. Etiam Diodorus ea Diocle archonte facta esse refert. KR.*

If Thucydides had intended to describe by three years the space between the defeat in Sicily and the arrival of *Cyrus*, he would have placed the coming of *Cyrus* to the coast in the year 409, two years before my date, and totally deranging the narrative of Xenophon. For the defeat in Sicily occurred in the autumn of 413; from whence three years and a half would bring the coming of *Cyrus* to the spring of 409. And during this whole period war was never intermitted, for Decelea was occupied by the Lacedæmonians in 413. But Mr. Kruger has not rightly interpreted *τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντεῖχον* in Thucyd. II. 65. The historian does not there describe a space preceding the arrival of *Cyrus*, but marks a period terminating at the capture of the city, as Dr. Arnold, in his note upon the place, has truly explained it. The meaning of Thucydides is clear enough. "The Athenians, after their "defeat in Sicily B. C. 413, and their factions at home B. C. 411, and the revolt of their "allies B. C. 412. 411, and lastly after the arrival of *Cyrus* B. C. 407, held out still three "years, 407—404." That is, they held out from the spring of B. C. 407 to the spring of 404. Thucydides then confirms my date, and places *Cyrus* where I have placed him. The arrangement of Xenophon I have explained in the present volume, p. 293. The passages to which Mr. Kruger refers have no concern in the question, since they merely relate what was done by *Thrasyllus* at Athens between the death of *Mindarus* and his own mission to Samos in the following spring. The date in Xen. Hellen. I. 3, 1., from which Mr. Kruger

is said, *τελευτῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος ἅμα ἤρι*. The term in the latter case, *τελευτῶντος*, is less decisive than the term in the former, *διελθόντος*. And yet the latter date is in Attic reckoning ten days, and in actual time 18 days below the former. Again, the interval from the end of his year to the 24th of *Elaphebolion*, April 10, in 421, is called *ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων*. But the interval to the 16th of *Munychion*, April 24th, in 404, is also still *ἡμέρας οὐ πολλάς*, although

the latter space is 21 days in Attic computation, and 14 days in true time greater than the former. It appears from these instances that Thucydides did not think precision necessary upon this point; and it is the more probable on this account that he might reckon the truce in 423 to the future year, although perhaps four days before the end of the preceding.

collects that Xenophon refers this to the 23d year, is an interpolation. But if it were genuine, it would place the campaign in the year of *Antigenes*: ἄρχοντος Ἀντιγένοϋς, ἔαρος ἀρχομένου, δυοῖν καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτοῖν τῷ πολέμῳ παρεληλυθότοι, which would place that campaign in the spring of B. C. 406, two years *below* my date, instead of one year *above* it. But that date in Xenophon is doubtless an interpolation; as Dodwell and Schneider have agreed. Diodorus concurs with me, but not with Mr. Kruger; for I place these transactions in the year of *Diocles*, as I have expressed in the Tables: Mr. Kruger places them in the spring of the preceding archon.

B. C. 401. The Elean war. *Neque hoc anno bellum Eleum cœptum esse ex eo apparet quod Xenophon Hel. III. 2, 21. illud gestum esse notat quo tempore Dercyllidas cum imperio in Asia fuerit. Vide ad annos 400 et 399. KR. 400. περιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ vcl propter articuli collocationem non potest esse proximo anno. Conf. Thucyd. I. 30. Itaque e Xenophontis narratione utraque impressio eodem anno facta est, ut opinor 398. Ita Diodorus, ut sæpius, Olympiade prius quam debebat rem enarraverit. KR. 399. "Pausan. III. 8, 2. τρίτῳ ἔτει τοῦ πολέμου," &c. De his quid sentiam jam significavi ad 400. Conf. quæ disputavi ad Append. c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. KR.*

At Appendix c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. no remark occurs. The translator is silent. We have therefore two reasons for limiting the expeditions to one year, the year 398: namely the account of Xenophon *Hel. III. 2, 21.* and the expression περιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ. But if these two expeditions had been in the year 398, let us mark the sequel. Xenophon, after the expression περιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, mentions τὸ λοιπὸν θέρος καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ ὄντα χειμῶνα, the winter, according to Mr. Kruger, of B. C. 397. Then follows τοῦ ἐπὶ ὄντος θέρους *III. 2, 30.* then μετὰ τοῦτο Ἅγης ἀφικόμενος ἐς Δελφούς—πάλιν ἀπιὼν ἔκαμεν. He died therefore towards the close of summer, B. C. 397. Then followed the contests for the succession: then the affair of *Cinadon*, Ἀγησιλάου οὐπω ἐνιαυτὸν ὄντος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ, *III. 3, 4.* He must therefore have been near a year or at least more than six months by the tenor of the expression: which brings down this point of time, according to Mr. Kruger's date for the Elean war, to the summer or autumn of B. C. 396. Then followed the passage of *Agesilaus* into Asia in the spring of 395: which cuts off a year from his stay in Asia, and produces all the inconveniences arising out of the error of Dodwell which have been examined in the Appendix c. 11. N<sup>o</sup>. III. where the translator offers no observation. The arrangement then of Mr. Kruger, bringing down the Elean war to 398, is at variance with Pausanias, is at variance with Diodorus, and especially at variance with Xenophon himself; according to whose narrative of subsequent events the war in Elis must have begun before *Dercyllidas* had reached Asia. In this passage, then (*III. 2, 21*), τούτων δὲ πραττομένων ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ὑπὸ Δερκυλλίδα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον πάλαι ὀργιζόμενοι τοῖς Ἕλείοις κ. τ. λ. he does not mean to place the whole Elean war within the time of *Dercyllidas* in Asia, but, having pursued the affairs of Asia from the settlement of Athens in B. C. 402 to the acts of *Dercyllidas* in Asia in B. C. 399 (*III. 1, 1—2, 20*), he returns to the affairs of Greece, which he resumes from a higher point, taking up the narrative at B. C. 401. The expression περιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ Mr. Kruger understands in the same sense as Thucyd. I. 30. But the term in Thucydides is περιόντι, a word of different meaning: and although περιόντι τῷ θέρει in Thucydides may mean *superante adhuc æstate*, or *reliqua æstatis parte*, as some have there rendered it, yet περιόντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ will express *when the year came round again*: which places the second expedition in a different summer from the first, agreeing with Pausanias and Diodorus.



382. "Olynthian war &c.—Aristides: Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη." *Huic nihil tribuerim. Conf. ad Append. c. 1. Atque quæ Clinton hoc anno gesta esse tradit non dubito quin superiori tribuenda sint. Conf. ad annum 381. et computa Phliuntis obsidionem. KR.*  
 381. *Agesipolin non eadem æstate qua Teleutias cecidit contra Olynthios profectum esse ex Xenoph. Hel. V. 3, 3. coll. s. 18. et s. 8. probari potest. Conf. Schneid. ad s. 25. KR.*

In the Appendix to which he refers the translator has no remark at p. 200 (211 Lips.). At the end of the chapter he subjoins M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh's argument on the season of the Pythian games.

M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, then, rejecting the accounts of Aristides and Diodorus, places the Olynthian war a year higher, because *Teleutias* and *Agesipolis* were not employed in the same campaign, and because a higher date arises from the computation of the siege of Phlius: and he refers to M<sup>r</sup>. Schneider in confirmation of his position. With respect to *Agesipolis* the reasoning of Schneider is this<sup>d</sup>: *Agesilaüs* attacked Phlius in the same year in which *Agesipolis* marched to Olynthus, not in the year following, as Dodwell imagined. He thinks it probable that *Agesipolis* might march in the year after the fall of *Teleutias*, and he assigns to *Agesipolis* one campaign instead of two; placing the death of *Agesipolis* in the summer of 380, and the command and death of *Teleutias* in 381; precisely where I have placed them. From the siege of Phlius, then, and from the reasoning of Schneider, nothing occurs to overthrow the testimony of Aristides, or to raise the date of the Olynthian war. The siege of Phlius lasted twenty months. It terminated in 379, between the end of the Olynthian war in summer, and the recovery of the Cadmea in the winter following. The precise month is not determined. Schneider places its commencement at the spring of 380, when *Agesipolis* marched, and its conclusion in the autumn of 379. I place its beginning in the close of 381 because I suppose *Agesipolis* to have marched in that year. The commencement of the siege is to be adapted to the movements of *Agesipolis*, and not the contrary. The passages of Xenophon are these: Having related the death of *Teleutias* in the second campaign V. 3, 3—6. he proceeds s. 8. 9. τοῖς δ' οὖν Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπεὶ ἤκουσαν τὸ πρᾶγμα βουλευομένοις ἐδόκει οὐ φαύλην πεμπτέον δύναμιν εἶναι—οὕτω δὲ γνόντες ἡγεμόνα Ἀγησίπολιν τὸν βασιλέα ἐκπέμπουσι—πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν περιοίκων ἐθελονταὶ καλοὶ καὶ γαθοὶ ἠκολούθουν κ. τ. λ. Ἀγησίπολις μὲν δὴ ταῦτα πράττων ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Ὀλυνθον. Then follows the narrative of the Phliasian war: then he returns s. 18. to *Agesipolis*: καὶ Ἀγησίλαος μὲν δὴ περὶ ταῦτα ἦν. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησίπολις εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας προσιών ἔβητο πρὸς τῇ πόλει τῶν Ὀλυνθίων τὰ ὅπλα· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντεξήει αὐτῶν ἔφθειρε τὸν σῆτον. Then follows his death κατὰ θέρους ἀκμήν. M<sup>r</sup>. Schneider is right in the observation that Xenophon does not describe two campaigns, and that he does not mark the intervention of a winter. But neither does he mark a winter between the death of *Teleutias* and the march of *Agesipolis*. His brief account leaves both these points obscure. I now incline however to the opinion of Schneider that the acts of *Agesipolis* were included in one campaign; and that passage in the Tables at 381, "*Agesipolis* takes the command," &c. to the end, I would place at the beginning of

<sup>d</sup> Schneider ad V. 3, 25. *De ipso Agesipolidis anno quo contra Olynthios exiit scrupulus mihi hæret. Teleutiæ successit is in belli administratione. Teleutiæ autem cædem Diodorus in Ol. 99. 3. ex-euntem contulit. Huic Agesipolis si eodem anno successit ineunte Ol. 99. 4. factum fuerit. Verum nescio an apparatus copiarum majorum contra Olynthios ducendarum tam brevi tempore perfici*

*potuerit.—Dodwellus expeditionem Agesipolidis per duos annos distribuit naturales.—Verum Xenophon nec reditum Agesipolidis ex priore expeditione memoravit nec novi anni alteriusque expeditionis signum ullum apposuit. Quare haud scio an rectius Agesipolidis expeditio annua dicenda et in Ol.*

<sup>99. 4</sup>  
<sup>100. 1</sup> [B. C. 380] annum conferenda sit.



380. The march of *Agesipolis* and the siege of *Phlius*, instead of being placed in the autumn of 381, I would place with *Schneider* in the spring following, a few months later. But none of the main points are altered by this arrangement. The war still began in 382; *Teleutias* fell in 381; *Agesipolis* in 380; and *Phlius* still surrendered in 379.<sup>e</sup>

B. C. 369. "The emphatic notice of *Xenophon*, who in the next year speaks of *Messenia* as "then established." The translator renders this, *Xenophon de Messene ut tum restituta loquitur*: and then remarks, *Immo ibi ut 4, 9. et Agesil. 2, 29. terra dici videtur. Conf. Diod. XV. 90.* KR. Doubtless all these passages speak of the territory or province of *Messenia*, and so do my Tables; till the translator obscured my meaning in rendering "*Messenia*", which expressed the province, by *Messene* which expresses the town. In the next year, 368, where the same subject is mentioned, my expression "the establishment of the independence of "*Messenia*" is rightly translated *Messeniae libertatem constitutam*; from whence Mr. *Kruger* might have perceived that his remark at 369 was superfluous.

368. "The *Syracusan* succours went home τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος. And they had come εἰς μῆνας πέντε τοὺς μισθοὺς εἰληφότες." *Sed inde non sequitur eos quinque menses in Peloponneso mansisse: quumque Diodorus τὴν δευτέραν βοήθειαν, quæ et ipsa hac æstate missa videtur (vide ad 367), hanc potius τοῦ θέρους λήγοντος rediisse dicendum fuisse suspicor.* KR. 367. "Dionysius was still living when the *Syracusan* succours were in *Peloponnesus*" &c. *Quum Boeckhius Lenæa Gamelioni assignaverit, Dionysius autem paullo post mortem obierit, hæc δευτέρα βοήθεια, quæ quo tempore missa est Dionysius nondum excesserat, superiori anno, fortasse autumno, adscribenda videtur.* KR.

The first succours arrived in the spring of 368, the second succours, which staid their full time of service (ἐξήκοι ὁ χρόνος *Xen. Hel. VII. 1, 28.*), returned home, according to Mr. *Kruger*, at the end of summer or in the autumn of the same campaign. The *Lacedæmonians*, then, instead of retaining those for whose services they had already paid, suddenly dismissed them with their five months pay, and in the same campaign called for new succours. A proceeding of which we are at a loss to understand the policy. But *Dionysius* died at some interval after his *Lenæan* victory: nor is it affirmed that he lived till the succours returned; *Xenophon* only marks that he lived to send them. It is far more probable, then, that the first auxiliaries performed their stipulated service; that the second were sent in the following spring, and that *Dionysius* died soon after they arrived in *Peloponnesus*. Nor is this arrangement affected by Mr. *Boeckh's* opinion respecting the *Lenæa*. For *Gamelion* in this year, the 8th of a *Metonic* cycle, did not commence till January 22nd. The *Lenæa* then, upon Mr. *Boeckh's* plan, would not occur till February, and, if *Dionysius* died within a month (which is nowhere affirmed), his death would have fallen in March, and the succours might have been sent in his lifetime.

340. "The siege of *Selymbria* at the end of *Boëdromion*." *Selymbriam prius oppugnatam esse quam Perinthum et Byzantium rerum ordo vincit. Propterea Boeckhius Boëdromionem Ol. 109. 4. intelligit [B. C. 341], ejusdemque anni ultimis mensibus etiam Perinthum et Byzantium oppugnari cæpta esse.* KR.

<sup>e</sup> A typographical error in the translation 379. 2. has caused the meaning of the original to be misrepresented. In the original it is said, "Polybius finishes the Olynthian war—towards the end of the year of Pytheas. Surrender of

"Phlius," &c. This in the translation is thus given: *Itaque sub finem Pythææ anni Phlius—se dedit.* The omission of a point has materially altered the sense.

Philochorus determines the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium to the year of *Theophrastus*; which refutes M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, who places the commencement of those sieges in the preceding year. The same testimony of Philochorus also refutes the date of *Boëdromion* B. C. 341 for the siege of Selymbria. His words (partly quoted in the Tables at 339. 2.) are these: “Θεόφραστος Ἀλαιεύς. ἐπὶ τούτου Φίλιππος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περὶνθῳ προσέβαλεν ἀποτυχὼν δ’ ἐντεῦθεν Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει καὶ μηχανήματα προσῆγεν.” Dionysius then proceeds: ἔπειτα διεξελθὼν ὅσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὁ Φίλιππος ἐνεκάλει διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ Δημοσθένους παρακαλέσαντος αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ψήφισματα γράψαντος, ἐχειροτόνησεν [ὁ δῆμος] τὴν μὲν στήλην καθελεῖν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης καὶ συμμαχίας σταθεῖσαν, ναῦς δὲ πληροῦν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεργεῖν τὰ τοῦ πολέμου. ταῦτα γράψας κατὰ Θεόφραστον ἄρχοντα γεγονέναι τῷ μετ’ ἐκείνου ἐνιαυτῷ τὰ πραχθέντα μετὰ τὴν λύσιν τῆς εἰρήνης ἐπὶ Λυσιμαχίδου ἄρχοντος διεξέρχεται. Now if *Philip* ἀναπλεύσας, sailing northwards, attempted Perinthus after midsummer 340, he was not engaged in besieging Selymbria eight months before, in autumn 341. Nor does the *rerum ordo* determine that Selymbria was besieged first. M<sup>r</sup>. Mitford vol. VIII. p. 349. has better seen the course of events: “Philip laid siege to Perinthus, &c.—Meanwhile observing that supplies reached Perinthus principally through the Selymbrians, whom he had not before treated as enemies, he sent a body of troops to blockade their town.” The position of Selymbria justifies the account of M<sup>r</sup>. Mitford. Selymbria lies about a day’s march to the east of Perinthus, protected by the larger town, which is interposed between Selymbria and Macedon, or Thrace. An invading force, then, approaching from Macedon and Thrace would begin with Perinthus first; as *Alcibiades* in Xenoph. Hel. I. 1, 21., approaching from the south-west quarter of the Propontis, visited Perinthus first. The siege, then, of Selymbria was incident upon that of Perinthus, and both are to be referred to the autumn of 340. And this is confirmed by the account of Ulpian p. 88. For the oration of *Demosthenes* on the letter is determined to the beginning of 339: see 339. 3. and this fixes the letter of *Philip*, which produced it, to the close of 340. But if that letter was written during the siege of Selymbria, as Ulpian affirms, then the siege also is fixed to the autumn of 340, where I have placed it.

Ibid. “The letter of Philip which produced the oration of Demosthenes makes no mention of Selymbria; although the date ascribed to it by Ulpian is verified by other circumstances.” Thus translated by M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger: *Ea Philippi epistola quæ Demosthenem ut orationem de ea haberet commovit Selymbriæ mentionem non facit, quanquam hanc concionem quo Ulpianus dicit tempore habitam esse alia sunt quæ confirman.* To which he subjoins this note: *Nescio quænam, quum Selymbriæ nulla mentio ibi injiciatur atque jam Perinthis obsidio commemoratur* p. 153. KR.

An erroneous interpretation, followed by an irrelevant remark. The translator makes me speak of the oration of *Demosthenes* when I speak of the letter of *Philip*. That M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger should have understood me here to refer to the oration is the more remarkable, because in the next year at the third column (339. 3.) I state the arguments upon which the date of the oration is founded, and which place it in the beginning of 339. The “other circumstances,” then, of which M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, because he had missed my meaning, knew nothing, are these very arguments, which assign the date of the oration. For when the date of the oration is known, we can assign the date of the letter to which it was an answer.

332. “Alexander founds Alexandria and marches to the oracle of Hammon.” *Conditam esse postquam ab Hammone redierat, Aristophane Archonte, testatur Diodorus XVII. 52. Conf. Curt. IV. 8. Justin. XI. 11. Fundamenta certe jam 332 videntur jacta esse.* KR.



Diodorus could give no *testimony* upon this subject. And Mr. Kruger himself, while he quotes the testimony of Diodorus, very properly rejects it. Alexandria could not be founded in the year of *Aristophanes*, for in the first month of this archon *Alexander* had arrived at Thapsacus. The report of Diodorus, Curtius, and Justin, all placing the foundation of Alexandria after the expedition to the oracle, is of less authority than the account of Arrian, a more careful and accurate writer than any of these; and Arrian places the foundation before the march; in which he is confirmed by Plutarch Alex. c. 26. ἔργου κελεύσας ἔχουσθαι τοὺς ἐπιμελητὰς αὐτὸς ὥρμησεν εἰς Ἀμμωνος.

Col. 3.

B. C. 496. "*Hellanicus—Thucydides.*" Mr. Kruger rejects the account of Pamphila, and prefers that of Marcellinus for the age of *Thucydides*, and that of Anonym. in vita Eurip. for the age of *Hellanicus*. His opinion is expressed in the following sentences: 496. 3. *Quod de Thucyde tradit ex parte jam refutavi ad Dionys. p. 91. ubi quæ proposui propediem novis argumentis confirmaturus sum simulque quod Pamphila de Hellanico scriptum reliquit probabile non esse docebo.* KR. 480. 4. *Hellanicus nascitur. Vita Eurip.* [apud Elmsleium ad calcem Eur. Bacch. p. 194] γεννηθῆναι τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Ἑλλάνικον ἢ ἐνίκων τὴν περὶ Σαλαμίνα ναυμαχίαν οἱ Ἕλληνες. *Confirmat ipsum nomen. Adde Dionysium Jud. de Thucyd. p. 818. et ad annum 395.* KR. 395. 4. *Hellanicus moritur—Eum anno 411 quo vulgo mortem obisse ponitur superstitem fuisse apparet ex Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 709. Conf. Append. c. 21. Histt. 14.* KR. At the Appendix here referred to the translator adds no remark.

The authority of Pamphila is the more weighty because her account is accepted by Gellius; who had investigated literary chronology (see XVII. 21), had read the *χρονικά* of Apollodorus (see XVII. 4), and doubtless many other works upon this subject, of which even the names are now unknown. We have therefore not Pamphila alone, but Pamphila sanctioned by Gellius, a competent judge of the credibility of her narrative. The authority, then, of Pamphila is not lightly to be set aside. Her account of *Herodotus* is confirmed by Dionysius p. 820. γενόμενος ὀλίγω πρότερον τῶν Περσικῶν. Upon the age of *Thucydides* Poppo prolegom. tom. I. p. 21., I think with good reason, considers the authority of Marcellinus as of less value: *Hæc de Marcellino abunde docent non magnam hujus vitæ auctoritatem esse posse, quum, quonam tempore et a quibusnam viris ea composita et quinam fontes ad eam rem adhibiti sint non pateat.* Ibid. p. 31. *Negligentius Marcellinus dicit cum ultra quinquaginta annos natum vitam finivisse.* The account preserved by Suidas agrees with Pamphila: Θουκυδίδης ἤκμαζε κατὰ τὴν πρῶτον ὀλυμπιάδα. Dionysius, after reciting the preceding historians, adds p. 821. τούτοις ἐπιγεγόμενος Θουκυδίδης, which determines nothing against Pamphila. *Thucydides* speaks of himself in these passages, supplied by Poppo p. 22.: I. 1. 23. II. 48. IV. 104—107. V. 26. In the last only is there any indication of his age: ἐπεβίωον διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην ὅπως ἀκριβές τι εἶσομαι. from which nothing more can be deduced than that he was of mature age at the beginning of the war, and was still of vigorous faculties at the conclusion. And this again is not inconsistent with Pamphila. Aristides tom. II. p. 121. Jebb = tom. II. p. 163. Dindorf. affirms of *Thucydides* that he was κατ' αὐτὸν ἐκείνον (τὸν Περικλέα) γεγονώς καὶ συγγεγονώς, and the Scholiast adds tom. III. p. 454. Dindorf. Θουκυδίδης Περικλεῖ συνεγένετο περὶ λόγους· συμφοιτῆται γὰρ ἦσαν ἀμφότεροι, which confirms the account of Antyllus apud Marcellin. p. x. that he heard *Anaxagoras*: ἤκουσε διδασκάλων Ἀναξαγόρου μὲν ἐν φιλοσόφοις. But this account of Aristides is more consistent with Pamphila, who makes *Thucydides* forty-three years of age at the death of his companion and fellow-disciple *Pericles*, than with



that of Marcellinus, who makes him little more than twenty at that period. The account then of Pamphila is not invalidated with respect to *Thucydides*. On *Hellanicus* Mr. Kruger observes, 1. that Dionysius p. 818. is at variance with the date of Pamphila. But this passage in Dionysius is indefinite: ὀλίγω πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Πελοποννησιακῶν καὶ μέχρι τῆς Θουκυδίδου παρεκτείναντες ἡλικίας. A general statement by which nothing is determined. But in that very passage Dionysius reckons him older than *Herodotus*. He recites first *Hecataeus* and his contemporaries, then *Hellanicus* and his contemporaries, then *Herodotus*, and lastly *Thucydides*. Moreover *Hellanicus* is there named with others who contribute to fix his age: 'Ελλάνικός τε ὁ Λέσβιος καὶ Δαμάστης ὁ Σιγιεὺς καὶ Ξενομήδης ὁ Χῖος καὶ Ξάνθος ὁ Λυδός. But *Xanthus* wrote before *Herodotus*: see the Tables 463. 3. *Damastes* was the contemporary of *Herodotus*, and yet the disciple of *Hellanicus*: Suid. v. Δαμάστ. Dionysius then places *Hellanicus* at the head of that list which preceded *Herodotus*. But according to Dionysius *Herodotus* was born a little before the Persian war. He is clearly at variance, then, with that account which makes *Hellanicus* younger than *Herodotus*, but consistent with Pamphila, who makes *Hellanicus* twelve years older. 2. Mr. Kruger argues from the name that *Hellanicus* was born at the time of the Grecian victory. He therefore supposes 'Ελλάνικος to come from νίκη. This I very much doubt. Such compounds are formed from the genitive: and, as from 'Ελληνος and ταμίας comes 'Ελληνοταμίας, from the Æolic form 'Ελλανος and δίκη 'Ελλανοδίκη, so from 'Ελλανος and νίκη would come 'Ελλανόνικος. 'Ελλάνικος then is nothing more than the adjective converted into a proper name, analogous to 'Ελλανίς, which is the name of a Lesbian woman in Anthol. tom. IV. p. 34. as 'Ελλάνικος in the case of the historian is the name of a Lesbian man; with the accent thrown back to distinguish it from 'Ελλανικός, as the accent is thrown back in Εὐμένης to distinguish it from εὐμενής, and in 'Αθήναιος to distinguish it from 'Αθηναῖος. Mr. Kruger's third argument is founded on Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 706. τοὺς συνναυμαχῆσαντας δούλους 'Ελλάνικός φησιν ἐλευθερωθῆναι καὶ ἐγγραφέντας ὡς Πλαταιεῖς συμπολιτεύεσθαι αὐτοῖς. Mr. Kruger understands this to be an allusion to the battle of Arginussæ B. C. 406. and therefore determines *Hellanicus* to have survived that period. But this conclusion does not follow. For in that reference to *Hellanicus* no mention whatever is made of Arginussæ. And Mr. Boeckh Œcon. of Athens vol. I. p. 349 (of the English version) justly observes that the Plataeans were admitted to the rights of citizenship at Athens in Ol. 88. 1. B. C. 427, sixteen years before the death of *Hellanicus*; and infers from this passage that slaves who had been engaged in sea-fights were admitted to the rights of Plataeans at an earlier period of the war than the year 406, and within the lifetime of *Hellanicus*. None of the three arguments, then, of Mr. Kruger, neither the account of Dionysius, nor the evidence of the name, nor the passage of the Scholiast, establish the later date for the life of *Hellanicus* in preference to the date of Pamphila. I still prefer on this point the authority of Pamphila and Gellius to that of the anonymous author.

B. C. 381. *Hac Olympiade videtur habita esse Isæi oratio ὑπὲρ τοῦ Δικαιογένους κλήρου. Nam amplius duodecim anni post pugnam Cnidiam præterierant (v. §. 7.) necdum finitum erat bellum Olynthium: v. §. 46. Kr.* The passage p. 55. is this: οὐκ ἐστράτευσαι τοσούτου καὶ τοιούτου γενομένου πολέμου, εἰς ὃν 'Ολύνθιοι μὲν καὶ νησιῶται ὑπὲρ τῆςδε τῆς γῆς ἀποθνήσκουσι μαχόμενοι τοῖς πολεμίοις. It may be doubted whether this is a description of the Olynthian war of 381, in which the Athenians were not parties. The word 'Ολύνθιοι has been with reason suspected by Sir W. Jones, who substitutes 'Οπούντιοι.

## Col. 4.

B. C. 518. "Pindar born Ol. 65. 3."— *Boeckh. tamen Pindar. tom. II. p. 2. p. 14. Ol. 64. 3. natum esse probat.* KR. 439. "Pindar—completed his eightieth year" &c. *Boeckhius tom. II. p. 2. p. 15. Pindarum Ol. 84. 3. mortuum esse censet.* KR. 498. "Pindar. Pyth. X. "Ol. 70. 3." *Imo Ol. 69. 3. ex Boeckii computatione, ad Ol. XII. p. 206.* KR.

The date of the *Pythia* shall be examined below; the age of *Pindar* may be discussed here. Mr. Boeckh's argument ad *Pindar. tom. II. p. 2. p. 13—15.* is as follows: *Corsinus natales poëtae in Ol. 65. 3. retulit, me non adsentiente. Certe Suidas hac ipsa Olympiade natum Pindarum non efficit, qui si paullo ante lucem viderat, tamen potuit κατὰ τὴν ξ' Ὀλυμπιάδα natus dici, quum præsertim natales poëtae inde potissimum collecti videantur quod quo tempore Xerxes in Græciam expediverat 40 ille annos habuisse ferebatur. Xerxis expeditio cæpta est vere Ol. 74. 4. desiit pugna Plataica Ol. 75. 2. Si Pindarus Ol. 65. 3. initio Munychionis natus statuatur, in fine illius expeditionis habuerit annos 38 menses quinque, initio autem 37 annos. Quo magis Suidæ convenit Pindari natales in Ol. 64. 3. referri; quod ubi posueris, incipiente bello Pindarus annos 40 plenos habuerit prope absoluto etiam 41<sup>o</sup>. Atque huic sententiæ congruum quod Pyth. X. Pythiade 22. Ol. 69. 3. hortante Thorace scriptum est, qui, si tum Pindarus annos 20 natus erat, potuit ad scribendum invitare, vix potuerit puerum 16 annorum.—De obitu ejus varia et ambigua traditio: Thom. Mag. τέθηκε δὲ ὁ Πίνδαρος ἐξ καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἑτῶν γεγονώς [ἢ, ὥς τινες, ὀγδοήκοντα] ἐπὶ Ἀβίωνος ἀρχοντος κατὰ ἑκτὴν καὶ ὀγδοηκοστὴν Ὀλυμπιάδα. Vita versibus scripta: κάθ' αὖν ὀγδώκοντα τελειομένων ἐνιαυτῶν.—Verum etiam apud Thomam ubi pro Ol. 86 restitueris Ol. 80 et pro Abione Bionem Ol. 80<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> archontem, erunt ab ipso initio Ol. 64. 3. usque ad finem Ol. 80. 3. non plures anni quam 65, quum tamen rectius instituto calculo Ol. 64. 3. ultimi tantum tres menses ætati Pindari annumerandi sint, nec Bionis magistratus usque ad Ol. 80. 3. extremum sed ad medium tantum producat, incipiente tum archontum munere a Gamelione. Ita ut si Bione archonte Pindarus defunctus fuerit non ultra annos 63 et menses novem potuerit habere. Quod si Ol. 65. 3. demum natum statueris, difficultas angebatur.—At qui 80 poëtae annos tribuerunt, ii, si natum Ol. 65. 3. cen-  
sebant, mortem ejus Ol. 85 assignaverint, a quo non multum abludit lectio Thomæ vulgata κατὰ πς' ὀλ. Rursum ubi Ol. 64. 3. natus annum 80<sup>um</sup> vel attigerit vel absolverit, diem supremum obierit Ol. 84. 3.* Many of these testimonies are by no means in favour of Mr. Boeckh's proposition. In the first place, the expression of Suidas, κατὰ τὴν ξ' ὀλ., although it admits of being qualified by other testimony, yet, taken by itself, undoubtedly agrees better with Ol. 65 than with Ol. 64. It will express Ol. 65. 3. as κατὰ τὴν τρίτην ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐνεήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν Ὀλυμπιάσιν in Dionys. Ant. I. p. 11. expresses Ol. 193. 2. In the next place, Mr. Boeckh, by fixing the *Pythia* to the tenth Olympic month *Munychion*, instead of the second or third, has cut off seven or eight months from the space which ended at the expedition of *Xerxes*. These months being supplied, we shall find 38 years complete from the *Pythia* in the autumn of Ol. 65. 3. to the middle of the expedition of *Xerxes* in the autumn of Ol. 75. 1. but 42 years complete from the *Pythia* of Ol. 64. 3. to the same period. Now in round statements of numbers it is more usual to include the actual space than to fall short of it: especially with the Greeks, who are apt to reckon inclusively. The statement, then, in Suidas, κατὰ τὴν Ξέρξου στρατείαν ὧν ἑτῶν μ', is not in favour of Ol. 64 for the birth of the poet. Thirdly, Mr. Boeckh justly prefers eighty years for the age of *Pindar* at his death, and quotes in confirmation προ-  
ήκων ἐς γῆρας Pausan. IX. 23, 2. But the period of eighty years terminating in Ol. 86 will place his birth in Ol. 65 rather than in Ol. 64. For from the autumn of Ol. 65. 3. eighty



years are completed in the autumn of Ol. 85. 3. but the same period computed from Ol. 64. 3. will expire in the autumn of Ol. 84. 3. Now it is obvious that the description *κατὰ πρῶτον* δλ. better consists with the 85th Olympiad than with the 84th. The term 66 years ending in the year of *Bion* will agree with neither computation. The year of that archon indeed began six months later than Mr. Boeckh had reckoned, since he follows Corsini in dating the office of *Bion* from *Gamelion*. But this archon entered office at *Hecatombæon*; and Mr. Boeckh himself, it appears, has now altered his opinion upon this point: see the remark at p. 600. The year of *Bion*, then, coincided with Ol. 80. 3. and the term from the autumn of Ol. 64. 3. to the year of *Bion* inclusive would be 64 years complete or 65 current. Mr. Boeckh's remaining argument founded on Pyth. X. will be considered below.

B. C. 488. "Pindar. Ol. IX." *At vide Boeckh. ad Pindar. tom. IV. [tom. II. part. 2] p. 186 hanc victoriam Ol. 81 assignantem. KR.*

I subjoin Mr. Boeckh's argument, that the reader may see on what reasons he has so assigned it: *Cod. Vrat. pro tricesima Pythiade præbet λγ'. Pythia igitur aut Pyth. 30. aut Pyth. 33. vicisse dicitur, sed in priori scholio Pythia victoria non Olympica, ut vulgo statuunt, in Ol. 73 refertur. Quæ quum inter se pugnare Hermannus videret, numerum corrigendum esse recte judicavit &c.—Verum postquam Pythiadem 33. ex Vrat. attuli, in promptu est corrigere καὶ Πύθια τριακοστῇ τρίτῃ Πυθιάδι, quæ conjectura non solum in tantis scholiorum vitiis non audax est, sed etiam certa: Olympiadis enim aliena in Pythia victoria mentio. Præterea multo probabilius est in altera lectione τὴν τριακοστὴν periisse vocem τρίτην atque emendandum esse aut τρίτην καὶ τριακοστὴν aut τὴν τριακοστὴν τρίτην, quam in altera illud γ' male additum esse. Quæ quum ita sint, non aliud statui potest nisi Pyth. 33. Ol. 80. 3. Epharmostum vicisse. Olympica igitur victoria probabili ratione Ol. 81 assignabitur. The date Ol. 73. 1. for Pindar. Ol. IX. is erroneous. There is nothing, however, beyond conjecture for assigning Pyth. 33 rather than Pyth. 30, or for asserting that the Olympic victory followed the Pythian at the next Olympic games. The date, then, of that Olympic ode remains uncertain.*

472. "Pindar. Ol. II." *Secundum Boeckh. hoc carmen Ol. 76. 1. scriptum est. KR.*

Boeckh. p. 114. *Secundum Schol. ad Inscript. Ol. 77. Idem tamen ad 166 dubitanter ος' ἢ ος' ἐνίκησεν, at confidentius ad 168 ἐνίκησεν ος' ος'. Igitur dijudicandum argumentis est Ol. 76 an 77.—Verum autem numerum habendum Ol. 76 finis hujus introductionis docebit. P. 119. After relating the dissensions of Hiero and Thero, he concludes, Dubitari non potest hanc odam eamque quæ ea celebratur Olympicam victoriam non Ol. 77 sed Ol. 76 tribuendam esse, qua incipiente vañis casibus quos carmen significat Thero vexatus est; quas vero turbas Diodorus initio Ol. 76. 1. narrat eas jam antea exeunte 75. 4. captas esse nihil impedit quominus statuas. Ea vero tempestate qua inter Hieronem et Theronem discordia fuisset scriptum carmen esse significant scholia, nec quatuor annis post aptum videri poterat has res carmini immisceri quæ Ol. 76. 1. aptissime a poeta commemorabantur. Accedit quod Ol. 77. 1. incipiente non solum Thero jam defunctus sed etiam filius Thrasydæus tyrannide privatus erat, quanquam hæc Diodorus in ipsum Ol. 77. 1. retulerit: ut proinde hoc et sequens carmen ante Ol. 77. 1. compositum necessario sit.*

Nothing in Diodorus XI. 48. 49. indicates that the transactions of Thero are to be thrown back to the spring of Ol. 75. 4. rather than carried forwards to the spring of Ol. 76. 1. the year in which Diodorus relates them. Pindar v. 29—39. alludes to these troubles, but intimates that they had ceased, and had been happily adjusted: *λάθρα δὲ πότμος σὺν εὐδαίμονι γένοιτο ἄν.*



These troubles Diodorus places in Ol. 76. 1. and we have no reason in the absence of any testimony to throw them back into the preceding year. But if they occurred in Ol. 76. 1. and were terminated before this ode was written, we cannot well ascribe the ode to that Olympiad. Diodorus XI. 53. in relating the death of *Thrasydæus* anticipates, as in the next chapter he anticipates in relating the adventures of *Themistocles*; and as in c. 49. he anticipates in relating the settlement of Himera. And it may be remarked, that he more frequently relates the sequel of an event under the year in which it commenced than the contrary. The narrative, then, of Diodorus does not determine that Olympic victory to Ol. 76 rather than to Ol. 77. The account in Schol. ad v. 166. is consistent with Ol. 77. Ἀκράγας πεντηκοστῇ ὀλυμπιάδι ἐκτίσθη, ὃ δὲ Θήρων ος' ἢ ος' ἐνίκησε. γίνεται οὖν τὰ μεταξὺ ἀπὸ τῆς κτίσεως ἕως τοῦ Θήρωνος νίκης εἰς 104 ἔτη. The Scholiast here reckons exclusively, τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον. and 104 years are the interval between Ol. 50 and Ol. 77.

B. C. 472. "Pindar. Ol. XII." *Ex Boeckhii computatione hoc carmen Ol. 76. 1. compositum est. Vide Explicc. p. 205. KR.*

M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger has misrepresented M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, who assigns Ol. XII. with my Tables to Ol. 77. 1. about which there never was any doubt: p. 20. *Victor Ol. 77. p. 206. carmine Ol. 77. 1. scripto. p. 209. Ol. 77. 1. quum vinceret Ergoteles.* And upon this very date Ol. 77. 1. for the Olympic victory of *Ergoteles* M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh founds an argument for fixing the 29th *Pythia* to Ol. 76. 3.

The other Olympic odes mentioned in my Tables agree with the dates assigned by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh.

424. "εἰς Ἀθήναια. Anthesterion." *Gamelione secundum Boeckh. KR.*

I have followed Ruhnkenius in placing the *Lenæa* in *Anthesterion*. I learn from this passage of M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger, from similar notes at 416. 367. 349. Append. c. 19. p. 345. and from M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh himself Inscr. Gr. part. II. p. 351. that M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh places the *Lenæa* one month earlier, in *Gamelion*. As I have not yet seen the arguments upon which his position is founded, I am not competent at present to give an opinion upon this point.

The original plan of the Tables was to insert no fact without giving the testimony, and no conjectural date without adding the arguments upon which that date was founded. The translator has departed from this rule by inserting in many instances conjectures without supplying the reasons; as in the following out of many others. 549. 3. *Circiter hoc anno Hecataeum natum esse cum Larchero statuit Creuzerus.* 492. 3. *Circa hunc annum Zenonem natum esse suspicatur Meiners.* 465. 3. *Hac fere Olympiade Lysidem Pythagoreum natum esse statuit Boeckh.* 413. 3. *Antiphontis orationem περὶ τοῦ χορευτοῦ aliquot annis ante Ol. 92. 2. scriptam esse posse censet Boeckhius.* 340. 3. *Hoc anno Isocrate Epistolam II. ad Philippum scripsisse censet Weisk.* 497. 4. *Hoc anno aut insequenti Sophoclem natum esse cum Lessingio et Hermanno probare instituit Reisig.* 494. 4. *Pindar. Pyth. XII. aut hoc anno Pyth. 24. aut Ol. 72. 3. Pyth. 25. Boeckhio scriptum videtur.* 479. 4. *Pindar. Isthm. VII. aliquot mensibus post Plataensem pugnam scriptum esse cum Boeckhio statuit Dissen.* 473. 4. *Pindari Nem. I. hoc anno scriptum esse suspicatur Boeckh.* 470. 4. *Hoc anno Boeckh. primum Eumenidas doctam esse suspicatur.* 461. 4. *Pindari Nem. VII. hoc anno scriptum esse conjiciunt.* 458. 4. *Pindari Isthm. VI. hoc anno scriptum esse suspicatur Boeckh.* 430. 4. *Sophoclem Ol. 87. 2. 3. Æd. Col. meditatam esse censet Reisig.; quod Boeckh. refutare instituit.* 418. 4. *Eur. Andromacham hoc anno doctam esse suspicatur S. Petitus.*

417. 4. *Eur. Heraclidas huic anno assignat Boeckh.* 414. 4. *Platonis Hyperbolum hoc anno actam esse suspicatur Meineke.* It is true that in these places he gives the references, but in none of them does he give the arguments. Sometimes the translator introduces into the Tables passages which in the original work were already discussed elsewhere. The following are examples: 546. 2. After the quotation from Dionys. p. 820. he inserts, *Sed p. 774. διακοσίους καὶ εἴκοσι, quod Scaliger defendit.* Noticed in the Appendix p. 296. h. [310. Lips.] 499. 3. *Gorgias floruit Ol. 70. secundum Plin. H. N. XXX. 4. quem sequitur Ruhnken. de Antiph. p. 798. Reisk. KR.* This was omitted in the Tables because it was reserved for discussion in the Appendix c. 21. p. 377. where I have shewn that Ruhnkenius is in error, and where the translator p. 388. Lips. agrees with me, observing, *Ruhnkenii sententiam etiam impugnavit Foss. in dissert. de Gorgia &c.* 361. 2. εἰς Σάμον ἐπεμψαν κληρούχους Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Νικοφύμου. *Schol. Æschin. p. 731. Conf. Boeckh. KR.* Now this passage is quoted by me at the year 352, where the date is shewn to be erroneous, and where the translator with apparent acquiescence quotes Mr. Boeckh in confirmation of my opinion.

APPENDIX c. 1. At the end are subjoined Mr. Boeckh's arguments for dating the *Pythia* from Ol. 48. 3. and for placing the games in *Munychion*. The arguments of Mr. Boeckh upon this latter point have been already examined in p. 296 of the present volume. In the season of the games Mr. Kruger is inclined to agree with me<sup>f</sup>; except that p. 212. h. (ed. Lips.) he interprets εἰς τὸν χρόνον as Mr. Boeckh had done: *Itaque (Clinton) εἰς interpretatus est "usque ad:" quod Græce hac præpositione exprimi potuisse non puto.* On this subject see above p. 296. The other point is argued by Mr. Boeckh in his edition of Pindar, tom. II. p. 2. p. 206 g. He observes that the Parian Marble, Eusebius, and the Scholiast on Pindar,

<sup>f</sup> He observes very justly p. 215. note 4) upon Mr. Boeckh's interpretation of Æschines, which I have given in p. 297. e., ὃν ἐναγχος ἠκούσατε ἀπεσφάχθαι: *Hoc, opinor, facilius est affirmare quam credere: equidem qui crederet adhuc repperi neminem nec puto multos repertum iri. Præterea quum Æschines demonstrare vellet sua ætate οὐδὲν τῶν ἀνεπίστων καὶ ἀπροσδοκῶν οὐ γεγονέναι, hanc fortunæ vicissitudinem aliquanto aptius Darii morte et Persarum regni eversione quam solo regis periculo proposito declaraturum fuisse arbitrator.* And again, note 5), *Etiam si verba ἐξω τῆς ἄρκτου significant quod Boeckhius putat, inde tamen certi quidquam colligere non licet, propterea quod oratoris consilio accommodatum erat rem exaggerare, nisi forte e Dinarcho in Demosth. 34. p. 27. Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν Ἰνδοῖς ἦν, Alexandrum jam tum in India fuisse probari posse censes.* The reader will compare what I have said at p. 297. e. Mr. Kruger concludes, note 6), *Quæ Boeckhius de Demosthenis et Plutarchi locis disputavit, quanquam acute excogitata, facile tamen videas per se minus probabilia esse quam quæ de eisdem locis Clinto statuit: cujus rationes in dubium vocari non poterunt si vera sunt quæ de Thucydidis et Æschini locis annotavi.*

<sup>g</sup> Boeckh. l. c. Post Scaligerum Dodwellum et Corsinum plerique omnes sibi persuaserunt primam quæ numerata est Pythiadem in Ol. 49. 3. inci-

disse: quæ sententia ut idoneis argumentis subnixa est, ita nunc monstrabo aliam usitatam fuisse Pythiadum computandarum rationem, quam inter aquales unum Gulielmum Humboldt probasse intellexi, ipso monente et commonstrante. *Hic computus cum altero commistus illam quæ nos in Ergotele tenet difficultatem genuit; quæ expedita, quibus Olympiadibus Pythiades in Pindaricis scholiis nominatæ assignandæ sint simul patebit. Veteribus chronologis tradentibus Pythiorum χρηματίτης ἀγῶν institutus est archonte Simone sive Simonide Ol. 47. 3. Marmor. Par. Ep. 38. ἀφ' οὗ Ἀμφικτύονες ἐνίκησαν ἐλόντες Κύβραν καὶ ὁ ἀγῶν ὁ γυμνικὸς [debebat esse μουσικὸς] ἐτέθη χρηματίτης ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων ἐτη ΗΗΗ ΔΔ ΠΙΙ ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Σίμωνος. ubi ab Ol. 47. 3. ad Ol. 129. 1. recte computantur anni 327. Sed ab illo initio veterum nemo Pythiadum deduxit numeros. Post sex fere annos, ut Scholiastes putat, Damasias archonte, institutus ἀγῶν στεφανίτης auctoribus iisdem. Is Damasias, si Scholiastes recte annorum numerum edidisset, deberet archon Ol. 49. 1. fuisse: eundem tamen Corsinus in Ol. 48. 3. retulit. Scholiastæ quidem quamvis incorrupto fidem adhibere in sex quos computat annorum spatium putidum fuerit, si ab illo numero recedere argumentis cogamur: neque tamen Corsinus id effecit ut Damasiam archontem Ol. 48. 3. statuere debeamus, quippe rationibus prorsus inanibus usus.—*



compute the Pythian games from Ol. 49. 3. but that Pausanias reckons them from Ol. 48. 3. and he argues that this is the true era because it solves a difficulty in the Pythian victory of *Ergoteles* Ol. XII. and because this era agrees better with the Pythian odes of *Pindar*: *Omnes Pythiades in scholiis allatae integro quadriennio prius ponendae sunt quam a Corsino secundum Scholiastam ipsum factum est: quod quam eximie Pythiis carminibus conveniat in illarum odarum proœmiis docemus.* This last argument is of no weight, as will be seen by a survey of the Pythian odes. Pyth. I. *Hieronî vincenti Pythia 29. hoc est Ol. 76. 3.* Boeckh. p. 224. The ode alludes to a naval victory of *Hiero ipso carminis anno.* *Carmen enim post Pythia mense Attico decimo scriptum est, pugna prioribus acciderat mensibus.* Boeckh. *ibid.* But, as the *Pythia* occurred in the beginning of that Olympic year, and not in the tenth month, it is less probable that *Pindar* should in that year celebrate a naval victory which might have happened after the Pythian games, and more probable that he should mention it in an ode written four years after, in Ol. 77. 3.—Pyth. II. is of uncertain date.—Pyth. III. Boeckh. p. 254. *Hiero vicit Pyth. 26. 27. Sed carmen hoc longo tempore post scriptum, quod ipse Pindarus significat v. 74. estque Hiero jam Syracusarum rex, quam dignitatem Ol. 75. 3. occupavit, atque adeo Ætnæus, quo nomine non ante Ol. 76. 1. vocari potuit.* *Carmen transmissum intelliges imminentibus Pythiis Ol. 76. 3.* It is evident that this does not decide the era of the *Pythia*; for these propositions would equally stand if Pyth. 26 and 27 had fallen Ol. 74. 3. and 75. 3.—Pyth. IV. Boeckh p. 266. 267. discovers no indication of the time.—Pyth. V. p. 282. Before Ol. 80. but nothing more.—Pyth. VI. p. 296. Nothing marks the era.—Pyth. VII. p. 305. *Victoria quando contigerit dubitari et triplex ratio proponi potest. Aut enim Pyth. 25. aut Pyth. 26. aut 28. reportata dicetur. Tertius numerus colligitur e lectione vet. Schol. τὴν ὀγδοηκοστὴν ὀγδοὴν Πυθιάδα. pro qua post Meursium εἰκοστὴν ὀγδοὴν restituit Corsinus. Sed hæc nonnisi conjectura est; nec pro Pyth. 26. quidquam afferri poterit nisi varia lectio πς' in Cod. Gott. Ego acquiesco Cod. Gott. scripturæ τὴν κέ Πυθιάδα quam ille in priore scholiorum loco tenet: unde eam etiam altero loco reposui. Itaque carmen Pyth. 25. Ol. 72. 3. hoc est in annum pugnae Marathoniae refero.* The question of the era of the *Pythia* is not decided by this ode; for, if Pyth. 25 was the true date (which still remains perhaps somewhat doubtful), yet there is no internal evidence to fix Pyth. 25 at Ol. 72. 3. rather than at Ol. 73. 3.—Pyth. VIII. p. 308.

*Sola superest Marmoris Parii gravissima auctoritas quod et Damasiam ad Ol. 49. 3. revocat et coronarium Pythiorum ludum eo anno institutum dicit Ep. 39. ἀφ' οὗ στεφανίτης ἀγὼν πάλιν ἐτέθη ἔτη ΗΗΗ Δ Π ΙΙΙ, ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι Δαμασίῳ τοῦ δευτέρου. hoc est, Ol. 49. 3. a quo usque ad Ol. 129. 1. anni sunt 318. Et ex tali chronico etiam Eusebius Pythiadum initium in Ol. 49. 3. definit, eademque epocha Pindari Scholiastes in Pythiadum atque Olympiadum comparatione utitur.—Eusebii igitur et Scholiastæ his auctoritatibus Scaliger, Dodwelius, Corsinus, Pythiadum initium ab Ol. 49. 3. deducunt. Nunc demonstrabo in Pythionicarum catalogis, qui soli genuini hujusmodi rerum fontes sunt, Pythiadas ab Ol. 48. 3. numeratas esse. Nam Pausanias post memoratam Pythiadem Ol. 48. 3. celebratam, cujus ludos recte pecuniarios putat, eam*

*quæ proxime secuta est secundam diserte appellat X. 7, 3. τῆς δὲ τεσσαρακοστῆς &c.—Hæc omnia ex Pythionicarum catalogis desumpta manifeste sunt: intelligis autem initium ludi coronarii Ol. 49. 3. poni prorsus ut in Marmore Pario, disertisque eam verbis secundam vocari Pythiadem. Pergit deinde Pausanias alias Pythiades enumerare quas ab eadem epocha computatas neque aliunde quam ex Pythionicarum catalogis ductas esse vel me non monente liquet: si tamen dubites, demonstrare id in his licet: τρίτη δὲ Πυθιάδι ἐπὶ ταῖς εἰκοσιν—ἐλυμπιάσιν ἕσπερον πέντε ἢ Δημάρατος Ἡρακλῆς ἐνίκησεν. Quod si ab Ol. 48. 3. calculus deducitur, Pyth. 23. incidit in Ol. 70. Igitur Demaratus debet Ol. 65. vicisse. Et ecce vicit Ol. 65. eodem Pausania auctore V. 8, 3. VI. 10, 2.*



*Aristomenes Pythiis lucta vicit, secundum scholia Pyth. 35. quem numerum etiam in inscriptione carminis aliquot libri præbent. In Gott. Gerhardus refert legi λγ', in edita tamen ejus cod. collatione λε' habetur. Mr. Boeckh thinks however that it was written while Ægina was yet free: therefore before Ol. 80. 3. Igitur apud Schol. non λβ' ut in notis ad Schol. dixi sed λγ' scribendum est, mutato ΔΕ' in ΔΓ'. He makes this upon conjecture the 33d Pythia because he places it in Ol. 80. 3. But ΔΕ' might also have been a corruption of ΔΒ'. As the date of the Pythian victory is here assigned upon conjecture, this ode will not assist in determining from what epoch the Pythia were computed.—Pyth. IX. Celebrating Pyth. 28. But nothing urged by Mr. Boeckh at p. 321. to mark when Pyth. 28 fell.—Pyth. X. In Pyth. 22. But it is not determined by any circumstances at p. 330. whether this fell in Ol. 69 or in Ol. 70.—Pyth. XI. In Pyth. 28. But nothing here indicates when Pyth. 28 occurred.—Pyth. XII. p. 343. Midas victor Pyth. 24 et 25. Dicat aliquis priorem nunc victoriam celebrari quod de duabus nihil in hoc carmine dicatur: Sed tale argumentum probabile in oda ubi id singulares quædam rationes efficacius reddant hoc loco parum firmum est. Hæc oda libera republica ante Theronis principatum composita est, qui incipit ab Ol. 73. 1. This ode does not determine the question in favour of Mr. Boeckh. It celebrates the first victory Pyth. 24 (Mr. Boeckh admits that only one is mentioned), and Pyth. 24 might have occurred in Ol. 70. 3. autumn B. C. 490, two years before the reign of Theron. In the whole series, then, of Pythian odes there is none which establishes that the Pythia were reckoned from Ol. 48, and Pyth. I. rather establishes that they were computed from Ol. 49. Mr. Boeckh's proposition therefore rests upon the other two arguments. The Pythian victory of Ergoteles is explained by his arrangement. Pindar in Olymp. XII. 20. alludes to two Pythian victories of Ergoteles. But he obtained only two: Pausan. VI. 4, 7. and the second was at the 29th Pythia: Schol. Olymp. XII. The 29th Pythia then preceded the 77th Olympic games, which Pindar celebrates in that ode: consequently they fell within Ol. 76. which fixes the first Pythia to Ol. 48. It might be urged indeed that Ol. XII. was written three years after the Olympic victory: an interval, of which we have seen an example in the third Pythian ode. But Mr. Boeckh's arrangement is the most natural and easy solution of the difficulty. The argument founded upon Pausanias is further confirmed by another argument to which Mr. Boeckh has not adverted. He has given the passages of the Parian Marble as they are given by Corsini. But the date in the second epoch, as supplied by Chandler, gives 322 years instead of 318, fixing the στεφανίτης ἀγών at Ol. 48. 3. See the former volume of this work, p. 195. Pausanias therefore and the Marble agree in a point in which Mr. Boeckh supposed that they differed, and differ in a point in which he supposed them to agree. They agree in reckoning the Pythia from Ol. 48: they differ in the date of the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which was added according to the Marble at the first Pythia, but according to Pausanias at the second. But the Marble precisely agrees with the Scholiast in the space between the victory of Eurylochus and the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which was ἔκτω ἔτει—in the sixth year current, according to the one, and five years complete according to the other. These combined considerations may be admitted to outweigh the authority of the Scholiasts and of Eusebius, and to fix the era where Mr. Boeckh has placed it. The later date might perhaps arise from the different accounts of the first στεφανίτης ἀγών, which some authorities, whom the Marble follows, placed at Ol. 48. 3. the first Pythia, while others, whom Pausanias follows, placed it at the second. To adapt Pindar Pyth. I. to this arrangement we must suppose that ode to have been written some little time after the games: of*

which we have an example in *Pyth. III.* and which might have occurred in other cases. Mr. Boeckh raises the date of *Pindar's* birth four years, because in his opinion *Pyth. X.* would not have been composed by a youth of 16: I do not think this date necessary. The three testimonies already examined are in favour of *Pyth. 18 B. C. 518* for the birth of the poet. We are not informed how long after the victory that ode was composed, and it is not incredible or without example that a youth of genius, in his 17th year, should have written it<sup>h</sup>.

C. 3. p. 212. [228 Lips.] col. 2. "As the war lasted till the summer 399, Agis reigned " 28 years instead of 27." *Hac ratione confirmatur quod ad annum 400. 2. docui.* KR.

But it has been shewn that Mr. Kruger there rejects my date for the death of *Agis*, placing his campaign in 398, and by consequence his death in 397. Totally at variance with the present observation.

C. 6. p. 250. [265 Lips.] "Ten governors (harmosts)." Mr. Kruger well remarks that these were not harmosts; and supplies the following passage: ἓνα μὲν ἀρμωστῶν ἐκάστη πόλει Λακεδαιμόνιον κατέλιπε, δέκα δ' ἄρχοντας ἐκ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συγκεκροτημένων κατὰ πόλιν ἐταίριων.

C. 10. p. 266. p. [279 Lips.] "B. C. 472 the date of the second Olympic ode." *Secundum Boeckh. Ol. 76. 1.* KR.

It has been shewn already that there is no good reason for preferring *Ol. 76* to *Ol. 77*. But if *Ol. 76 B. C. 476* were the date of the ode, this would not affect the argument. *Pindar* speaks in round numbers. If, however, his numbers were accurately taken with the date of Mr. Boeckh, they would carry the era of *Syracuse* to *B. C. 729*, four years nearer to the true date than I have named it.

Ibid. p. 267. u. [281 Lips.] ἔτει δευτέρῳ τῆς (ἔκτης) ὀλυμπιάδος ἐπὶ ταῖς εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. "This date for the prætorship of *Hiero* is probable: but it is equally probable—that the numbers may be supplied with ἐβδόμης." Mr. Kruger very properly remarks, *Adversatur illud quod Pausanias ea Olympiade Idæum e stadio victorem discessisse dicit. Is autem Africano teste Ol. 126 vicit. Accedit quod 5 facile ab antecedente τῆς obliterari potuit. V. Siebelis.* Mr. Siebelis ad *Pausan. l. c.* observes, *Petitus, Palmerius, Corsinus, Simsonus, Wesselingius ac Valckenarius, consentientes legendum esse ἔτει δευτέρῳ τῆς ἑκτης ὀλ. contendunt, neque Idæum ulla nisi hac Olympiade victorem discessisse.—Equidem stellula significavi defectum, cujus causa esse potuit litera 5 præcedente voce τῆς obliterata.* Doubtless ἑκτης is the true reading; which had been supplied by *Casaubon*, and after him by *Palmerius Exerc. in Auct. Gr. p. 405.* The authority of the series of Olympic victors (which rested on the *excerpta* of *Scaliger* before: conf. *Palmer. l. c.*) is now confirmed by the *Armenian* copy of *Eusebius p. 153*, where *Idæus* is victor in *Ol. 126*.

C. 16. p. 289. I have argued against *Corsini* and *Taylor* that *Philip* was not appointed general at the spring Amphictyonic meeting of *B. C. 339*, and against *Mitford* that no winter intervened between the occupation of *Elatea* and the battle of *Chæronea*. Mr. Boeckh agrees in these propositions, but differs from me in one particular. I have placed the appoint-

<sup>h</sup> The tale in *Pausan. IX. 23, 2.* Πίνδαρον δὲ ἡλικίαν ὄντα νεανίσκῳ—κόπος καὶ ὕπνος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κατελάμβανεν κ. τ. λ. implies that *Pindar* cultivated poetry in early youth.

The following odes in the Tables will be raised by Mr. Boeckh's chronology each four years higher:

498 *Pyth. X.* to 502. 490 *Pyth. VI.* to 494. 478 *Pyth. III.* to 482. 474 *Pyth. XI. IX.* to 478. 470 *Pyth. I.* to 474. 462 *Pyth. IV. V.* to 466. These two, 470 *Pyth. VII.* and 446 *Pyth. VIII.* will be omitted; as their dates are founded only on conjecture.

ment of *Philip* at the spring of B. C. 338, and have adopted the conjecture of Corsini, who substitutes Ἑκατομβαιῶνος for Βοηδρομιῶνος in *Philip's* letter; Mr. Boeckh places the appointment in the autumnal meeting preceding, and retains Βοηδρομιῶνος in that letter of *Philip*. Mr. Kruger gives his argument at the end of this chapter p. 307. Lips.<sup>i</sup> to the following effect: *Mensis quo Philippus in epistola apud Demosthenem convenire jubet sic definitur: τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς Λόφου ὡς ἡμεῖς ἄγομεν, ὡς δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι Βοηδρομιῶνος. Μὴν ἐνεστῶς est mensis instans, proximus ei qui agitur, ut Corp. Inscr. N<sup>o</sup>. 1543 extr. neque alio ac Metagitnitione mense posse hanc epistolam scriptam esse docet rerum nexus statim afferendarum. Ceterum rejectis Corsini rationibus Boëdromioni Hecatombæonem substitui cupientis et mensem hunc Ol. 110. 3. tribuentis Taylorus Boëdromionem Ol. 110. 2. intelligit verissime. Boëdromio vero quomodo Macedonico Loo responderit docui in Comm. de Dem. Mid. Conf. Introd. Bæot. cap. III. in Corp. Inscr. Gr. Sed temerariam Corsini conjecturam sequitur Clintonus p. 148. 289. propterea quod Philippus Anthesterione Ol. 110. 2. imperator Amphictyonum creatus sit, ea vero epistola postea debeat scripta esse: unde jam colligitur non potuisse epistolam illam mense ante Boëdromionem Ol. 110. 2. proximo scriptam esse. Sic coactus fuit in epistolam Philippi Hecatombæonem Ol. 110. 3. intrudere. Erroris vero causa est quod Philippum dicit in verna Pylæa Anthesterione Ol. 110. 2. Amphictyonum esse imperatorem constitutum: quo mense, sed Ol. 110. 1., Pylagoras electus est Æschines, non imperator creatus Philippus. Quod ubi tenueris, facile tantos compones fluctus. Ol. 110. 1. archonte Theophrasto, Anthesterione ad vernam Pylæam proficiscitur Æschines, et in ea Pylæa fit decretum Amphictyonum prius de ulciscendis Amphissensibus. Sed Philippus proxima insequente Pylæa (εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν Πυλαίαν Dem. de Cor. p. 277) imperator constitutus est, hoc est, in autumnali Pylæa Ol. 110. 2. Metagitnitione mense, quo ὀπώρας tempestas est. Tum scriptum est alterum Amphictyonum decretum, Æschine etiam tum Pylagora, eodem anno Amphictyonico, ἐπὶ ἱερέως Κλειναγόρου. Quod sequitur, ἐαρινῆς Πυλαίας, id patet facili mutatione corrigendum esse ὀπωρινῆς Πυλαίας. Jam missi confestim ad Philippum legati; et Philippus semper paratus in proximum Boëdromionem convocat socios Peloponnesiacos, quod Thebani non obtemperabant. Moram tamen huic festinationi injectam esse probabile est, quum fortasse non convenissent socii, ut Elei omnino non paruerunt Philippo neque ad Chæroneam depugnarunt in illius sociis: Pausan. V. 4. Attamen Philippus non interea nihil egit, sed jam incipiente proximo vere, postquam per hiemem sese videtur magis parasse, plures urbes cepit et vastavit, qua de re Athenienses in decreto mense Elaphebolione scripto conquerruntur. Mox, paucis mensibus post, Sciophorione Elateam occupat. His non obsunt verba Demosthenis p. 278. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς ὁ Φίλιππος δύναμιν συλλέξας κ. τ. λ. Atque hæc necessario sic statuenda sunt, quod neque in Philippi epistola Boëdromio in Hecatombæonem mutari potest nec Philippi epistola in primos menses Ol. 110. 3. differri, bello jam Metagitnionis 7<sup>o</sup> confecto: ut proinde socios in Boëdromionem demum convocare non potuerit. Quid quod illa Philippi epistola cum ea erat simulatione scripta, velle sese adversus Amphissenses pugnare non contra Thebanos et Athenienses? At hoc Ol. 110. 3. ne exeunte quidem Hecatombæone simulare potuit; quod jam ante pugnam Chæronensem duo cum Atheniensibus prælia commisit, quorum alterum est ἡ χειμερινὴ μάχη dictum, non quia hieme pugnatum sit sed quod die procelloso, alterum ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Ob quæ quum Athenis sint pompæ diis habitæ patet*

<sup>i</sup> Hic subjiciam quæ Boeckhius in dissertatione de archontibus pseudonymis de his rebus disputavit p. 13 sq. KR. This dissertation I have not been able to procure.



*ca certe jam exeunte Hecatombæone accidisse. His de caussis etiam verba Demosthenis ὡς οὐχ ὑπάρχουσιν οἱ Θηβαῖοι non possunt ad ea referri quæ post captam Elateam acta sunt (Dem. p. 291. Diod. XVI. 85), sed ad illud tempus quod paulo ante diximus pertinent, eodemque referuntur verba Philippi in Epistola ad Thebanos Dem. p. 284. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ὑμῶν κατεγγύωσκον ἐπὶ τῷ μέλλειν πείθεσθαι ταῖς ἐκείνων ἐλπίσι καὶ ἐπακολουθεῖν αὐτῶν τῇ προαίρεσει. ex quibus intelligitur jam ante Ol. 110. 2. extr. per aliquod tempus alienatos a Philippo Thebanos esse deinde cum illo in gratiam redisse priusquam cum Atheniensibus societatem inirent. Postremo Philippi epistolam qua socios ad bellum Amphissense convocavit ante captam Elateam scriptam esse colligimus e Demosthene p. 278. ubi ejus πάροδος ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιρραίαν ac proinde Amphissensis belli incipiendi consilium ante captam Elateam ponitur. Nec si Philippum vere demum Ol. 110. 2. in verna Pylæa creatum imperatorem dices, conciliari res possunt. Æschines enim jam Ol. 110. 1. pylagoras creatus est; quæ electio quum in Anthesterionem referenda sit exactus Æschinis annus ante vernam Pylæam Ol. 110. 2. erat: et tamen is, quum Philippus dux fieret, fuit pylagoras. Nunc ne me quis in disputatione paullo intricatiore secus ac volo intelligat, tabulam addam temporum.*

*Archon Theophrastus. Ol. 110. 1.*

*Anthest. 16°. pylagoras creatur Æschines.*

*Pylæa verna habetur paullo post. et fit prius adversus Amphissenses decretum, anno Amphictyonico fere incipiente.*

*Archon Lysimachides Ol. 110. 2.*

*Sub autumnum, Metagitnion mense incipit Pylæa autumnalis sex fere mensibus post priorem quam dixi Pylæam.*

*In hac Æschine adhuc pylagora Philippus dux constituitur. Thebani non obtemperant.*

*Eodem mense socios convocat Philippus ad bellum Amphissense ut convenient in proximum mensem Boëdromionem.*

*Philippus, ut conjicio, copias parat per hiemem.*

*Sub ver, mense fere Anthesterione, exit Clinagoræ et Æschinis annus Amphictyonicus.*

*Eodem fere tempore vel mense insecuto Elaphebolione, complures urbes capit et vastat Philippus, &c.*

In what follows there is no difference between us.

The assumption of *Metagitnion* for the date of *Philip's* appointment and of *Philip's* letter makes the preceding interval too short, and the space which follows too long, for the events recorded. The period which follows is too long, because we hear no more of *Philip* till *Elaphebolion*. After his appointment an interval of eight months passes of complete inaction, for which Mr. Boeckh has not accounted; which is contrary to the known activity of *Philip*—*Philippus semper paratus*—and completely adverse to the expression of Demosthenes, μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθύς. But if the spring of B. C. 338 is assumed as the date, all the transactions are consistent and natural. He is appointed in February; he is in action in March (*Elaphebolion*); he occupies Elatea in June (*Sciophorion*); he requires the forces to meet him in July (*Hecatombæon*). The short interval which precedes *Metagitnion* is still more at variance with the facts. Mr. Boeckh puts aside the expression εὐθύς in Demosthenes. But that expression does not stand alone. It is confirmed by others. In Mr. Boeckh's Table the next event to

the spring meeting in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 1. is the autumnal meeting six months after. But between these many transactions occurred, which M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh here passes over in silence, but which are detailed in my Appendix at p. 291<sup>k</sup>. The vernal session was held at the end of *Anthesterion*. After that vernal session, with some intervening space, an extraordinary session was held. After that extraordinary session *Cottyphus* led an expedition, fined the refractory, and appointed a stated time for payment. After that stipulated time had elapsed<sup>l</sup>, *Philip* was elected general. The space allotted by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh is too short for all these occurrences. Nor will τῆς ἐπιούσης πυλαίας in Demosthenes determine the election to the autumnal meeting, for he is there arrived at a point of time when the transactions directed by *Cottyphus* had ceased: which will bring it down to the autumn, and beyond the period of the autumnal session. Hence, "the next meeting" will there imply the meeting in the spring. Moreover *Philip* was engaged in Scythia during the campaign of 339. See p. 291. and 292. u. But in the spring of that year he was still at Byzantium; and afterwards penetrated to the Danube. Now it is not likely, especially as he was wounded in his return, that he should have reached Greece within the month *Metagitnion*, which ended in that year on the 5th of September. It is argued, that if the letter of *Philip* had referred to *Hecatombæon* 338 he could not have concealed his intention of fighting the Athenians, because the two actions, ἡ χειμερινὴ μάχη, and ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, occurred in that month. But, if those engagements occurred at the end of *Hecatombæon*, the letter might still have been written at the beginning. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh, however, himself removes all difficulty here by his interpretation of ἐνιστῶτος, for that interpretation would determine that the letter was written in the preceding month: written therefore in *Scirophorion*. All these particulars, the course of events before the election, the course of events after it, the term μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθύς, are further confirmed by the expression in the text of Demosthenes ἐαρινῆς πυλαίας, marking the appointment of *Philip* in the spring: and this word ἐαρινῆς, being consistent with the other facts already mentioned, I should not be inclined to alter upon conjecture into ὁπωρινῆς.

The emendation of Corsini is founded on the consideration that *Boëdromion* never could concur with *Loüs*. M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh argues<sup>m</sup> that this might happen from the variation produced

<sup>k</sup> They are enumerated by M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh himself on another occasion: Corp. Inscr. Gr. p. 809. b. *Resistentibus Locris bellum adversus illos Amphictyonicum decretum est et post primam expeditionem multa imposita: quam quum non solverent, Philippo Macedoni mandatum bellum est.*

<sup>l</sup> A time was allowed by law for payment of an Amphictyonic fine: Diod. XVI. 29. τὴν δίκην οὐκ ἐκτινύντων κατὰ τὸν ὀρισμένον ἐκ τῶν νόμων καιρὸν. This legal time of course was allowed upon this occasion.

<sup>m</sup> Boeckh. *Introd. Bæot. cap. III. Corp. Inscr. Gr. p. 734. b. Variorum populorum menses qui sibi secundum legitimos annorum cardines respondent non quovis conveniunt anno nisi cyclos intercalationum utrique populo idem sit. Ubi differunt cyclos, altero populo prius intercalante mensem dum non intercalat alter, eorum qui non intercalant*

*mensis certus cedit jam in eum mensem alterorum qui præcedit illum cui vulgo respondet certus iste mensis. Sic Panamus Bæoticus, Atticis Metagitnion, haud dubie non diversus est a Corinthiorum et Macedonum Panamo, licet Corinthiorum Panamus a Philippo in epistola æquiparetur Macedonico Loo et Attico Boëdromioni; quippe hoc illo tantum anno Ol. 110. 2. acciderat, et solebat accidere quoties differebant illi cyclos: mensem nondum intercalant Macedones et Athenienses, intercalant jam Corinthii: igitur Loüs Macedonicus post Panemum Macedonicum proximus et Boëdromion Atticus post Metagitnionem proximus concurrat jam cum Corinthio Panamo, cui vulgo respondebat Panamus Macedonicus et Metagitnion Atticus. And yet M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh in another place, Inscr. Gr. Addend. p. 904. b. denies that in B. C. 479, before the Metonic correction of the Calendar, when the Attic*

by different periods of intercalation. But the variation from this cause would have its limits. The lunar year fell annually back eleven days; the intercalary month carried it eighteen or nineteen days forward. From this fluctuation *Loüs* would sometimes be thrown back upon *Sciophorion*, and sometimes brought forward to *Metagitnion*: but no part of *Loüs* could be carried down into the third month *Boëdromion*. Nor would it satisfy the difficulty if the last days of *Loüs* had concurred with the first days of *Boëdromion*: for by the interpretation of ἐνεστῶτος the beginning of the month is implied. But even the last days of *Loüs* could not reach *Boëdromion*. We will assume that *Loüs* in this year was brought down to the lowest possible date in the Macedonian Calendar. The Macedonian year began with *Dius* at the new moon nearest to the autumnal equinox Sept. 29. The lowest possible date, then, for the 1st of *Dius* would be Oct. 28. This would make July 31 the lowest possible date for the 1st of *Loüs*, the tenth month of the preceding year; and the last day of *Loüs* might be Aug. 30. But we know that in Ol. 110. 2. *Boëdromion* began Sept. 6. If, then, by the operation of a preceding intercalary year *Loüs* had been brought down to the lowest possible point, the last day of *Loüs* would have fallen upon Aug. 30, = 24th *Metagitnion*, and no part of *Loüs* could have touched upon *Boëdromion*; and Corsini on this account, not rashly but reasonably, in my opinion, rejected Βοηδρομιῶνος and substituted Ἐκατομβαιῶνος.

Mr. Boeckh supposes that *Æschines* and *Clinagoras* each held office a year; that they both entered office in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 1 [339], and both quitted it in *Anthesterion* Ol. 110. 2 [338]. I apprehend an error in this proposition. Dodwell Diss. p. 239. and Corsini F. A. tom. II. p. 437—444 had imagined that the Delphian year began in the spring. They supposed that the *Pythia* were celebrated in spring in the month *Bysius*, and they conjectured that month of the Pythian games to be the beginning of the Delphian year. But, as the *Pythia* were neither celebrated in the spring nor in the month *Bysius* <sup>u</sup>, their inference is without foundation. *Bysius* was in the beginning of spring: Plutarch. Quæst. Gr. p. 292. Ε. ὁ δὲ Βύσιος μὴν—ἔαρος ἀρχή. but it belonged to the second half of the Delphian year: Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. Gr. N°. 1704. p. 828. μὴνὸς Βυσίου, βουλευόντων κατὰ τὴν δευτέραν ἑξάμηνον. But if the second half of the year was already commenced in the beginning of spring, the first had already commenced in the beginning of autumn. Mr. Boeckh p. 814. b. for this reason justly rejects the account of Dodwell, and thinks it likely that the Delphian year began at the summer solstice: *Nihil est probabilius quam Delphici anni initium concinuisse cum initio Attici ac proinde Olympici anni*. The Delphian year, then, commenced in the summer: consequently the autumnal Amphictyonic session was the first in each year, and the vernal was the second. There were two Amphictyonic sessions in the year, one at Thermopylæ and one at Delphi°. But the vernal session was at Delphi: *Æschin.* p. 70. *Demosth.* p. 278.

year was yet irregular, the 27th of *Panemus* could fall upon the 3rd of *Boëdromion*: *Pugnam Plataicam Plutarchus secundum Athenienses perhibet 3°. vel 4°. Boëdromionis incipientis pugnatam esse, sed secundum Bætos 4°. Panemi exeuntis: qui dies quum, contra quam Plutarchus putat, non potuerint congruere, Plutarchum jam olim monui diem pugnae ex diebus solemnium indicasse*. To this opinion I do not assent.

<sup>n</sup> The month *Bucatus* was the month of the *Pythia*: *Inscr. Gr.* p. 805. N°. 1688. l. 45. Πύθια

δὲ ἀγόντων τοῦ Βακατίου μὴνὸς τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς. This month, therefore, occurred near the beginning of the Delphian year.

<sup>o</sup> The two places of session and the two seasons are marked by Libanius tom. III. p. 430. ἐμὶ μὲν μὴ γένοιτο τὴν Πυλαίαν μὴ Δελφοὺς ἰδεῖν—σκοτεινὸν μὲν τὸ ἔαρ ἀτερπὲς δὲ τὸ φθινόπωρον. He refers to Delphi again *Ibid.* p. 403. 2. 421. 16. 425. 22. and to Thermopylæ p. 425. 11. *Strabo* IX. p. 420. συνέσαν τε ῥηδῖς ἐκεῖσε (εἰς τοὺς Δελφοὺς) μάλιστα δ' οἱ ἐγγύθεν· καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ Ἀμφικτυονικὸν συ-



Confirmed by Inscript. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1694. p. 823. ἐπὶ Ἀρισταγόρᾳ ἄρχοντος ἐν Δελφοῖς πυλαίας ἡρινῆς, ἱερομνημονούντων Αἰτωλῶν, Πολεμέαρχου κ. τ. λ. The session, then, at Thermopylae was held in autumn. And this is implied in Æschin. p. 71. ψηφίζονται ἥκειν τοὺς ἱερομνήμονας πρὸ τῆς ἐπιούσης Πυλαίας ἐν ῥητῷ χρόνῳ εἰς Πύλας.—(Δημοσθένης) καλύει εἰς τὸν σύλλογον τὸν ἐν Πύλαις ἀπαντᾶν, ὃς ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἔμελλε χρόνου γίνεσθαι. The spring meeting had been held at Delphi; the next autumnal meeting would have been at Thermopylae, where this extraordinary meeting, which was in anticipation of the regular autumnal session, was accordingly ordered to assemble. And hence we may explain Theophrast. Hist. Plant. IX. 10, 2. ὁ δὲ ἐλλέβορος ὁ λευκός—ῥαῖος μετοπάρου, τοῦ δ' ἥρος ἄκρος· ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὴν πυλαίαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Οἰτῆς συλλέγουσι· πλεῖστος γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἄριστος γίνεται. Schneider ad loc. p. 760. finds an ambiguity: *Tempus conventus duplex fuit, vernum et autumnale. At si verno et autumnno fuit conventus Pylaicus celebratus, inepte tempus colligendi hellebori significavit Theophrastus verbis πρὸς τὴν πυλαίαν.* But there is no ambiguity if we remember that the session at Thermopylae was in autumn. This commodity was gathered on the adjacent mountain, and brought down to Thermopylae for sale, when a multitude of persons was annually collected there for traffic and for other purposes<sup>n</sup> at the proper season for gathering the plant. The session, then, at Thermopylae in the autumn was in the first six months of the year, and the session at Delphi in the spring was in the second. Hence Thermopylae is named first: Pausan. VII. 24, 3.—ἀθροίζεται, καθότι ἐς Θερμοπύλας τε καὶ ἐς Δελφοὺς οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες. Æschin. p. 71. τοὺς Πυλαγόρους πορεύεσθαι εἰς Πύλας καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐν τοῖς τεταγμένοις χρόνοις ὑπὸ τῶν προγόνων. Inscr. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1689. p. 816. ὑπηρετῶν τοῖς ἱερομνήμοσι ἐν Πύλαις καὶ ἐν Δελφοῖς. Now if Clinagoras the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, who presided at the vernal session of Ol. 110. 1., held his office a year, he had already presided at the preceding autumnal session, and the autumnal meeting of Ol. 110. 2. would fall within another year. The name, then, of Clinagoras in that second edict in Demosth. p. 278. will not fix it to the autumn more than to the spring. Æschines is elected Pylagoras at the second meeting for the last six months of the year: whence we may collect that his office was only for six months, analogous to the period of the Delphian senators, two of whom were in office for the first six months: τὰν πρῶ-

σσημα ἐκ τούτων συνετάχθη περί τε τῶν κοινῶν βουλευσόμενον καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχον κοινωτέραν.—τὰ πάλοι μὲν οὖν ἀγνοεῖται. Ἀκρίσιος δὲ τῶν μνημονευόμενων πρῶτος διατάξαι δοκεῖ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Ἀμφικτύοντας καὶ πόλεις ἀφορίσαι τὰς μεθεξέουσας τοῦ συνεδρίου καὶ ψῆφον ἐκάστῃ δοῦναι κ. τ. λ.—αἱ μὲν οὖν πρῶται δώδεκα συνελθεῖν λέγονται πόλεις· ἐκάστη δ' ἔπεμπε Πυλαγόραν, δις κατ' ἔτος οὗσης τῆς συνόδου, ἑαρίς τε καὶ μετοπάρου—τὴν δὲ σύνδον Πυλαίαν ἐκάλουν τὴν μὲν ἑαρινὴν τὴν δὲ μετοπάρην, ἐπειδὴ ἐν Πύλαις συνήγοντο ὥς καὶ Θερμοπύλας καλοῦσιν· ἔθνον δὲ τῇ Δημητρὶ οἱ Πυλαγόροι. Schol. Eur. Orest. 1087. Ἀκρίσιος κατὰ ζῆλον τοῦ Ἀμφικτυονικοῦ συνεδρίου, ὃ κατεστήσατο Ἀμφικτύων ὁ Δευκαλίωνος ἐν Θερμοπύλαις τῆς Θεσσαλίας, ἕτερον ἐν Δελφοῖς κατεστήσατο. καὶ τὸ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἀναλαβὼν τὰς συνόδους ἀντὶ μιᾶς δύο πεποιήκε, καὶ νόμους ἔθετο καθ' ὃς ἔμελλον ἔκαστα διακρίνειν, ἀτέλειάν τε προεῖπεν ἐφ' ἑκατέραις ταῖς συνόδοις, καὶ τὴν πρῶτην τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τῶν Δελφῶν τῇ συνεδρίῳ ἐπέτρεψε. Amphictyon and Acrisius are also both named by Libanius l. c. p. 427. 5. The

session at Thermopylae is marked by Herodotus VII. 200. Sophocles Trachin. 639. et Schol. ad loc. Hesychius v. Πυλαγόροι repeated by Gl. Victor. ad Aristoph. Nub. 624.: πυλαία ἐστὶν ἢ εἰς Πύλας, τὰς Θερμοπύλας, γινομένη σύνδος τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων. Harpocr. v. Ἀμφικτύονες. συνέδριον Ἑλληνικόν, συναγόμενον ἐν Θερμοπύλαις. ὀνομάσθη δὲ ἔτσι ἀπὸ Ἀμφικτύονος τοῦ Δεικαλίωνος, ὅτι αὐτὸς συνήγαγε τὰ ἔθνη βασιλείων, ὥς φησι Θεόπομπος ἐν ὀγδόῃ—ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιόικους εἶναι τῶν Δελφῶν τοὺς συναχθέντας, ὥς Ἀναξίμενης ἐν πρώτῃ Ἑλληνικῶν. Partly repeated by Suidas. Harpocr. v. Πύλαι. ὅτι τις ἐγγίγντο σύνδος τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων εἰς Πύλας Ὑπερίδης τε ἐν ἐπιταφίᾳ καὶ Θεόπομπος ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ εἰρήκασιν.

<sup>n</sup> That a large assembly was annually collected at the Amphictyonic session at Thermopylae is attested by Hesychius v. Πυλατίδες ἀγοραί (commenting on Soph. Trachin. 639). ὅπου συνίασιν οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες εἰς τὴν λεγομένην Πυλαίαν ἐν τῇ πανηγύρει.

ταν ἐξάμηνον—Inscr. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1705. a. 1706. 1709. and two others for τὰν δεύτεραν ἐξάμηνον—N<sup>o</sup>. 1699. 1700. 1704. Nor is it implied by Æschines himself p. 71. that he was still Pylagoras when *Philip* was elected: nor by Demosthenes at p. 277. by whom οἱ κατεσκευασμένοι τῶν Θετταλῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι are mentioned. *Clinagoras* the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς was an Hieromnemon. But the Hieromnemones held their office for life: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 624. οὐδεὶς ἰστόρησε κατ' ἐκείνων τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἱερομνήμονα εἶναι τὸν Ὑπέρβολον. οὐδέπω γὰρ διέπρεπε, Κλέωνος ἔτι ζῶντος. *Cleon* therefore was Hieromnemon for life<sup>o</sup>. And this is confirmed by Æschin. p. 70. ἱερομνήμονος ὄντος Διογνήτου Ἀναφλυστίου, πυλαγόρους ὑμεῖς εἴλεσθε Μειδίαν τε καὶ Θρασυκλέα καὶ τρίτον δὲ μετὰ τούτων ἐμέ. The Hieromnemon was already in office when these Pylagoræ were elected. Again p. 71. τὸν ἱερομνήμονα τὸν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς πυλαγόρους τοὺς ἀεὶ πυλαγοροῦντας. Repeated Ibid. τὸν ἱερομνήμονα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοὺς πυλ. τοὺς ἀεὶ πυλαγοροῦντας. The difference in the description implies a difference in the tenure of these offices. The expression in the one case simply τὸν ἱερομνήμονα, and in the other τοὺς ἀεὶ πυλαγοροῦντας, “the Pylagoræ for the time being,” will here mark that the Pylagoræ held their office for a limited term, which was not so limited in the case of the Hieromnemon. But if the Hieromnemones were appointed for life, the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, who was one of them, might also hold his office for life, or at least for a longer term than a year: and this will explain why the name of *Clinagoras* appears in two edicts, which according to any interpretation belonged to two different years. In a later time the Delphian archon of the year was prefixed to Amphictyonic edicts, instead of the ἱερεὺς: Inscr. Gr. Boeckh. N<sup>o</sup>. 1689. ἐπὶ Νικοδάμου ἄρχοντος. N<sup>o</sup>. 1694. ἐπὶ Ἀρισταγόρα ἄρχοντος. N<sup>o</sup>. 1705. ἄρχοντος Νικοδάμου. But if the office of ἱερεὺς was not annual, they might prefix the Delphic archon instead of the Amphictyonic ἱερεὺς, in order the better to mark the date by the name of an annual magistrate.

In the Tables at 338. 2. I have supposed the date ἀνέστηριωνος ἑκτη ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ in Demosth. p. 279. to mark the day of the second edict. I now agree with Corsini and M<sup>r</sup>. Boeckh that it refers solely to the day of the election of Æschines at Athens. *Demosthenes*, to increase the charge against his adversary, has there laid together the two edicts, although passed in different years, and then subjoins, λέγει δὴ τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς ταῦτ' ἐγίνετο· εἰσὶ γὰρ κατ' οὗς ἐπυλαγόρησεν οὗτος. He gives the date of the election of Æschines, which coincides with the period of the first edict; and he considers the second edict to grow out of the first, and to be the consequence of the policy of Æschines<sup>p</sup>.

In M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger's translation are some errors (probably typographical) which are not noticed in his Table of *emendanda*, and which sometimes obscure the meaning. As, for example, at

<sup>o</sup> Corsini Notæ Græcor. p. CXIV. quoting this passage of the Scholiast overlooked this expression when he inferred that the office of Hieromnemon was annual: Pylagoras, Hieromnemones, quotannis eligi consuevisse, quamvis id a nullo observetur, ex Aristophane tamen Nub. 623., λαχὼν Ὑπέρβολος τῆτες ἱερομνημονεῖν, non obscure colligi vel inferri posse putaverim. But that passage occurs in a parabasis written (or revised) after the death of *Cleon*: conf. v. 553. 582—587. *Hyperbolus*, then, was appointed after the death of his predecessor. The Scholiast, not knowing that this pas-

sage was added after the death of *Cleon*, and referring it to the date of the second edition of the *Nubes* B. C. 422, when *Cleon* was still living, naturally remarked οὐπω διέπρεπε.

From the expression λαχὼν we learn that the Hieromnemon was chosen by lot; but the Pylagoras was elected by the vote of the people: χειροτονθεὶς Æschin. p. 69.

<sup>p</sup> We may observe that the expression κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους does not mark the date precisely, but will signify “near” or “about” the time.

546. 3. 20, 21, for 90, 91. 468. 2. *ante* for *post*. 376. 2. *Laconici* for *Lamiaci*. p. 231. *Areus* for *non Areus*. p. 368. e. N<sup>o</sup>. 1. he omits the word *Priscian*. p. 385. note col. 1. *rationes* for *orationes*. p. 393. l. 21. *aut* for *autem*. p. 397. note col. 2. *Ctesicles* for *Scaliger*. p. 420. *levis armaturæ* for *gravis armaturæ*.

In 431. 2. "An eclipse—Aug. 3." This date, though given in the original, is supplied by M<sup>r</sup>. Kruger in a note: *Die tertio Augusti*. Κκ.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

TO the Additions and Corrections already given at p. 567—576 of the present volume the reader will add the following.

B. C. 256. 2. add "Pausan. V. 8, 3. συνέθεσαν δὲ ὕστερον καὶ συναρίδα πῶλων καὶ πῶλων κέλῃτα. ἐπὶ μὲν δὲ τῇ συναρίδι Βελεστίχην ἐκ Μακεδονίας τῆς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ ἡνωαῖκα Τληπόλεμον δὲ Δίκιον ἀναγορευθῆναι λέγουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ κέλῃτι· ταῦτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης καὶ τριακοστῆς τε καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος τῆς δὲ Βελεστίχης τὴν συναρίδα Ὀλυμπιάδι πρὸ ταύτης τρίτῃ [B. C. 264]."

B. C. 200. 2. add "Pausan. V. 8, 3. πέμπτῃ δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν (Ὀλυμπιάσιν) ἄθλα ἐτέθη παγκρατίου παισὶ, καὶ ἐνίκῃ Φαίδιμος Διολεὺς ἐκ πόλεως Τρφάδος."

B. C. 43. 2. l. 21. "twenty-eighth" read "twenty-ninth."

P. 391. note <sup>f</sup>. add as follows: "An inscription referring to *Cleopatra* and *Alexander* is published in the *Museum Criticum* vol. II. p. 638. which exhibits the following dates: Βασιλευόντων Κλεοπάτρας καὶ Πτολεμαίου υἱοῦ τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Ἀλεξάνδρου, θεῶν φιλομητόρων σωτήρων, ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ—μηνὸς Τιβί ΚΘ. In another part ἔτους IB τοῦ καὶ Θ Φαρμυθί Κ. These dates correspond with those which are given in the present work p. 390. 399. and confirm the account of Porphyry. The twelfth year of *Cleopatra* was the ninth year of *Alexander I*. These were coincident with N. E. 643 Ol. 168. 3. The 29th of *Tybi*, the 149th day of N. E. 643, fell upon Feb. 14. B. C. 105, and the 20th of *Pharmuthi*, the 230th day, upon May 5. B. C. 105. But if the twelfth of *Cleopatra* was still current May 5. B. C. 105, her first was still current May 7. B. C. 116, and its commencement preceded Feb. 16. B. C. 116: which agrees with N. E. 632, at the close of B. C. 117, for the death of *Physcon* and the accession of *Cleopatra*, as expressed in this volume."

P. 484. N<sup>o</sup>. 21.\* "*Erasistratus* was the nephew of *Aristotle*: Plin. &c." Correct the error, and substitute the following passage: "According to Pliny H. N. XXIX. 1. *Erasistratus* was the grandson of *Aristotle*: *Erasistratus Aristotelis filia genitus*: which agrees with his time as described in the Tables. If *Erasistratus* was about forty years of age in B. C. 294, he would be about fifty years younger than *Aristotle*. Sextus Empiricus, however, p. 271. has the following account: Πυθιάς ἡ τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους θυγάτηρ τρισὶν ἄνδρασιν ἐγαμήθη, πρῶτον μὲν Νικάνори τῷ Σταγειρίτῃ [Laërt. V. 12. καὶ ἔταν ὥρα ἣ τῇ παιδί ἐκδεδοῖσθαι αὐτὴν Νικάνори. Ammonius Vit. Aristot. p. 44. Buhle: Ἀριστοτέλης—τελευτῶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκείαις διαθήκαις ἐπέτρεψε τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα Πυθιάδα δοῦναι γαμετὴν τῷ Νικάνори],—δευτέρῳ δὲ Προκλεῖ Δημαράτον τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου βασιλέως ἀπογόνῳ, ὃς καὶ δύο ἐξ αὐτῆς τεκνοῦται παῖδας Προκλέα τε καὶ Δημάρατον τοὺς παρὰ Θεοφράστῃ φιλοσοφῆσαντας· τρίτῳ δὲ Μητροδώρῳ ἱατρῷ Χρυσίππου μὲν τοῦ Κινιδίου μαθητῇ Ἐρασιστράτῳ δὲ ἰφηγητῇ· ὃ γίνεται παῖς Ἀριστοτέλης [conf. Laërt. V. 53]. Menagius ad Laërt. V. 12. who quotes Sextus, Ammonius, and Pliny, observes, *Turbat Plinius*. It would rather seem that Pliny is in error; since Suidas names another mother, and only one daughter of *Aristotle* is recorded. *Pythias* was probably not older than *Erasistratus* himself."



P. 505. N<sup>o</sup>. 54. *Dionysides* B. C. 278. add as follows: "I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Gaisford for the following testimony, which he supplies ex Suid. MS. Διονυσιάδης: Φυλαρχίδου Μαλλώτης, "τραγικός" ἦν δὲ οὗτος τῶν τῆς Πλειάδος, καὶ γέγραπται αὐτῷ μεταξὺ ἄλλων καὶ Χαρακτῆρες ἢ Φιλοκώμῳδοι, ἐν ᾧ "τοὺς χαρακτῆρας ἀπαγγέλλει τῶν ποιητῶν."

P. 524. s. §. 1. add "Marcellin. vit. Thucyd. p. IX. ed. Bekk. καὶ Πολέμων δὲ ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀκροπόλεως μαρτυρεῖ. Idem p. XI. τρίτος δὲ (Θουκυδίδης) γένει Φαρσάλιος, οὗ μέμνηται Πολέμων ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀκροπόλεως, φάσκων αὐτὸν εἶναι πατρὸς Μένωνος."

P. 547. N<sup>o</sup>. 182. *Diodorus*, add this note, referred to in the Tables at 59. 3. "Scaliger animadv. ad Euseb. p. 156. ad ann. 1967., who notices the prochronism of two years, also points out the other error of Diodorus I. 5. ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ολυμπιάδος εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κελτικῆς πολέμου, ἣν τελευταίαν πεποιήμεθα τῆς ἱστορίας, (ἔτη) ἐπτακόσια καὶ τριάκοντα. But 730 years=182 Olympiads and a half would place the Gallic war at 182. 2. B. C. 50. instead of Ol. 180. 2. Ibid. ὥστε τὴν ὅλην πραγματείαν ἡμῶν τεσσαράκοντα βιβλίων οὖσαν περιέχειν ἔτη [from the Trojan era] δυσεῖς χιλίων ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα. This gives the same result: for 1138—408=730. *Itaque insignis est hallucinatio præstantissimi scriptoris principium belli Gallici cum annis belli civilis confundentis. SCAL.*"

P. 547. N<sup>o</sup>. 184. *Athenodorus*. B. C. 30. add the following note: "Scaliger Animadv. ad Euseb. Chron. num. 2024. p. 180. understands Eusebius ad Olymp. 196. 4. to speak of the preceptor of *Augustus*; and I have followed him in the Tables at B. C. 30. But as the preceptor of *Augustus* was ἦδη γηραιὸς in B. C. 30, it is not likely that he should be still alive in A. D. 8, thirty-eight years after: for he lived to the age of eighty-two; and 82—38=44 would leave only forty-four years for his age when he was ἦδη γηραιὸς. Either the date of Eusebius is erroneous, or he is to be understood of a third *Athenodorus*, the preceptor of *Claudius*, whom he seems to confound with *Athenodorus* of *Tarsus*.

"The preceptor of *Augustus* is noticed in the following passages: Zosim. I. 6. p. 12. male exscriptus a Suida. Dio Chrysostom. Or. 33. tom. II. p. 24. Plutarch. Apophthegm. p. 207. C. Ælian. V. H. XII. 25. Dio LII. 36. LVI. 43. Julian. Cæs. p. 326. A. He is also mentioned by Cedrenus p. 172. Zonaras p. 544. Constantine Manasses p. 38. 39. who all tell the same anecdote. By Cedrenus and Constantine he is called Ἀθηνόδαρος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς.

"*Athenodorus Calvus* is mentioned by Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 11. *Athenodorus* simply by Seneca de Tranquillit. tom. I. p. 346. 350. 355. 356. Epist. 10. p. 33. by Athenæus XII. p. 519. b. by Plutarch. Mor. p. 731. B. by Laërt. VII. 68. 121. 149. Ἀθηνόδαρος ἐν ἡ' περιπάταιν Idem III. 3. V. 36. IX. 42. *Athenodorus philosophus* in a tale of Pliny Epist. VII. 27. 7. Ἀθηνόδαρος περὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πατρὸς (Ταρσοῦ) γράφων by Steph. Byz. v. Ἀγχιάλῃ. All these passages are applied to the preceptor of *Augustus* by Sevin Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XIII. p. 50—61. But we have no proof that they all belong to this *Athenodorus*. An iambic verse Ἀθηνόδαρου is in Stobæus Serm. 33. 5. Ἀθηνόδαρος πρὸς τὰς Ἀριστοτέλους κατηγορίας is quoted Porphyry in Categor. p. 21. a. Simplic. in Categ. p. 15. b. These two last references are also understood by Buhle Aristot. tom. I. p. 297, and by Sevin, of the preceptor of *Augustus*: and Stobæus is confounded by Harles ad Fabric. tom. III. p. 543. with the testimonies of Porphyry and Simplicius. Buhle from a misapprehension of Sueton. Claud. c. 4. calls *Athenodorus* "*Augusti et Tiberii præceptor*."

"Cicero Ep. Att. XVI. 14. in B. C. 44 mentions *Athenodorus* as then living. This we may perhaps understand of *Athenodorus Sandonis*, because the elder *Athenodorus* would scarcely then be living, who was an old man twenty years before.

"*Augustus* apud Sueton. Claud. c. 4. says of *Claudius*: Tib. adolescentem quotidie invitabo ad canam, ne solus canet cum suo Sulpicio et Athenodoro. Sevin rightly determines that this *Athenodorus* was not the preceptor of *Augustus*. That passage was written, as Beroaldus ad loc. shews, in the consulship of *Germanicus* A. D. 12, when *Claudius* was twenty-two years of age, forty-two years after *Athenodorus* had retired to *Tarsus* γηραιὸς. Nor does it appear from Suetonius who this *Athenodorus* was. That he was not of *Tarsus* we may gather from Strabo, who mentions only two *Athenodori* of *Tarsus*."

P. 566. note <sup>b</sup>. add as follows: "*Timagenes* at p. 549 N<sup>o</sup>. 193. *Timagenes* the sophist p. 550 B. C. 55. 3. and *Timagenes* of *Syria* p. 565 N<sup>o</sup>. 257. are all three supposed to be the same person by Bonamy Mém. de l'Acad. tom. XIII. p. 35—48. He applies Suidas, Seneca, Schol. Hor. Epist. I. 19. Plutarch, Quintilian X. 1. to one person; and concludes p. 41. *Nous ne savons pas précisément le temps qu'il resta à Tusculum, et encore moins la raison qui lui fit prendre le parti de quitter cette retraite pour se retirer à Dabanum, ville de l'Osrhoène dans la Mesopotamie; c'est, si je ne me trompe, du lieu de cette retraite que l'auteur du livre des Fleuves a donné à Timagènes le surnom de Syrien.* He argues thus: 1. Suidas alone speaks of three. 2. The grammarian was a captive: the friend of *Pollio* was *ex captivo coquus*. 3. The grammarian was *παρρησιαστής*: the friend of *Pollio* was *acidæ linguæ* &c. 4. The grammarian retired to Tusculum: the historian to the house of *Pollio*, who had a villa at Tusculum. 5. He explains Quintil. X. 1. p. 43. *Timagènes ayant discontinué pendant quelque temps d'écrire l'histoire s'acquît une nouvelle gloire en reprenant ce travail: or on a vu que Timagènes, outré de la manière dont l'empereur l'avoit traité, brûla non seulement la vie de ce prince, mais encore les autres livres d'histoire qu'il avoit composés; et il est naturel de croire qu'il fut quelque temps sans écrire jusqu'à ce que son dépit fût un peu calmé.* 6. *Timagenes* is called the *Syrian* only by the author de Fluvii. The works of *Timagenes* Bonamy thus distributes: 1. *περίπλους*: Suid. Τιμαγ. ιστορικ. Strab. XV. p. 711. [μῦθος τὸ ἐπὶ Τιμαγένους λεχθέν. where no *περίπλους* is mentioned.] 2. *περὶ βασιλείων*: Steph. Byz. Μιλίαι. To this he refers Curt. IX. 5, 21. *Ptolemæum qui postea regnavit huic pugnæ adfuisse Clitarchus auctor est et Timagenes.* Joseph. Apion. II. [sc. in Ruffini versione p. 1242. see the passage at p. 547. b.] Plutarch. Pomp. c. 49. Τιμαγένης τὸν Πτολεμαῖον [sc. *Auletem*] οὐκ οὔσης ἀνάγκης ἀπέλθεῖν φησι καὶ καταλιπεῖν Αἴγυπτον ἐπὶ Θεοφάνους πεισθέντα [in B. C. 58]. 3. On the Gauls: Ammian. Strab. auctor de Fluv.

"The time seems not to admit that *Timagenes* the sophist should be *Timagenes* the historian. The sophist taught and flourished ἐπὶ Περικλέους cir. B. C. 54. He reached, indeed, the times of *Cæcilius*: but yet, if all these were the same person, he would have been disgraced by *Augustus* and have destroyed his history after B. C. 27. almost thirty years after his ἀκμή in 54. which would suppose him fifty-five or sixty years of age when he was disgraced and destroyed his history. After this he continued writing long—*diu*—and then resumed it. At what age, then, did he compose those histories upon which his fame was founded? Moreover, Suidas distinguishes Τιμαγένης ῥήτωρ from Τιμαγένης ιστορικός. I now, therefore, think it probable that there was only one historian of the name at this period; that *Timagenes Syrus*, the author of the Gallic history, was *Timagenes* the friend of *Pollio*; but that the grammarian was a distinct person from this, and somewhat preceded him in time."

Jan. 27. 1831.









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